The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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At a great reduction from former prices.

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PROPOSALS.

MAIL LETTINGS.

Notice to Contractors.

Post-Office Department,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1879.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m. of July 10, 1879, for carrying the mails of the United States, upon the routes, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the Department, in the State of Illinois, from October 1, 1879, to June 30, 1883. Lists of routes, with schedules of arrivals and departures, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds, and all other necessary information, will be furnished upon application to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

D. M. KEY,
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SIGHT IS PRICELESS
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Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, &c.

GENERAL NOTICE.

CITY CONTRACTS.

The Department of Public Works for the City of Chicago is advertising daily in the Chicago Daily Telegraph and Staats-Zeitung (Corporation Papers) for bids to furnish material of various kinds and labor for the city. The attention of the public is hereby called to these advertisements, and a full and free competition solicited. Every bid conforming to the requirements as advertised will receive just and fair consideration, and no favoritism will be shown.

C. S. WALLER,
Commissioner Public Works.

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A FEW DAYS LONGER. THE STOCK OF
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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS—NEW COURT-HOUSE.

The Board of Commissioners of Cook County, Ill., will receive proposals at the office of the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, Criminal Court Building, Michigan-st., Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 23d day of June, A. D. 1879, up to 12 o'clock (noon), for the following items of labor, material, and workmanship required in the construction of the new Cook County Court-House, in the City of Chicago, Ill., according to the plans, drawings, and specifications to be seen at the office of James J. Egan, Architect, Room 20 Hawley Building, Chicago:

Item No. 1—Carpentry.
Item No. 2—Plastering.
Item No. 3—Fire-Proof Work.
Item No. 4—Plumbing and Gas-Fitting.
Item No. 5—Steam-Heating and Ventilating.

Proposals will be received for one or more of the above items at the option of the bidder.

Bidders will obtain access to the drawings and specifications only in the order of their application at the Architect's office.

Each bidder will be required to file a penal bond, with two approved sureties, in the amount required by the specifications, guaranteeing that he will enter into the necessary bond and contract if awarded to him.

Printed forms of Proposal will be obtained at the Architect's office, and each proposal must be accompanied by a copy of this advertisement.

Proposals not made in regular form are liable to rejection at the discretion of the Board of Commissioners.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Signed, etc.
E. F. C. KLOKKE,
Clerk.

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"Moth Powder"
Will protect your Furs and Woolens through the Summer.

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To Rent,
IN TRIBUNE BUILDING,
Two very desirable Fire-Proof Offices on second floor, and one on third floor. Apply to
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Manufacturers and Importers of
Fine Fishing Tackle
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The largest and most complete assortment of fine Fishing Tackle ever shown in Chicago: Split Bamboo Rods, Spalding's celebrated Bass rods, and any kind of special rods made to order by experienced workmen. Repairing a specialty. Archery, Lawn Tennis, Base-Ball Goods, Croquet, and all out-door sports. Spalding's "Journal," containing rules, illustrations, and prices, furnished on application. 118 Randolph-st.

MACHINERY.

MEAT-CANNING MACHINERY.

The Chicago Meat-Preserving Company having discontinued packing, their whole outfit, consisting of Boiler, Tanks, Processing Tanks, Presses, Dies, Soldering Machines, &c., is offered for sale. Also building to rent.

The machinery and apparatus are all in good working order, with the newest improvements, with capacity up to 200 head of cattle per day.

The undersigned will receive bids till June 18, 1879, for the purchase of "plant" entire, or in parts to suit purchasers. Terms cash. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and no bid to be finally accepted without the approval of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois.

For an inspection of the machinery call at 126 Michigan-st., corner of LaSalle.

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FOR SALE.

The balance of our stock of Dry Goods, as a whole or in Departments. Must be closed out at once.

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113 & 115 State-st.

WASHINGTON.

More Remarkable Specimens of Equivocation in the Kellogg Case.

One Severgnes, of Creole Descent, the Hero of the Hour.

This Modern Ananias Ambitious to Secure the Anderson Belt.

He Coolly Defends Lying as One of the Cardinal Virtues.

Nearly All of Spofford's Hired Witnesses Desert Their Employer.

The Legislative Bill Pure and Simple Passed in the House.

Almost the Entire Vote Against It Composed of Southern Democrats.

A Democratic Caucus to Consider the Warner Silver Bill.

Little Prospect of Its Passage at the Present Session.

KELLOGG.

LYING EXTRAORDINARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—Jim Anderson, the great Ananias of Louisiana, has at last found his rival in the person of one John Severgnes, the witness who occupied the attention of the Spofford-Kellogg Investigation Committee of the Senate to-day. With great coolness this ex-member of the Packard Legislature, who is the descendant of a respectable old Creole family, admitted that, while he signed and swore to an affidavit declaring that he was not present and did not vote for Kellogg for Senator, the statement was false; that he swore to it knowing it to be a lie, because he was present at the balloting and did not vote for Kellogg. He confessed to having sworn to a great many other falsehoods upon other occasions, all against Kellogg. He denied, however,

THAT THERE WAS ANY MORAL TURPITUDE

about such oaths, and claims that he pursued that course with patriotic motives only,—in other words, as a detective trying to ferret out the Democratic game, and to show how easy it was for Spofford to obtain such affidavits. The latter's agents, he said, knew that what he swore to was false, because Murray, the understrapper of Spofford, who was formerly Sergeant-of-Arms of the Packard Legislature, saw him in the Legislative hall on the day of the balloting for Senator. Witness also declared that the fact that he was there and voted was publicly known, and frequently mentioned in the newspapers.

It was at this time that Mr. R. C. Merrick, of this city, who is acting as Spofford's counsel,

OFFERED A GRATUITOUS INSULT

to the Republican press of the country by telling the witness that it was doubtful whether he or the Republican newspapers could lie the most. This piece of irrelevant wit was enjoyed by the Democratic members of the Committee. While the members of the Committee are supposed to sit as Judges they frequently exhibit an utter lack of dignity by bantering witnesses. Senator Hill to-day told the witness that he was the worst liar in the country. Senator Vance asked the witness if he "lied for sugar." Another act at variance with judicial fairness was the remark of Hill to Kellogg, that certainly the Committee could not be expected to believe a word sworn to by such a witness. It is not difficult to see that Merrick is

NOT THE ONLY COUNSEL

of Spofford. Every Democratic member of the Committee is as assiduous in his efforts to get out Spofford's side of the case as is Merrick himself. A witness must either testify as Spofford wishes him to, and be allowed to go in peace, or else be bewildered by the questions of four or five examiners at once, and tremble lest he should be arrested for alleged perjury as he leaves the stand.

Spofford after beating about the bushes of Louisiana for witnesses to prove his charges of bribery and no quorum against Kellogg, succeeded in gathering together several ex-members of the Legislature, etc., whom he brought to Washington amid a great deal of trumpeting. One of these he did not dare call after he got him here, and of the four others thus far called to the stand

ONLY ONE HAS STUCK TO HIS STORY,

and he the colored ex-Sergeant-at-Arms of the Packard Legislature, who admits that he expects to make $2,500 out of the part he is to play. Of the other three who have testified, one declared that the affidavit he signed was changed after it was read to him, and that he was offered a bribe to vote for Spofford; another that the affidavit purporting to be his is a complete forgery, because instead of being bribed to vote for Kellogg he was paid $500 to vote for Spofford; and another still swore that Kellogg never bribed him, but that Spofford's man Friday, Cavanac, told him that if Spofford got his seat he would not care about the salary as Senator, and would distribute that equally among the witnesses who were to swear him through.

With these facts in view the ludicrous picture is presented of the virtuous Louisiana claimant being

DESERTED BY ALL SAVE ONE

of the witnesses whom he had coached. The serious part of the affair, however, is the scheme to arrest upon the charge of perjury every witness who does not testify according to the affidavits in the hands of Spofford. One was arrested on Saturday, and it was loudly rumored about the committee-room to-day that other arrests would follow. This is regarded as a game of intimidation. Another scheme of the Democrats is to refuse to pay such witnesses as fail to testify according to the affidavits alleged to be theirs. Senator Hill stated to-day that he would oppose the payment of any fees to Severgnes, although how this can be avoided when the latter was summoned regularly as a witness is a matter of serious doubt.

MAKING A REPUTATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day resumed its investigation of the Kellogg-Spofford case, and recalled Thomas Murray, colored.

By Mr. Merrick: Q.—On Saturday you stated that you had not been promised money, but you told De Lacy that you could make $2,500. I forgot to ask you how you were going to make the money?

A.—By coming here to tell the truth and make a reputation with my people. It would be worth $2,500 to have the good people of my community with me.

Q.—Your people have a bad reputation, and you wanted to build up a good reputation for yourself?

A.—Yes.

Mr. Shellabarger—How did you get at $2,500? You thought your reputation was worth $2,500?

A.—No; I thought I could make $10,000 out of it.

De Lacy was recalled, and questioned about the signature to his affidavit, and the committee compared the signature to the affidavit with the name written on a separate piece of paper on Saturday, but

CONCLUSIONS DIFFERED.

Mr. Merrick then offered in evidence De Lacy's affidavit, to abide the disposition of the other affidavits.

The Sergeant-at-Arms reported that eight witnesses on each side had been subpœnaed.

The Chairman suggested that the examination be limited to that number, as it might be considered proper to send a sub-committee to New Orleans to examine witnesses, in order to save expense.

Jules Seveignes, a member of the Packard Legislature in 1877, and who was present in the Joint Convention that elected Mr. Kellogg to the Senate, was examined.

Mr. Merrick exhibited the affidavit of the witness, who said that he wrote it, and it bore his signature. The affidavit was read, stating that the witness was not present in the Legislature in January, 1877, when Mr. Kellogg was elected for the long term, but

VOTED FOR HIM THE NEXT DAY.

Mr. Merrick—Is that paper true?

A.—It is not true.

Q.—Tell us who lied.

A.—The very parties who induced me to make this affidavit knew it to be a lie.

Mr. Merrick—I insist on knowing their names.

A.—I won't tell.

Mr. Kernan (of the Committee)—You ought to answer the question.

A.—I can't answer, because it would implicate other parties not interested.

Mr. Kernan—We can't help that.

Mr. Shellabarger suggested that the witness be told the consequences of not answering.

The witness said that Cavanac was posted on the subject.

Mr. Kernan—As it is not a secret, you must answer.

The witness then gave the name of Drouett.

Mr. Merrick—We want all the names of those who induced you to swear

WHAT THEY KNEW WAS A LIE.

A.—There were other parties without my uncle, and I am sorry I gave his name.

Mr. Merrick—And you refuse to name the others?

Mr. Kernan—Did you say that they knew it was a falsehood when you made the affidavit?

A.—They knew it to be false.

Q.—Who were they?

A.—That's what I decline to answer.

Q.—What reason can you give for not letting the world know who these men are?

The witness, after hesitancy, said: "Cavanac is another."

Mr. Kernan—Who else?

A.—Others wanted me to swear to a lie. They did not induce me. Thomas Murray and J. W. Elder were among them.

In reply to Mr. Hill, the witness said that Cavanac was present when he wrote the affidavit. Nobody offered to write it. He wrote it by himself.

Q.—What was the inducement made to you previous to writing the affidavit?

A.—Cavanac said that I should have everything I wanted, as Kellogg was to be put out of the Senate anyhow. Mr. Murray said "There was sugar in it," but did not ask me to swear falsely.

Drouett told me to stand by my affidavit.

Q.—How was it known that you had made an affidavit?

A.—It was the talk for two months. Drouett said my testimony was more important for Spofford than the testimony of others.

Q.—You made an affidavit to get sugar?

A.—No, but to ascertain how all the affidavits were manufactured. I did not believe what they said.

Q.—You made the affidavit voluntarily?

A.—Yes, of my own motion I made three affidavits. [Laughter.]

Q.—Do you not think it was immoral to swear to a lie?

A.—That depends on circumstances. It is not when men want to bring about how affidavits are obtained.

The witness, in reply to Mr. Bailey, said he had held a position in the New Orleans Custom-House, but resigned as soon as he became a witness; that he made the affidavit

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC,

and to expose fraud.

Mr. Murray said he wanted witness to go to Cavanac to testify in behalf of Spofford; that he (witness) was not present on the day Kellogg was generally voted for. It was not a lie, the witness said, because he told it purposely to show how things were done.

Mr. Merrick then cross-examined witness, who said he made a second affidavit for Elder, who said he would not pay anything. He told Cavanac he was not present at the election of Kellogg, but was locked up in a room.

Q.—That was a lie—a blunt, straightforward lie?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was what you did superinduced by the love of justice, truth, patriotism, or "sugar"?

A.—I never was bribed, and the parties themselves know it, because they had again and again offered me bribes, and I refused them.

Q.—Who were the parties?

A.—I decline to tell.

Hill—You must answer.

A.—Mr. Drouett told me that if I recorded my vote for Spofford I could

GET WHAT I WANTED IN MONEY.

I answered that I could not. "Will you not," he asked, "do it as a favor for me?" I replied, "No, I cannot, because it would not be consistent to vote for two men for the same office." This was in Nicholls' Legislature.

Senator Kellogg interrogated witness, who said he was 34 years old, a white man, and was descended from an old French family. He called at the Senator's room on his arrival at Washington, merely shook hands with him, and did not remain ten minutes. The Senator did not talk about the case, and said to witness: "I doubt whether you should have come here now, but after you testify I should be glad to see you."

The witness said he saw Elder for the first time in New Orleans on the 2d of May. Elder said he was from Washington, getting up testimony for Spofford. Elder had a room in Custom-House street. The first of the three affidavits was given to Elder because Elder did not previously believe witness was for Spofford. By this means witness was posted as to how parties were making up the affidavits. Elder told him Cavanac was

GETTING UP AFFIDAVITS

for Spofford to show there was no quorum in the Packard Legislature that elected Kellogg. Elder said he wanted only to break the quorum, and there was the plan; and further, if they could succeeded in breaking the quorum, Kellogg would be unseated before this session was over. Murray said that by testifying for Spofford they could get all they wanted, and Cavanac said that Spofford, when seated, would divide his salary among those who stuck to him. [Laughter.] Cavanac wanted an affidavit similar to the one witness gave Elder. The witness gave the names of four men with whom to break the quorum, including Murray and himself.

Q.—Was there not another man?

A.—Yes, but they did not have so much confidence in him. [Laughter.] They were depending on the fact that

THOMAS WAS NOT THERE.

Watson was to personate Thomas. The witness did not know whether or not Thomas was present at the joint session of the Legislature, but thought he was.

Q.—Do you know of others who made affidavits similar to yours?

A.—It is said one was made by Brooks, but Brooks was present at the joint session. I cannot remember seeing him there, but the record shows that he was.

Q.—All this is new to me. Now tell me why you signed the affidavit?

A.—I signed it to show how easy it was to get up affidavits, knowing them to be untrue.

Q.—You wanted to find out all the facts in the case, to learn all about it?

A.—That's it exactly.

Q.—Have you not been a consistent Republican, and whenever you found a point against a Republican you acted like a detective and worked it out?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And whenever you saw a scheme on foot you would follow it up and get to the bottom of it?

A.—Yes; I made affidavit to obtain Elder's confidence, and went to Cavanac's office to get the facts. I was approached on the cars while coming here, and was told that by supporting Spofford I would be taken care of.

By Mr. Cameron—What inducement was made to you, and by whom?

A.—By Cavanac, who said Spofford would divide his salary.

During further examination of the witness, he said he was told that $1,500 would be given for going over to the Nicholls Legislature, but he never received the money.

Q.—Who said that?

A.—Drouett, who is a Democrat.

The examination of witness here ended.

Mr. Hill said witness came here on false testimony, and, therefore, he did not want his fees to be paid until the question could be settled by the Committee.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

ARRESTED.

DeLacy, witness for Spofford, who testified on Saturday and to-day before the Senate Committee in the Kellogg-Spofford contest, was arrested this afternoon upon complaint of Cavanac, Spofford's agent, on a charge of perjury. He gave bonds in $500 for appearance at the Police Court to-morrow.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL PASSED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 9.—The Democratic back-down took on very marked proportions in the House to-day. In fact, in the first place Mr. Atkins reported a substitute for the Legislative bill so changed in several particulars as to suit the Republican members of the Appropriations Committee, and secured their cooperation on the floor. The bill was passed by a solid Republican vote, after explanation from Gen. Hawley that, while the form of the bill was very objectionable, it accomplishes the appropriations for a large part of the Government service, and contained no political riders. Twenty-one Democrats voted against it.

The Judicial bill was next reported by McMahon, of Ohio. By his vote in Committee, and that of Wells, of Missouri, this bill was

ALSO MUCH MODIFIED

at a meeting this morning. As reported, its restrictions are not in the form of legislation applying to all future appropriation bills as well as this one, but are confined wholly to this bill and to the fiscal year which it covers. This removes one of the most serious objections on the part of the Republicans. In the jurors' test-oath section, the most important amendments which Mr. Edmunds made so clear to the Democratic lawyers of the Senate should be agreed to were added, including the one which embodied the language of the Fourteenth Amendment. The only very objectionable part of this bill, and to this whole Democratic case as now reduced, is the provision forbidding the use of any of the money appropriated to pay any salaries in compensation, fees, or expenses under it by virtue of Title 26, Revised Statutes. If this is vetoed the Democrats

INTEND TO ADJOURN,

and so emphasize the reduced proportions of their issue before the country. The Democrats and some Republicans think that the bill is now in a shape where the President can hardly veto it, though he may find it necessary to call upon Congress to provide means to carry out Title 26. The majority of the Republicans, however, expect a veto. The items in this Judicial bill are now the only ones over which there is any difference between the Republicans and Democrats, and the only ones to which the latter attach conditions in the form of riders. These items are the pay of District-Attorneys and their assistants, fees of clerks of courts and United States Commissioners, fees of Marshals, jurors, and witnesses, support of prisoners, rent of court-rooms, and miscellaneous expenses of courts. The bill was recommitted, at the request of McMahon, and will be reported to-morrow.

THE SURPRISE OF THE DAY

came to the Democrats when Ryan, on the Republican side, having the right to the floor to move to suspend the rules, presented the Army bill exactly as the Democrats had reported it, with their proviso about the use of troops as a police force at the polls. At this Atkins immediately moved to adjourn to prevent the Republicans from making the Army bill their own. The Republicans all voted against this, except Keifer and Sapp, of Iowa. In view of the almost universal support of the Republicans, the opposition of these gentlemen

CAUSES GENERAL SURPRISE

and much severe criticism. Five Democrats and all the Greenbackers voted with the Republicans against adjourning. But for the defection named the bill might have been passed before the close of the day's session.

The Democrats expect to present the bill to-morrow, and they now know that it will receive almost, if not quite, the solid Republican vote, and consider it as a notice that the President will sign the bill.

WHO VOTED AGAINST THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

Some of the last-ditch Democrats insisted that a record vote should be taken on the Legislative bill. This resulted in the passage of the bill by 188 yeas to 21 nays. The twenty-one were all Democrats, and were Bliss of New York, Cabell of Virginia, Caldwell of Kentucky, Clark of Missouri, Cox of New York, Deuster of Wisconsin, Elam of Louisiana, Finley of Ohio, Frost of Missouri, Gunter of Arkansas, Henkle of Maryland, Hurd of Ohio, Kilatz of Pennsylvania, Manning of Mississippi, McMillan of Tennessee, Nicholls of Georgia, Robertson of Louisiana, Slemans of Arkansas, Smith of New Jersey, Oscar Turner of Kentucky, Whitthorne of Tennessee, and Wilson of West Virginia. After this vote it will not any longer be possible for the Southern Democrats to claim that they have been led about by the nose by Northern men, and compelled to oppose the Appropriation bills by Northern men. Of the two or three Northern men in this list of twenty-one there is not a man who can control many votes besides his own. A great majority of the twenty-one are pronounced Southern men who voluntarily voted against the Appropriation bill without any justification whatever. The pretense, therefore, that the South has no responsibility for the present attitude of affairs in Congress is hypocritical.

THE BILL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—In the House this morning, Mr. Atkins, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the substitute for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, which was reported and recommitted last week. He stated that it was a unanimous report.

Under a suspension of the rules, the bill was passed.

Mr. Atkins proceeded, by unanimous consent, to make a statement in regard to the bill. He said it differed in very few respects from the bill reported a few days since and recommitted. The principal feature of difference between the substitute and original bill consisted in the appropriation of $150,000 for the payment of salaries of Storekeepers and Gaugers made necessary by the increase of distilleries in the Southern States within the last few months. It was really in the nature of a deficiency, but the Committee thought it very important that an appropriation should be made. The present bill

DID NOT INCREASE A SINGLE SALARY

excepting the pay of messengers from $660 to $720 and of laborers from $600 to $660. In the increased clerical force in the pension office, in compliance with the request of the Commissioner, it re-enacted the present law with certain eliminations. There were no so-called political restrictions in the bill. The restrictions on the vetoed bill which had created such a contest on the floor were not embraced in the present bill, nor was the appropriation for contingent expenses for the courts, amounting to $2,600,000. It was upon that portion of the bill that the restrictive clauses had been placed in regard to the payment of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals. That matter would be embraced in a subsequent bill,—a supplemental bill which would be reported by his friend from Ohio (McMahon.)

MR. HAWLEY,

a member of the Appropriations Committee, stated that members of the minority of that Committee, and the Republicans generally, were very much opposed to the bill in its present form, and would much prefer to pass the regular appropriation bill of the last session minus the political sections. There were very serious objections to the bill by reason of its complication and its obscurity; still he did not deny that the Treasury Department by detailing three men, one with the old bill, another with the new one, and a third with a slate and pencil, might find out what was appropriated, and so the Government could live under it. It provided substantially (he supposed) for all the necessities of the Government in that direction. It had been intrusted a good deal (and rightfully) to the Chairman of the Committee, and members of the Committee had consented unanimously to waive any objection to it. It contained

NO POLITICAL MATTER,

and, therefore, the Republican members rather consented to its passage than approved of it.

Mr. Atkins then renewed his motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, and the motion was carried without a division.

Immediately afterward, Messrs. Cabell and Cox intimated a desire for a division.

The Speaker said he had given full time for a call for a division before announcing the result. He would, however, recall that announcement, and he asked whether there was any call for a division.

Mr. Cox said he did not insist upon it.

Mr. Finley did, however, call for the yeas and nays, and the Republican side of the house very generally sustained the call.

The vote was therefore taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas, 188; nays, 21.

The negative votes were given by Messrs. Cabell, Caldwell, Clark (Mo.), Cox, Dunn, Elam, Finley, Frost, Gunter, Henkle, Hurd, Knott, Manning, McMillin, Nicholls, Robertson (La.), Stemons, Smith (N. J.), Turner (O.), Whitthorne, and Wilson.

THE WARNER BILL.

DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—Immediately after the adjournment of the Senate to-day the Democratic Senators met in caucus to consider the Silver bill. The caucus lasted over five hours. It was called with a view of consolidating the Democrats of the Senate upon the proposition of Coke to discharge the Finance Committee from further consideration of the bill. There were nine Senators known to be decidedly opposed to the bill, namely, Messrs. Bayard, Butler, Eaton, Groom, Kernan, Lamar, Hampton, McPherson, and Whyte. The silver men have no idea of influencing the final vote of any of these Senators, but the main object of the caucus was to persuade all, or as many of them as possible, to vote to discharge the Committee on Finance from further consideration of the bill, and thereby

BRING IT BEFORE THE SENATE.

The silver men argue that while it is possible that the Republicans may vote unanimously, with the exception perhaps of Jones, of Nevada, against the resolution to discharge the Committee, upon the ground that it is not desirable to consider the bill at this session, still, if the bill is brought into the Senate a sufficient number of them will, upon the final question of its passage, vote in the affirmative. Voorhees, Beck, Garland, Coke, and a number of others made speeches in favor of discharging the Committee, while Bayard, Kernan, and Eaton opposed it. The argument urged by the Democrats is a tricky one, being in substance that as a Democratic expedient no better measure could be passed; that it would have a buoyant effect upon the Western Democracy, and especially

HELP THE DEMOCRATS OF OHIO

in the coming campaign. Messrs. Bayard and Kernan were the chief speakers on the opposition side, and maintained it was not competent for any party caucus to restrict individual members in the exercise of their opinions upon constitutional questions. For their part, their objections to the bill were based upon principles which they would never consent to yield to the expediency of party, however urgent. Mr. Whyte, who is one of the most decided opponents of the bill, was not present at the caucus. Neither was Butler. The former of these two is believed to

STAND EQUALLY AS FIRM

as Bayard and Kernan, and with them constitute three Democrats at least who will hold party interests subservient to their convictions. From the decided stand taken by these gentlemen, no attempt was made to bind any Senator one way or the other, and there was not even a single vote taken. The caucus adjourned with the understanding that every Senator is to be guided by his own judgment, after what he had seen and heard in caucus, and the resolution to discharge the Committee on Finance to be left as it was before, in the hands of Mr. Coke, which he is to manage

UPON HIS OWN RESPONSIBILITY.

A prominent Democratic Senator was asked to-night what good he thought had been accomplished in caucus, and he replied: "This much: We had a free consultation. We all understand each other's views, and the benefits that would inure to Democrats by the passage of the bill. As matters stood before, there was a great deal of uncertainty as to how various Senators stood upon the question, but now there is a better understanding." He said further that while it was probable that Bayard, Kernan, and Whyte might have held out in their opposition to the last, still he had every reason to believe that the rest of the nine opposition will vote to discharge the Committee.

Mr. Coke stated to-day that he would not lose any time over the matter, but would urge it again at the first opportunity.

Before the caucus Voorhees remarked that, without speaking for others, he intended to urge the Coke resolution to-morrow, if he could get an opportunity.

THE CAUCUS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—The Democratic members of the Senate assembled in caucus soon after the adjournment of that body this afternoon, and remained in private consultation nearly three hours. The caucus was called at the instance of the friends of the Warner Silver bill with a view to convincing their colleagues that in a party point of view it would be desirable to procure final action upon that measure by the Senate during the present session. As means to that end it was suggested that the Democratic members of the Finance Committee should agree to report back the bill immediately, without recommendation, or that otherwise the dominant party in the Senate should unitedly

SUPPORT COKE'S PENDING RESOLUTION,

which provides for bringing the bill forthwith before the Senate by discharging the Committee from its further consideration. It was not proposed to make the caucus measure, except to the extent of insuring prompt action upon it; but the discussion to-day developed such immovable opposition to the bill on the part of some Senators, and such irreconcilable differences of opinion as to the question of expediency involved in the suggestions above noted, that no proposition whatever was pushed to a vote, and consequently the caucus adjourned without taking any action and without its members being any nearer an agreement than when they assembled.

The speakers in favor of the bill were Senators Thurman, Beck, Voorhees, Garland, Maxey, Hereford, Coke, and Pendleton. Senators Bayard, Eaton, and Kernan made the principal speeches in opposition to the bill.

The merits of the bill were debated only incidentally, there being no hope of changing opinions concerning them, but the question of the probable effect of its passage by the Senate, in connection with its anticipated veto by the President, was the subject of

A VERY ANIMATED DISCUSSION.

On the one hand, it was argued that the effect would be to give increased strength to the Democracy in the West, and especially in the coming Ohio contest. On the other hand, it was insisted that, aside from the doubt whether the bill would obtain a majority vote in the Senate, its passage by the dominant party in that body would tend to alienate the Democratic votes in the Eastern States, and notably in New York and Connecticut. It was also earnestly argued, in opposition to the demands for immediate action upon the bill, that the friends of a bi-metallic system would most effectually promote the permanent establishment of a double standard in this country by deferring the present measure until the next session, and thus avoid an alleged threatened embarrassment to the efforts already in progress to establish an international common ratio of values between the two precious metals.

THE INDICATIONS

in the caucus to-day were that at least eight or nine Democratic Senators will vote against Coke's pending resolution, and that it will therefore be defeated.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE M'CRARY NOMINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—The nomination of McCrary for Judge of the Ninth Judicial District was informally considered by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, but no opinions were expressed. It was referred to a Sub-Committee for examination and report. Some of the Democrats are working very hard to defeat the nomination, and some persons even go so far as to say that every Democrat in the Chamber will vote against him. There will, of course, be a deal of opposition to him, but he will eventually be confirmed.

THE JURY BILL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—The House Judiciary Committee this morning considered Senator Bayard's bill, which was passed in the Senate on Friday last, entitled "A bill in relation to juries, and to repeal Secs. 801, 820, and 821, and part of 800 of the Revised Statutes of the United States."

Representative Herbert submitted an amendment which provides that in the selection of jurors, grand and petit, the Clerk and Commissioner shall in no wise have regard to political affiliations, but shall look solely to the qualifications prescribed by law. Citizens possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by the law shall be competent to serve as grand or petit jurors, without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude, but no officer or employe of the United States, or of any State, shall be competent to serve.

SEWARD.

The Chair appointed as a Sub-Committee to examine into the articles of impeachment against George F. Seward, United States Minister to China, Messrs. Newhouse, Ryan, McKinley, and Williams (Wisconsin).

It is not likely that any report will be made to the present session.

CATTLE IMPORTATION.

The House to-day passed the bill amending the statute relative to the importation of neat cattle for breeding purposes. It permits the special importation of foreign animals for breeding purposes upon the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, under such regulations as he may establish.

THE REFUNDING CERTIFICATES.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent refunding certificates since Saturday's report amount to $352,180.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—In the Senate, Mr. Coke's resolution to discharge the Finance Committee from further consideration of the Warner Silver bill, and to declare it before the Senate for action, was laid before the Senate, but postponed till to-morrow on the motion of Mr. Voorhees.

The Senate concurred on the House resolution to instruct the Committee on Enrolled Bills to amend the title of the act to amend an act making appropriations for the construction, etc., of certain works on rivers and harbors, recently passed, by substituting the words "approved March 3, 1879," for "approved March 4, 1879."

Mr. Vest introduced and asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill to continue the special pension of $100 per month granted to the late Gen. James Shields to his widow until her death, and if she die leaving minor children to said children during their minority.

Mr. Edmunds thought the bill should take the course usual with such bills, and, on his objection to its present consideration, it was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Eaton, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the House joint resolution repealing certain clauses of the Sundry Civil Appropriation act passed at the last session, with the recommendation that the Senate nonconcur in the House amendments. Agreed to.

A motion of Mr. Burnside for an executive session was rejected—19 to 21.

On motion of Mr. Harris, the McDonald bill authorizing the employment of the militia and land and naval forces of the United States in certain cases was taken up, and Mr. Harris made a speech in support of the bill.

Mr. Harris said the Constitution gives the States exclusive control over the qualifications of voters. It gives Congress permission to make or alter the times, places, and manner of holding elections, but it is conceded by all impartial commentators that this power was intended to be used only as means of preservation in case the States should fail to make such regulations. Deputy Marshals and Supervisors are appointed as claimed to prevent fraud. This has a taking sound, and would be effective were it not known that instead of preventing fraud those officers have extended and introduced new phases of it. Of what use is it, asked Mr. Harris, for States to prescribe the qualifications for voters, as is their duty, when these Federal officers, whose chief claim to appointment is their bad character and partisan zeal, are authorized to override such qualifications and decide according to their own pleasure who may or may not vote. There was no State, he said, so corrupt as not to be able to preserve the purity of its own elections, and he denied the usefulness as well as the constitutionality of the law in question.

When Mr. Harris concluded the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, the resolution offered by Mr. Acklen was referred, directing the Committee on Pacific Railroads to inquire whether the Union Pacific Railroad Company has not violated its charter in making investments contrary to the provisions thereof, and whether the two contracts entered into about April 28, 1875, between the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Companies, are not in violation of their charters.

A motion to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution for an investigation in regard to the construction of public buildings was defeated,—yeas, 115; nays, 82,—not the necessary two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

Mr. McMahon, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for the judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. Reagan moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill appropriating $30,000 for the construction of a marine hospital in Memphis. Agreed to.

Mr. Ryan moved to suspend the rules and pass the Army Appropriation bill precisely as it was reported on June 6 from the Appropriations Committee by Mr Clymer.

Mr. Atkins moved to adjourn.

The Speaker inquired of Mr. Ryan if the bill he desired to pass contained everything that was in the bill reported by Mr. Clymer.

Mr. Ryan—Everything, word for word, as printed.

Mr. Atkins renewed his motion to adjourn. Agreed to—yeas, 105; nays, 100.

This was a strict party vote, with the exceptions of Messrs. Keifer and Sapp, who voted in the affirmative, and the following Greenbackers, who voted in the negative: Messrs. Aiken, Bouck, Culberson, De La Matyr, Felton, Ford, Forsythe, Gillette, Jones, Lowe, Murch, Stephens, Stevenson, Weaver, and Yocum.

The House adjourned.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 9.—The invitation to the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment to visit Montreal on Dominion-Day will probably be withdrawn, in consequence of a letter conceived in bad taste written by Capt. Breen, of the Sixty-ninth, published in the New York Sun of to-day. The most influential Irishmen here repudiate any connection with sending the invitation, which was tendered by the President of the St. Patrick's Society.

The members of the Clan Campbell in this city are particularly happy just now at the presence in their midst of their great head, the Duke of Argyll, and many of them have had an opportunity of getting a glimpse of him in his peregrinations through the city. His Grace, accompanied by Dr. Campbell as cicerone, seemed bound to see everything worth seeing in and around Montreal. Accompanied by Lady Mary and Lady Elizabeth Campbell, his Grace to-day visited the museum of the Geological Survey, McGill University, Sault au Recollet, and other places of interest. They sail for Quebec to-night.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Terrible Battle Yesterday at McIntosh, Liberty County, Ga.

A Company of Colored Militia, on an Excursion, Hooted At.

A Melee, with Eight or Ten Deaths—The Participants All Black.

The Great Trial at Jersey City Ends with a Verdict of Conviction.

The Guilty Wife and Her Paramour Sentenced to Be Hanged July 25.

Highly Sensational Episode in the Case of Parr, at Philadelphia.

An Injured Wife at Graceland, Ky., Slays Her Husband in Self-Defense.

THE POLICEMAN'S MURDERERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Mrs. Jennie Smith and Covert Bennett were to-day sentenced to be hung July 25. When sentence was pronounced the Jersey City Court-room was packed with men and women, and even children. The crush in getting in and out was disgraceful. The condemned, despite strong efforts, could not control themselves in the court-room. Mrs. Smith gave way utterly, and kept her face buried in her handkerchief. Bennett was a pitiable sight in his struggles to appear calm. When the doom was pronounced Mrs. Smith leaned her head on her counsel's arm and sobbed audibly. The prisoners said nothing before sentence, according to instructions of counsel, who will carry up a motion for a new trial. Subscriptions to defray the expenses of this appeal have been made by prominent citizens. There is a wide belief that the condemned murderers were convicted as such on lighter evidence than was ever before made the ground for a verdict of murder in the first degree, and much comment has been made on Judge Knapp's charge, which practically shut off all hope for the accused. The light evidence and strong charge have turned public sympathy, and the innocence of the parties is maintained by thousands of people in this section. If a new trial is denied, there is little chance for Mrs. Smith and Bennett to escape the halter, as Jersey justice is not mercifully inclined.

PARR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 9.—The trial of Edward Parr, 60 years old, for the fiendish murder of his daughter culminated to-day in an attempt at suicide that is likely to prove fatal. On Saturday the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, and to-day Parr was brought into court to receive sentence of death. The court room was crowded. The prisoner heard his sentence without evincing any emotion, and, after saying a few words to the spectators about his crime, he turned to leave the dock, but staggered and fell on the floor. When picked up it was found that he had taken a large dose of a powerful poison, probably strychnine. He was taken into an ante-room, laid on the floor, and stripped to the waist. A half-dozen doctors were on hand by this time, and, after a hard struggle, succeeded in getting a wedge into his mouth to keep it open. A stomach-pump was then applied, and worked vigorously, in spite of the most violent struggles of the prisoner. Next Parr was filled with water and then pumped out again. Twice was this operation performed, after which a heavy dose of whisky was administered to him. Half an hour after he took the poison the most violent spasms set in, and he soon lost consciousness, his pulse beating at about 130. At the present time (1 o'clock in the morning) the prisoner has not been removed from the Court-House, and is still in a very critical condition.

A COLORED RIOT.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 9.—A terrible riot took place this afternoon at McIntosh, Liberty County, a station on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, between a party of negro excursionists from Bryan County and those belonging to the place. It began in a fight between two negroes, whereupon John Randall, Captain of the negro militia company from Bryan County, a part of the excursionists, ordered his company to charge, which they did, bayoneting everybody within reach. The Captain himself killed one man, by running him through with his sword. There was intense excitement at this outrage. The Liberty County negroes rallied and drove the military company into the cars, opened fire on them, killing four and wounding many more, only stopping the shooting when the train got out of the way, which they tried to prevent by tearing up the track. All the parties engaged were negroes.

TYE ACQUITTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 9.—The trial of Tye, for the murder of his father-in-law, Sparks, was closed to-day by a verdict of acquittal. The only difficulty in the plea of self-defense was that the fatal pistol-shot entered Sparks' back. This was explained by Tye, who swore that, as he leveled his pistol, the old man, who was then rushing on him with a knife, turned suddenly, but too late for him to withhold his fire. The jury was only three hours in making up its verdict. As the verdict was announced a scene of the wildest confusion ensued. The crowd broke into uproarious applause and crowded around the prisoner to congratulate him. His little son threw his arms about his neck and rubbed his little face against his father's. The wife stood by the slayer of her father from first to last. The verdict is generally believed to be a just one.

SELF-DEFENSE.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—The *Commercial's* special from Grayson, Ky., reports a horrible murder of a husband by his wife, in Carter County. Squire Jones, a farmer residing on Buffalo Fork of Tygert's Creek, had become infatuated with a courtesan, and Friday last attempted to bring her into his house. His wife resented the insult, and, after hot words between them, Jones threatened her with a knife. She seized a small ax, and with the blunt portion knocked him down and endeavored to escape. He recovered quickly and rushed after her. She turned to protect herself, and struck him over the head with the sharp edge of the weapon, cleaving his skull and killing him instantly.

MORE ABOUT GRACIE.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

PORTLAND, Me., June 5.—In the fall of 1875 a young woman, giving her name as Grace St. John Clemence, and representing herself to be the widow of Wm. H. Clemence, of Toledo, O., and a daughter of the late ex-Gov. Todd, of Ohio, appeared in Grace Valley, Cal., and made the acquaintance of the family of James S. Spring. Her winning way gained their confidence, and she remained in their family until a few months ago. She claimed to have much money invested. In December Mr. Spring and his family came to Brownfield, Me., leaving Mrs. Clemence in charge of the house with $1,500 to pay expenses. Shortly after a letter was received from her, saying that her health was so poor that she would be obliged to give up the house. A letter was sent to her asking her to come to Maine, and $4,500 was sent to her by Mr. Spring, with directions to use what she wanted and deposit the rest in the bank for his daughter Ida.

On the 1st of April Mrs. Clemence arrived in Brownfield, and said that she had taken the $4,500 and put $6,000 of her own with it, and loaned the whole to Senator Sharon, of Nevada, at 8 per cent interest. She showed what purported to be his note for $10,500. On the 12th of May Mr. Spring started for California, and the next day Mrs. Clemence started, ostensibly for Dixon, Ill. In Cleveland Mr. Spring found that Mrs. Clemence was an impostor, and that Gov. Todd's daughter of the same name was living there. He also found that Mrs. Clemence suddenly left three years before to escape arrest for theft.

Arriving in Sacramento, Mr. Spring found that she had deposited the $4,500, but had reached there the day before him, drawn it out, and started East. A requisition for her arrest was obtained. Mrs. Clemence came back to Portland, where she was arrested on Thursday, the 28th ult., and was locked up at the station-house. She had with her $500 in gold and greenbacks, many diamond rings, and other valuable jewelry. In her trunk was a complete set of silverware, and an extensive wardrobe was found. It was ascertained that Senator Sharon's note, all but the signature, was written in this city. On Monday night Mrs. Clemence escaped from the Police Station by sawing off the small bars, and up to 7 o'clock to-night no trace of her has been discovered.

KEOKUK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., June 9.—John Rhodes was arrested here to-day for passing counterfeit money in Missouri in November, 1873. The warrant was issued from St. Louis, and detectives have been looking for him for some time. He has been making this his headquarters, and has been suspected of counterfeiting.

Charles Miller, who shot Conductor Roberts, of the Rock Island Road, for putting him off the train for refusing to pay his fare, has been captured, and is now held here under $2,000 bail.

MURDERER ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Gustav Johnson, of Boostir Parish, Sweden, has been arrested charged with the murder of Laro Anderson, a post-carrier between Wartofla and Kinneweed.

CASUALTIES.

STORM DAMAGE.

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 9.—A violent storm passed over the city this evening about 5 o'clock. The steeple of the Baptist Church was blown down, the roof of the State University building was seriously damaged, and a number of other buildings unroofed. Miss Fannie Carmen was seriously hurt by flying debris, and several other persons were injured.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 9.—A Topeka (Kas.) dispatch says: "A severe hail-storm passed over a portion of this county during the afternoon, doing considerable damage. The strip of country injured is about a mile wide. Hogs, chickens, etc., were killed, and the crops badly cut up.

"About 5 o'clock this afternoon a heavy wind-storm passed over this city without doing serious damage, but the storm was exceedingly heavy in the Southwest. A special to the *Commonwealth* from Wichita says hailstones weighing from five to twelve ounces fell thick and fast. The injury to crops in the immediate vicinity of Wichita is immense, and metallic roofs and glass in that vicinity are badly damaged."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 9.—The city was visited this evening by one of the severest wind and rain storms that has been known here for years. The wind came from the northwest, accompanied by rain, and its fury lasted some twenty minutes. Trees were blown down, houses unroofed, etc. Ingram, Kennedy & Day suffered a loss estimated at $4,000. The Third Ward School was unroofed, and all the trains were delayed. Three barges of grain belonging to the Diamond Jo Line floated down stream, but were secured by the Abner Gile. As Dubuque is situated in a valley, the wind was broken, thereby saving a great deal of property. The velocity of the wind was near eight miles an hour. It is still raining, but the wind has subsided.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 9.—A Swede boy named Alfred Anderson, about 11 years of age, was drowned yesterday while bathing in the river a short distance below the railroad bridge. His body has not yet been recovered.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9.—A telegram from Morgan City reports the accidental drowning on Sunday of Dr. John A. Smith, the quarantine officer there.

A FATAL FALL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., June 9.—Yesterday, during the delivery of the baccalaureate sermon, Charlie Seamen, a boy aged 12 years, while playing with some comrades, fell from the first story of the Court-House. The fall produced a concussion of the brain and other internal injuries, which will result fatally.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WHITEWATER, Wis., June 9.—Yesterday morning the body of Ed Higgins, a young man from Lima, was found on the railroad, two miles west of this place. He had attempted to ride on a freight train, and, being missed on the train's arrival here, search was made with the above result.

EXPLOSION.

ROCKLAND, Me., June 9.—The wheel-mill of the Warren Powder-Works blew up to-day.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, lower pressure, southeast to southwest winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, and local rains.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, rising followed by falling barometer, cooler northwesterly winds, shifting to warmer southeasterly, partly cloudy weather, and local rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and Upper Lake region, rising, preceded in the latter by falling, barometer, winds mostly from south to west, and temporarily veering to the northwest, cooler, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas, accompanied by local storms, followed by falling barometer.

For the Lower-Lake region lower pressure, winds mostly from the southeast to the southwest, and warmer, partly cloudy weather, with local rains.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, and are ordered for Milwaukee, Section 1; Grand Haven, Section 3; Mackinaw City, and Alpena.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, June 9.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	29.930	68	81	S. W.	7		Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.840	78	54	S. E.	6		Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.792	77	57	S.	7		Fair.
3:53 p. m.	29.707	79	58	S.	11		Clear.
9:00 p. m.	29.703	74	76	S.	8		Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.703	74	76	S.	10		Cloudy.

Maximum, 81; minimum 63.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, June 9—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Albany	29.97	63	S., gentle		Cloudy.
Alpena	29.72	63	N. E., gen.		Fair.
Boise City	29.88	66	N. W., light		Fair.
Breckenridge	29.53	80	W., brisk		Clear.
Buffalo	29.84	63	S., gentle		Clear.
Cairo	29.81	82	S., gentle		Clear.
Cheyenne	29.92	60	S., gentle		Smoky.
Chicago	29.70	74	S., gentle		Clear.
Cincinnati	29.80	74	S., fresh		Clear.
Cleveland	29.83	69	S. W., fresh		Lt. rain.
Davenport	29.68	68	S. W., fresh		Clear.
Denver	29.81	63	N. E., brisk	.66	Hy. rain.
Des Moines	29.66	74	S., gentle		Clear.
Detroit	29.73	68	S. W., fresh		Cloudy.
Dodge City	29.34	72	S. E., gen.		Clear.
Erie	29.84	62	S., fresh		Clear.
Escanaba	29.65	58	S. E., fresh	1.73	Cloudy.
Fort Gibson	29.75	75	S.		Fair.
Grand Haven	29.71	71	S., brisk		Fair.
Indianapolis	29.77	71	S. E., light	.04	Clear.
Keokuk	29.74	71	N. W., gen.	.22	Lt. rain.
La Crosse	29.71	75	S., brisk		Lt. rain.
Leavenworth	29.87	73	N., light	2.49	Threat'g.
Louisville	29.81	72	N., fresh		Fair.
Madison	29.58	71	N., gentle	.12	Lt. rain.
Marquette	29.57	66	S. W., fresh		Cloudy.
Memphis	29.81	82	S., gen.		Clear.
Milwaukee	29.67	63	S. W., fresh		Cloudy.
Nashville	29.87	70	S. W., fresh		Clear.
New Orleans	29.93	81	S. E., gentle		Clear.
North Platte	29.75	58	N. E., gentle		Clear.
Omaha	29.63	71	N. W., fresh		Clear.
Oswego	29.86	61	S., fresh		Clear.
Pioche	29.83	63	S., fresh		Fair.
Pittsburg	29.91	69	Calm		Smoky.
Rochester	29.85	66	S. W., gen.		Foggy.
Sacramento	29.88	54	W., brisk		Clear.
Salt Lake	29.73	64	N. W., fresh		Clear.
Sandusky	29.77	66	S. W., fresh		Clear.
San Francisco	29.89	60	S., fresh		Cloudy.
Shreveport	29.86	80	S. E., light		Clear.
St. Louis	29.77	75	S., fresh		Clear.
St. Paul	29.50	71	S. E., fresh	.50	Cloudy.
Toledo	29.74	73	W., gentle		Clear.
Vicksburg	29.92	80	S. W., gen.		Clear.
Virginia City	29.54	58	Calm		Clear.
Winnemucca	29.91	62	W., light		Clear.
Yankton	29.67	65	N. W., fresh		Clear.

BODIE MINING COMPANY.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The Bodie Mining Company has increased its capital stock from 50,000 to 100,000 shares, and is now known as the Bodie Consolidated Mining Company. The new stock is expected to be put on the market in a few days.

"Hair Revivum" restores gray hair to its original color for 50 cents.

FOREIGN.

The French Deputies Vote to Prosecute Paul Cassagnac.

Preparations for the Golden Wedding of the Emperor William.

The Proposed Amnesty Not to Extend to Recalcitrant Priests.

Hundreds of People Dying of Famine in the Cashmere Valley.

Soulovieff, the Would-Be Regicide, Hanged at St. Petersburg.

GERMANY.

THE GOLDEN WEDDING.

BERLIN, June 9.—Bismarck will arrive to-day from Varzin. The Duke of Edinburg will arrive Tuesday to represent British Royalty on the occasion of the Imperial fete. The act of grace whereby the Emperor intends to signalize his golden wedding will only apply to Prussia, but there is reason to believe that other German States will imitate his example.

RETURNED TO BERLIN.

BERLIN, June 9.—Emperor William, Empress, and Prince Bismarck have returned to this city.

THE PROPOSED AMNESTY.

LONDON, June 9.—Dispatches from Berlin state that the amnesty to be proclaimed on the occasion of the Emperor's golden wedding does not include recalcitrant priests, and the Ultramontanes are greatly disappointed in consequence.

DISPLEASED.

Germany is seriously offended at the right of search claimed and exercised by Peru against German vessels, and a strong protest, demanding explanations, is about to be dispatched to Lima.

DENIAL.

LONDON, June 9.—A correspondent in Berlin denies the truth of the report telegraphed thence on June 6, stating that Germany had decided to address a note to the European Governments on the improper and inhuman character of the war in South America, and suggesting joint interference.

ASIA.

ENGLISH INFLUENCE IN PERSIA.

CALCUTTA, June 9.—The Afghan treaty has created a strong impression in Persia, greatly increasing the British prestige.

MORTALITY OF CAMELS.

Forty thousand camels belonging to the British transport service died during the war in Afghanistan.

CHOLERA

of a severe type has made its appearance in the Lower Bolan Pass.

A MISSION

to Cabul is to be forthwith formed at Kohat and proceed, by way of Khuram, about the end of June.

The Dacoits of the Poona District are still active, and petty robberies are reported daily, but since the great fires there has been no outrage on a large scale.

RAINS.

More or less copious rains are reported from nearly all the districts of Bengal and Assam. The rain-fall in Cachar, Bengal, has as yet been slight and partial, but sufficient to greatly improve the prospects of the indigo crop. The reports from the tea districts are, on the whole, fairly good.

THE FAMINE

in Cashmere is taking its course, and people are reported dying by hundreds.

A MATTER OF ETIQUETTE.

SIMLA, June 9.—The envoy from the King of Burmah requests a personal interview with the Viceroy of India. It is impossible to grant the request because of a point of etiquette.

FRANCE.

BLANQUI.

PARIS, June 9.—The Bordeaux Radicals propose again to elect Blanqui to the Chamber of Deputies.

CASSAGNAC TO BE PROSECUTED.

VERSAILLES, June 9.—The Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, by a vote of 306 to 195, authorized the prosecution by the Government of Paul de Cassagnac, after a scene of great excitement, during which Gambetta moved the expulsion of de Cassagnac from the House, but he afterwards withdrew the motion, M. de Cassagnac having withdrawn the word "cowardice," which he had applied to the conduct of the Government.

LONDON, June 9.—A Paris dispatch says the scene in the Chamber of Deputies during the balloting on the motion for the prosecution of De Cassagnac is indescribable. Levert (Bonapartist) and Morgne (Radical) actually came to blows, and had to be separated.

MEXICO.

DESERTERS SHOT.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 9.—The *News'* Eagle Pass special says: "Early yesterday morning a company of Mexican infantry at Piedras Negras mutinied and fought their way through the guard at the gate. About fifteen crossed to this side under a heavy fire from the loyal troops, who continued firing after the deserters landed. Many of the balls struck the houses in this place. The fugitives surrendered their arms to the citizens, and are to be returned to Mexico. A number of the mutineers were killed on the Mexican side. The cause of the desertion is that the troops have been six months without pay and have nothing to eat. Yesterday evening some Mexican troops marched outside of the city with two captured mutineers, whom they were going to shoot, but a strong protest from the citizens caused the execution to be abandoned."

SPAIN.

CABINET CRISIS.

MADRID, June 9.—The harmony of Gen. Martinez Campos' Cabinet is disturbed. Gen. Martinez Campos is inclined to retire because his policy meets resistance from a section of the Conservative party. Canovos and Ayala are endeavoring to maintain accord among the majority, so as to prolong the Cabinet until autumn.

LONDON, June 9.—A Madrid correspondent says it is reported that the malcontent section of the majority has been temporarily appeased. Premier Campos has again intimated that he only desires to retain office if supported by all the Conservatives.

AFRICA.

REVOLT.

PARIS, June 9.—The Auld Abadi tribe, near Botna, Algiers, is in open revolt. Troops have arrived, but are much fatigued by the march.

THE LIBERIAN BOUNDARY.

LONDON, June 9.—The boundary conference has decided that the Liberians have not proved their claim to any territory north of the eleventh parallel of latitude.

RECOVERED.

CAPE TOWN, June 2.—Cols. Crealock and Wood have recovered and resumed duty.

TRANSVAAL.

The Orange Free-State Assembly, contrary to the advice of the President, has adopted resolutions expressing hopes for the restoration of the independence of Transvaal.

ITALY.

TAX RIOTS.

ROME, June 9.—A riot against the collection of taxes has occurred in the district of Catania. Several soldiers and peasants have been killed.

TURKEY.

PREPARING TO RESIST.

LONDON, June 9.—A Constantinople dispatch says the inhabitants of the Djuma district are preparing to resist the return of the Turks when the Russians evacuate the district. They have sent away the women and distributed arms to the men.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEAD.

LONDON, June 9.—Mrs. Howard Paul, actress and singer, is dead.

FAILED.

LONDON, June 9.—J. A. Forbes & Co., commission and banking agents, Bombay, have failed in consequence of advances on unprofitable consignments of cotton. It is stated that the liabilities of the firm are heavy.

RUSSIA.

SOLOVIEFF HANGED.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 9.—The sentence against Alexander Solovieff, who attempted the assassination of the Emperor on the 14th of April last, was carried out to-day. He was hanged at 10 o'clock this morning on Smolenski Field.

EGYPT.

THE GERMAN PROTEST.

BERLIN, June 9.—The *North German Gazette* publishes the text of Germany's protest against the decree of the Khedive of April 22. The protest says the decree is in direct violation of international obligations. Germany must decline to consider it binding, and holds the Khedive responsible for all the consequences of his illegal proceedings.

ÆTNA.

THE ERUPTION CEASED.

ROME, June 9.—The eruption of Mount Ætna has ceased, but the volcano continues to give forth smoke.

ROME.

PAPAL APPOINTMENT.

ROME, June 9.—The Pope has appointed Cardinal Hergenroether keeper of the archives of the Holy See.

POLITICAL.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., June 9.—It is rumored that Gen. Piatt, who was nominated for Governor by the Greenback Labor party last week, has withdrawn from the field and advised his followers to cast their fortunes with Gen. Ewing and the Democratic party.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., June 8.—Ohio is a peculiar State at best, but affairs political are now presenting a more anomalous aspect than is their wont. Both parties in the State have put their candidates before the people, and the prospect is for one of the hardest-fought campaigns ever entered upon. The form which affairs are assuming in some particulars deserves more than a passing notice.

The nomination of Ewing by the Democrats, it is safe to say, was a surprise not only to his own party, but to the Republicans. He has always had his eye upon the office; he has spread his sails to every wind that blows, with the hope that it would waft his bark into the Executive harbor; he has indulged in the wildest demagogical talk, and felt his breast many times swell with the most overweening ambition. But it was hoped by his own party that it would be all in vain. Two years ago he made a strong fight, both before the Convention and during its progress. He was able to centralize some 200 votes out of 700, and there he stuck, and, as a compromise, Uncle Dick Bishop was run in. I had talked with a large number of Democrats before the recent Convention assembled, and they were of the opinion that those 200 votes indicated Ewing's entire strength in the State. They did not believe that by any possibility could more members of the party be persuaded into a support of the soft-money craze as represented in its greatest champion. Ewing is very distasteful to the leaders of the Democratic party, because they behold in him a man of towering ambition, regardless of methods so himself is glorified. Then, again, the wiser portion of the party are tired of the Ohio Idea. They admit that it has become a thing of the past; that the time has come for new issues and more timely topics.

There was not a Republican leader in the State that did not fear the nomination of Rice. His elevation to the head of the ticket would have silenced the two most formidable issues that will be raised in the present canvass. With an opponent like Gen. Rice, who has left one leg on the field of battle, the "bloody shirt" could not be waved with any degree of success; and, with a capitalist and banker like Gen. Rice, it would be difficult to make much of an issue on hard and soft money. But it was pretty safe to conclude that the Democrats would not see this. When there is any show of success in an election, they contend among themselves, and their passions become so much aroused that they are blind to everything that pertains to their own interest. Bishop had been nominated by the Ewing men two years before; and, when the friends of the Cincinnati grocer were pretty well satisfied that they could not carry their man through, they determined to repay the compliment by concentrating their forces on the soft-money champion. This was all that he needed, and he sailed through with success.

I have already called attention to the serious danger that will result to the party in the desertion of the hard-money Democrats of the Western Reserve, as well as the complete bolt of the entire ticket by the thousands of Democratic Germans in the State.

This will, to a certain extent, be made up by the support of a certain wing of the Nationals. A regular ticket has been put in the field, however, and will not be abandoned by the rank-and-file; but a certain small portion of the party, which has always hankered after the flesh-pots of Democracy, will probably assemble on the 24th instant, at Toledo, in response to the call of Sam Carey, Sherwood, et al., and come over to the support of Ewing. This accession cannot fail to be small and insignificant, however, and purchased at an enormous price.

The great interest that has been manifested in the contest in this State comes from the possible shaping of events in the Presidential contest of next year. The nomination of Ewing has given a new appearance to affairs, and made various contingencies, unthought of a few weeks ago, something more than possible. Ewing has accepted the candidacy, of course, with a hope of carrying the State; and then hopes that the lightning will strike in his direction at least for the Vice-Presidency, and perhaps for the first place on the ticket. Failing in this, he will make a struggle for the Senatorship. He is not obliged to resign his present place if he is not elected Governor, and on that account does not run much risk in making the experiment.

But Ewing will be defeated this fall. Thurman's friends were confident that the tide was with the Republicans, and would not put the Senator forward to the first place on the ticket on that account. Ewing will not succeed in his evident intention of supplanting Thurman in National reputation. After his defeat this fall his ambition will wither like a broken pig-weed under the July sun. The Thurman men will come forward and magnify the importance of Ohio as a factor in the National contest. They will insist that, had the bandana chieftain led the van, victory would have perched upon the Democratic banner. They will make a big struggle for the first place on the National ticket for their favorite, and, failing in this, will probably be willing to accept the nomination for Vice-President. But it is not probable that any candidate who leans at all toward soft money will stand any chance. I believe that both Ewing and Thurman will be laid on the shelf, and some pronounced hard-money man will be brought forward, and the battle fought on some other issue.

Conversation with leading Democrats in various parts of the State confirms me in the belief that the Hon. Henry B. Payne, of Cleveland, will be the most likely man to come up in this case. He is a consistent hard-money Democrat, a Bourbon of the Bourbons, and, withal, has immense wealth, with which he can supplement Tilden's bar'l when the scratch comes. Mr. Payne would certainly be a wise selection for the party to make, and a few words about him may not be uninteresting.

Five years ago the Hon. R. C. Parsons, having served his district for a single term in Congress, was renominated by the Republicans. The Democrats, having always suffered for funds to carry on their campaign, did not look about them long before they selected Mr. Payne, a banker and former lawyer, worth some $5,000,000, as his opponent. It had been many years since Mr. Payne had made any speeches, and his voice seemed at first to have left him. What he said on the stump was very good, but it was in such broken accents that it was of small account. Finally the managers told Mr. Payne's sons that, unless he could get back the voice of old and make himself better understood, he had better leave the stump. This was communicated to the old gentleman, and he said he would make one more trial, and, if unsuccessful, then would cease to speak. This effort was successful, and the old party-leaders rejoiced in hearing the Henry Payne of old. The campaign was short and vigorous,—Mr. Payne often speaking more than once in a night. Through the claim of conservatism, and a certain unpopularity on Mr. Parsons' part, the Democrats were successful.

The record which Mr. Payne made during his single term in the House has never been surpassed by any Congressman from this State. In short, he took the front rank on his side, and was made one of the famous Electoral Commission which counted President Hayes in and counted the owner of the notorious bar'l out. Mr. Payne himself, however, was a blind partisan in the matter, and did all in his power for the old man of Gramercy Park. It should have been stated, a moment ago, that, in the St. Louis Convention, Mr. Payne was a very prominent candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Ohio was made solid for him, and the New York delegation agreed to support him in return for the adherence of Ohio to Tilden. Several other States were also worked up; but, when the Hendricks boom for the Vice-Presidency was sprung, of course there could nothing else be done on all hands but to support him. Said a prominent Ohio politician to me the other day: "I was just as confident, the day before the Convention, that Payne would run in, as I could possibly be; but the peculiar shape which everything took defeated that. He'll get a big send-off this time, though. The New-Yorkers told us then that there was no use looking after Ohio at all, as Hayes would carry his own State by a large majority any way. But, when they saw how very small the margin was, they came to the conclusion that Payne could have carried the State; and I believe he could. They will take another view of the matter next time,—you can rest assured of that."

Mr. Payne is a prominent railroad man, being Director in the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and several other lines. He will in this way command the same strength that Hugh J. Jewett would have, besides other qualities of success. Mr. Payne, while engaged in a contest, never pays any attention to the minutiæ, but leaves these entirely to his sons, one of whom was formerly Mayor of Cleveland, and another is now a prominent stockholder and Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company.

There is one other feature of interest in the nomination of Ewing, that would more properly have come in a little before this. His Congressional District is a very close one. There was some doubt whether he was elected or not last fall; and, should he be elected Governor, there is little doubt but that the Hon. V. B. Horton, one of the most capable men in the State, will be elected to his place in Congress. This will make ten Republican members to ten Democrats, or exactly tie the Ohio delegation. This state of affairs is said to be worrying the managers to a considerable extent; for, in case the Presidency question should next year be thrown into the House for decision, the party having a majority of Ohio members may assume a considerable importance.

WADLEIGH'S SUCCESSOR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, June 9.—The United States Senatorship in New Hampshire will be settled Thursday night, when the Republican caucus will be held, the nominee of which is absolutely sure of an election, as New Hampshire Republicans never go back on the dictum of a party caucus. As regards the result, there are still wide differences of opinion, although Wadleigh and Blair are the most promising of the twelve candidates. Specials from Concord to-night claim Blair will have a strong lead, and, if he gets seventy votes, he will probably be able to secure the additional twenty-five, while even if Wadleigh gets that number, which now seems utterly improbable, there will be little chance for him to secure the prize, as the opposition to him appears to be well organized. If both Wadleigh and Blair fail, then Moore, Marston, and Stevens will struggle for the mastery, the probability being that when Marston is dropped the name of Mr. Bell will be sprung upon the caucus, and at the same time William E. Chandler will appear as a candidate, his candidacy being in the hands of experienced manipulators, who are even now claiming a possible triumph. If matters should go on in this way it is safe to assume that either Bell, or Moore, or Gen. Stevens, will secure the nomination, as Chandler's nomination in any contingency is not probable.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., June 9.—Interviews with prominent Republicans show that practically nothing has yet been decided in regard to the fall campaign. Butler has not fully made up his mind to run again for Governor, although positive statements have been made that he would do so. If he does run, it will be as the regular Democratic nominee. His expenses last year sickened him of attempts to capture Conventions following the orders issued from his headquarters last year. A sharp watch is being kept over all town and city organizations, and, whenever chance offers, a Butler man is put on the Committee. If he runs, the present Republican ticket will be renominated, it being felt that Talbot is the strongest man that can be put forward. He is a model Governor, and manages the State affairs in a business-like way. He is tired of public life, however, and it is understood will only stand to defeat Butler, if necessary. Should he retire, Lieut.-Gov. Long will undoubtedly take his place. Ex-Mayor Pierce, Butler's old antagonist in Congress, who has been looked upon as the dark horse, peremptorily declining to run, the Republican leaders are united in action, and predict a handsome majority in November.

THE RAILROADS.

A NOVEL SUIT.

The action brought by the Attorney-General of the State of Colorado to enjoin the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad from operating the Denver & Rio Grande or any other line in that State is looked upon with much interest by railroad solicitors, who are of the unanimous opinion that the action of the Attorney-General is disgraceful in the extreme, and that he ought to be deposed from his position. It is an entirely novel proceeding that in a fight between two corporations, both chartered by the State, the State should fight the battle for one corporation against the other. The motives of the Attorney-General in taking the step he did are easily explained, from the fact that the law firm at Denver of which he is a partner has been retained by the Denver & Rio Grande, and received a large retainer from that road, simply to induce the Attorney-General to take that action. The motion of the Attorney-General to enjoin the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad is now being argued at Alamosa. Some of the ablest lawyers in the West, among them Judge Beckwith, of this city, are looking to the interests of the defendants. The argument thus far of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe counsel has been very complete. It showed up every phase of the bill and riddled it into shreds. It was shown that every point touched in the bill was not in litigation. This question, it was claimed, was before the Supreme Court of Colorado, and the granting of the injunction asked for could only be construed as an intentional anticipation of the action of that Court. It was also argued that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe was chartered to run to any portion of the Territory of Kansas in 1859. At that time Colorado was not in existence; it was a part of Kansas, and the charter issued to the Atchison Road gave the Company a right to operate a road in what was then Kansas, but what is now Colorado. The Attorney-General's action was denounced as "collusive and discreditable." A motion to dismiss, made by the attorneys for the Santa Fe, was overruled. Quite a sensation was created by the reading of an affidavit in support of a motion for change of venue, which accuses the Judge of unprofessional conduct to the extent of having prepared an opinion adverse to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe while the attorneys for that road were preparing their argument, and that the opinion was announced without any examination of the arguments and authorities cited by the counsel for the Santa Fe. The Judge, however, refused to grant a change. He denied having prepared an opinion without consulting counsel's arguments and authorities. It is claimed that the Judge is in collusion with the Attorney-General and the officers of the Denver & Rio Grande, and for this reason he refused to grant a change and let the case be decided on its merits by an impartial Judge. The action of the Attorney-General is injuring the State of Colorado immeasurably, as capitalists from other States will think twice before they invest their money in that State, where they might at any time be despoiled of their property by the State, for if such a law would hold good against a railroad company it would also hold good against any other corporation in that State.

BROKEN OUT IN A NEW SPOT.

The fight between the St. Louis roads leading to Kansas City and the Chicago & Alton has now broken out in a new spot. The passenger rates are now cut instead of the freight rates. So far the reductions made are on east-bound business, but there can be no doubt that it will extend to the west-bound before many days have elapsed. It is understood that the Chicago & Alton contemplates a reduction in the rates from St. Louis to Kansas City to $1. This would necessarily bring down the rates from Chicago to Missouri River points to $11.

Commodore Garrison is reported to have said that he had a million of dollars to spare, if necessary, to demonstrate that the Chicago & Alton should not be considered as a rival of his road, the Missouri Pacific, but the progress made in that direction thus far is not very encouraging. By the time Mr. Garrison has got rid of his million, which time is not very distant, judging by the losses he is now incurring, he will only be too glad to recognize the Chicago & Alton as a first-class competing line. The Chicago & Alton's new St. Louis line to Kansas City has met with unexpected success, and is doing as large a business in passengers and freight as the other two St. Louis lines.

THE MASTER CAR-BUILDERS.

The annual Convention of the Master Car-Builders' Association of the United States and Canadas will meet in annual convention at 10 o'clock this morning at the Grand Pacific Hotel. There will no doubt be a very large attendance; a number of delegates have already arrived, and the balance are expected in this morning. The meeting promises to be the most important and interesting one ever held. There is an urgent demand for improvements in railway appliances, and the master car-builders mean to bring them about if possible. The principal subjects which will come up for discussion are as follows:

1. On the best diameter for cast-iron and steel-tired wheels.
2. To recommend a form and the dimensions for a standard draw-bar and draw-springs and the best method of bringing about uniformity in their length and construction.
3. To investigate and report whether it is desirable and economical to apply brakes to all the wheels of freight cars, and the best way of bringing about uniformity in their construction, and recommend the forms and proportions for standards for those parts of brakes which require most frequent renewal.
4. To investigate the causes of accident to trainmen, and report whether means can be provided to protect train and yard men from injury while engaged in the performance of their duties, and that the yardmasters be invited to communicate with this Committee.
5. To investigate and report on the present construction of screws and nuts used on cars and the amount of accuracy that it is desirable to secure, and the best means of maintaining it in the standard adopted by this Association seven years ago.

Mayor Harrison and his eagle will be present at the opening of the Convention this morning, and will extend a hearty welcome to the delegates.

OPEN WAR.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 9.—A Denver, Col., dispatch says: The railroad controversy here between the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Denver & Rio Grande interests is assuming alarming proportions. The Rio Grande Road was leased to the Santa Fe Company six months ago, but the Rio Grande Company has since become dissatisfied with the lease, and has sought to break it. The Attorney-General, acting upon information of the stockholders of the Rio Grande, brought suit on the part of the State before District Judge Bowen, at San Luis, 300 miles south of Denver, for an injunction to prevent the Santa Fe operating the roads in Colorado. On Saturday Judge Bowen took the matter under advisement. To-day the Governor received information that the Rio Grande authorities had taken possession of the offices of the road at Colorado Springs and Coal Banks by an armed force, cut the telegraph wires, etc. He ordered the militia to be in readiness, and the Chaffee Light Artillery, Governor's Guards, and Mitchell Guards are here waiting instructions. The Rio Grande people deny that there has been any violence.

ANN ARBOR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 9.—A public meeting was held to-night in the interest of the extension of the Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad to Pontiac, to meet the Michigan Air-Line branch of the Grand Trunk, which would thus furnish the latter road with a connecting link with the Wabash Road. A resolution was unanimously passed pledging the citizens of Ann Arbor to co-operate with the people along the line and secure the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northeastern Railroad Company the entire right-of-way from this city to where the said road will cross the Flint & Pere Marquette, together with $1,000 per mile donated subscription, to be paid in three installments, the first when the road is completed to the Detroit, Lansing & Northern, the second when completed to the Flint & Pere Marquette, and the third when completed to Pontiac. The building of the road seems to be assured.

ITEMS.

Mr. J. G. Walker has been appointed Secretary of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and will assume the duties of his position next Wednesday.

The third general Convention of the Railroad Commissioners of the various States begins its sessions at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., to-day. The object of the Convention is to secure uniformity in methods of keeping railroad accounts and reports to the State Commissioners.

The new freight rates adopted by the Niagara Falls meeting went into effect yesterday, and, as far as can be learned, they are still maintained. The probable cause of this is that the roads are still short of cars, and it will take them some days before they have disposed of their old contracts.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Central Railroads, which, during a spasm of reform about a year ago, closed up their ticket offices at the Grand Pacific and Palmer House, have found out that reforms do not work well in all instances, and have gone back to the old system and re-established their outside offices both at the Grand Pacific and the Palmer House. Mr. Couthoui has charge of the office at the latter hotel, and Mr. Drew at the former.

A LIVELY ERUPTION.

A Stream of Muddy Water and Stones Thrown 150 Feet in the Air.

Sarnia (Ont.) Observer.

One of the most wonderful natural phenomena ever witnessed was seen by a large crowd of people Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mr. Peter Taylor, who lives just outside of the corporation. For some time back Mr. Taylor has had a number of men boring for water on the southwest corner of his grounds, within a few feet of his house. Wednesday afternoon about 4 o'clock, when a depth of about 150 feet had been reached, Mr. Taylor heard a peculiar rumbling sound, apparently issuing from the hole, and, judging that something unusual was about to happen, warned his men to move to a safe distance from the well. One of the men was at the top of the derrick adjusting some of the tackle, and as he too heard, even more distinctly, a series of most extraordinary sounds coming up from the bowels of the earth, he did not stand upon the order of his going, but went.

He had scarcely got a few feet from the derrick when a fountain of muddy water shot straight up into the air with terrific force, carrying up the boring pipe with it as far as the fastenings which connected it would allow, and scattering the mud, water, and stones in all directions. The subterranean noises appeared gradually to increase in violence, and as they did so the expelling force, whatever it was, seemed to be proportionately augmented until the cone-shaped column obtained a hight of fully 150 feet. Some idea of the mysterious subterranean power which supplied the motive for this exhibition of natural water-works may be conveyed by the fact that stones weighing fully five, six, and even eight pounds were shot up into the air to a considerable hight and with astonishing velocity, while showers of rounded pebbles of every smaller size fell like hailstones upon a circle of several yards around the hole. One large-sized stone struck a timber of the derrick in its upward course, and, glancing off, was thrown several hundred yards into Mr. William Taylor's ground on the opposite side of the road.

The wind was blowing pretty strong from the south at the time, and the result was that the roof of Mr. Taylor's large brick house—one of the largest in town—and its south side were bespattered with the muddy mixture, there being actually a puddle of clay, pebbles, and water several inches deep on the roof. Showers of the same mixture were carried clear over the house and for some distance along the street north of his lot.

After the extraordinary spectacle had lasted for nearly an hour and a half, the fountain appeared to make one last grand effort to do better than its best, and then gradually to lose its ascending force. The series of jerking leaps—for the expelling power seemed all along to be irregular and intermissive rather than continuous—became weaker and weaker; the steady whirring sound which accompanied the exhibition, and which can best be described as resembling very closely the noise of a steam fire-engine, gradually lessened, and at about 5:30 Mr. Taylor was rather relieved to find that his magnificent but inconveniently powerful lawn-sprinkler had disappeared, for the present, at least, within subterranean recesses. The rumbling sound continued for a few minutes and then ceased, though the water which filled up the pipe to within twenty-three feet of the surface of the earth was disturbed for some time afterward by a bubbling agitation.

The play of this wonderful fountain was distinctly seen over the tops of the intervening buildings by many people in Port Huron, who, knowing that our water-works system did not extend outside of the corporation, were at a loss how to account for what seemed to be the tallest and most extensive squirting ever practiced by a fire brigade.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 143 at 8:40 yesterday morning was caused by the burning out of a chimney at No. 1152 State street. No damage.

The alarm from Box 27 at 3:45 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the two-story brick building Nos. 48 and 50 Franklin street, owned by the N. Wilkinson and S. A. Meyers estate, and occupied by W. H. Wells & Bros. as a manufactory of ornamental glass. Damage to building, $600. The loss upon the machinery and stock is about $2,000, covered by policies of $1,000 each in the Royal Canadian and Agricultural.

The alarm from Box 18 at 10:40 yesterday forenoon was caused by the burning out of a chimney at Nos. 207 and 209 Lake street, occupied by J. A. Fay & Co., manufacturers of wood-working machinery. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines.

AT ADAIRVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 9.—A special says that at Adairville, Ky., a fire broke out at 11 o'clock last night, and destroyed the better part of the town. Beauchamp's Hotel, Smith & Son, dry goods; Brown & McClure, drugs; Burr & Gooch, furniture; King's livery-stable, M. Goodrick's dwelling, and two doctors' offices were burned. Loss, $25,000; no insurance.

AT COLUMBUS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., June 9.—Three alarms of fire within an hour to-night created considerable excitement among all classes, and fears were entertained that the city was again to be visited by an organized gang of incendiaries. Evidences of fire-bugs were discovered.

AT FORT SCOTT, KAN.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., June 9.—Fire to-night destroyed a portion of the Fort Scott Carriage Company's works, together with tools, stock, and some unfinished work. Loss about $5,000; insurance, $3,500.

ROBERT COLLYER.

A Rather Slim Meeting of Members of a Rather Light Congregation Elects Him Pastor—The Proposition to Be Made to Him.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A meeting of the Church of the Messiah was held this evening for the purpose, as stated in the call, "of electing a pastor and fixing his salary." John Babcock presided, and a call of the roll of membership showed that the society consists of fifty-three members entitled to vote, of whom only nineteen were present. When it was moved to proceed to the election of a pastor, L. J. Wyeth desired to postpone the election until fall. He thought it would be unjust to those who could not be there to settle so important a matter in their absence. Mr. Wyeth's motion was not seconded, and was withdrawn. Nominations being declared in order, Dexter A. Hawkins nominated the Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago. What they wanted, he said, was a man who could fill the house, and that Mr. Collyer could do. He was not such a preacher as Mr. Alger, yet, in his opinion, would prove a more popular preacher than Mr. Alger, and please the masses better than he did. He was also sure that, if elected, Mr. Collyer would accept. Mr. Wyeth nominated William R. Alger, the former pastor. The result of the ballot was the election of Mr. Collyer, he receiving 16 votes and Mr. Alger 3. The election of Mr. Collyer was made unanimous, after which a resolution was adopted fixing the salary at the rate $5,000 per annum for the balance of the financial year beginning Sept. 1, 1879, and ending March 1 next, with an extra allowance of $1,000 to defray the expense of moving from Chicago. It is understood Mr. Collyer's pastorate will begin Sept. 1. In the meantime the pulpit will be supplied by the best talent the Committee can secure. John P. Hale, President of the Board of Trustees, who is going to Chicago in a few days, was appointed a Committee to convey a letter to Mr. Collyer informing him of his election, and to obtain from him his formal acceptance. Should Mr. Collyer come to New York, he will receive a warm welcome, and undoubtedly do much to advance the interests of the Church, which needs a live pastor.

JACKSON'S CASE.

Further Litigation and Judicial Action upon the Grand Rapids Case—Jackson Given Up.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, June 9.—Some time ago one S. D. Jackson, a dry-goods merchant of this city, was arrested on a charge of obtaining goods by false pretenses, made by Hingree, Woods & Co., of Boston, Mass., and on a requisition made by the Governor of Massachusetts on Gov. Croswell. Jackson fought the warrant, and, after a siege in the State Courts, which resulted in the remanding of Jackson to the custody of an officer from Massachusetts and the denial of a writ of habeas corpus, the case was taken before the United States District Court, Judge Withey presiding, on a writ of habeas corpus, and Jackson was then discharged, Judge Withey holding that the courts here had a right to inquire into the gravamen of the case with reference to action on the requisition and warrant, and, if the basis of the warrant should be deemed insufficient, or any error should occur in the antecedent proceedings, that the prisoner could be taken from custody and discharged. The case was appealed to the Circuit Court, and Judge Baxter, of the Sixth United States Circuit, delivered a decision to-day, reversing Judge Withey's opinion and remanding Jackson to the custody of the officer. Judge Baxter stated that the case was entirely new in the United States Courts, very important, and he hoped it would go to the Supreme Court. Jackson is not in town, and the officer could not find him. It is said that he and his family went to Chicago, though word was given out that they went to New York. The case is the most important as affecting the relations of States in criminal cases that have been in the United States Courts in years, and a final opinion will be awaited with interest, for if the Supreme Court says that Judge Baxter is right, no inquiries can be made in the State in which a criminal may be arrested on a requisition except as to the form of warrant on which the arrest is made. The State cannot inquire at all into the antecedent proceedings or the basis of the case.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

PLYMOUTH, June 9.—Arrived, steamship Silesia, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, June 9.—Arrived, steamship Germanic, from New York; Victoria, from Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Sailed, steamer City of New York, for Sydney, via Honolulu, etc., carrying the British mails.

GLASGOW, June 9.—Arrived, State of Virginia, from New York.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Arrived, Frisia, from Hamburg.

GENEVA-LAKE FISHING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GENEVA LAKE, June 9.—The fishing in Geneva Lake this summer is the finest ever known. Large numbers of pickerel, black and rock bass and perch, a few California salmon and trout are taken daily. Joseph Leiter, a lad aged 10 years, son of L. Z. Leiter, Esq., brought in as the result of one day's fishing 162 ciscoes.

ANOTHER COMMUNITY IN CONTEMPT.

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 9.—At a meeting of the citizens of Douglass County, held this evening, the County Commissioner was instructed not to obey the order of the Circuit Court to make a levy to pay interest on the railroad bonds.

Pleasant, wholesome, speedy. Three adjectives that apply to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

ARTISTIC COOKING.

Miss Dods' Lectures and Experiments at Hershey Hall.

The Science of Making Soup, Omelettes, Puddings, and Fritters.

An Accomplished Missionary in a Worthy Cause.

An audience of about 100 persons, mostly ladies, assembled in Hershey Hall yesterday afternoon to learn something about cooking as a fine art, the instructress in this useful, if not already necessary, part of a woman's education being Miss Matilda Lees Dods, late of the Edinburg School of Cookery, and a graduate holding a first-class diploma from South Kensington, London. Miss Dods is a pleasant-voiced, highly intelligent young Englishwoman, who, with a knowledge both theoretical and practical in the art-cuisine, has already lectured and given practical illustrations of her familiarity with her chosen subject in most of the large cities in the world. Without making any high-sounding pretenses to being a missionary to the country where bad cooking is the rule and intelligent practice of the art a rare exception, Miss Dods has latterly been lecturing in the East, and particularly in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, to large audiences, whose interest in what they heard and saw was as gratifying as it was evident. Her reception yesterday afternoon, in spite of the fact that her coming to Chicago was only decided upon at the eleventh hour, and was not, therefore, as well advertised as would otherwise have been the case, was similarly gratifying, if not in point of attendance certainly in the great interest manifested by those who were so fortunate as to be present. It is safe to say that, when her fame has gone abroad, the "sisters, cousins, and aunts" at large will not willingly miss an opportunity to hear her in her remaining lectures this and to-morrow afternoon and evening.

The stage in Hershey Hall yesterday afternoon presented a novel appearance. Two or three tables, and even the organist's seat, were covered with a bewildering assortment of cooking utensils and receptacles for the products of Miss Dods' culinary labors when they should be ready to be passed around for the inspection of the audience. A large gas stove, of new design and most satisfactory in its workings, stood at the left of the stage, all ready for operations. The lady and her assistant flitted about the platform arranging everything that should be needed, and attending to all the thousand and one little preliminaries for getting under way. Shortly after half-past 2 Miss Dods stepped up to the main work-table, and, without aword in the direction of magnifying her art, said: "The first thing we will do this afternoon, ladies, will be to make a Venoise pudding." Her black silk and velvet dress was protected by an apron of generous proportions, and her bare arms incased in armlets of similar material. Thus accoutred, she was ready to mix the various ingredients lying before and around her, and to boil, seethe, bake, or fry, as the case might be. "For this pudding," she resumed, "we shall require five ounces of bread-crumbs, four ounces of sugar, three ounces of raisins, one teaspoonful of fresh lemon juice, half a pint of milk, the yolks of four eggs, and a very small piece of butter." With a pair of scales she proceeded to

WEIGH OUT THE QUANTITIES,

describing everything as she went along. The bread was cut into pieces of ordinary size and then recut into small square pieces, which were then reduced to crumbs. They were then placed in a bowl, and to them Miss Dods added three ounces of sugar, three of raisins, and a sprinkling of lemon-juice fresh from the acid fruit itself. Then in a small saucepan she put one ounce of sugar, placed it over the fire to brown, and, the instant it began to burn, added the half pint of milk, explaining as she proceeded that this was the way caramels were browned and brown-sauce made. A little more milk was added from time to time, but not allowed to boil. Finally, the mixture of sugar and milk in the saucepan became well browned. Then she put in a small bowl the yolks of the four egg, and poured over them the browned sugar and milk. These ingredients were then put into a large bowl and beaten. She then took a tin mold, first being sure it was perfectly dry, in order that there might be no danger of the pudding "forming" badly, and into this mold she put a piece of butter. It was then transferred to the stove, the butter became melted, and thus the mold was thoroughly greased, so that the pudding, when done, should not "stick." Having thus prepared the mold, the mixture in the bowl was then transferred to it, and the mold, containing the future pudding, was put into the pot of boiling water on the stove and left to boil, the instructress remarking that it would take an hour and twelve minutes before it was done. Some other time, she added, she would show the ladies how to steam a pudding. In that case it would take a little longer, and, if the pudding could soak an hour before being put into the mold, it would be much lighter. After it was put into the mold it was well to twist over the top a piece of paper, and not to allow the water to come more than half way up the sides.

While the pudding was advancing to the condition in which it would finally be ready for "the proof," which, according to the proverb, "lies in the eating," Miss Dods proceeded to tell the ladies how to make kidney-soup. The ingredients for this savory decoction were one ox kidney, two ounces of butter, one ounce of flour, a little pepper and salt, one quart of cold water, a dessertspoonful of mushroom catsup, same of Worcester sauce, and a very little cayenne pepper,—which latter served a much more beneficial use than it did the other day when something very much like it was thrown into Henson's eyes. The kidneys, rolled in flour, were nicely browned over the fire. The water was then poured over them, and they were transferred to a saucepan and put on the stove, Miss Dods stirring the contents to prevent the flour from gathering in lumps, skimming the substance thoroughly, and then adding the butter, pepper and salt. Then she added to the soup the other ingredients named, and allowed the mixture to cook as slowly as possible, remarking that the usual time allowed was two hours. Before passing to the next dish, she told the ladies that soup or meat

OUGHT ONLY TO BOIL ONCE,

because that was enough. After boiling, it should be allowed to simmer as slowly as possible. Referring to her pudding for a moment, she said that if the water in the saucepan became reduced so that it was necessary to add to it, it was by all means best to add hot water and not cold, for the reason that adding the latter would cause the pudding to split. The ladies' faces as much as signified that they had never thought of *that*, anyway, but it was so simple and so reasonable that they wondered why they hadn't.

The next dish in the menu was lobster cutlets, at the mention of which enticing preparation every mouth in the audience watered. Miss Dods said she should use 1 ounce of butter, one of flour, one gill of cold water, a little pepper and salt, a few drops of fresh lemon-juice, half of a pound can of lobsters,—she wished they were fresh and not canned, but could't get them so,—one egg, and two table spoonfuls of sifted bread-crumbs. With a sharp knife she cut up the lobster into rough pieces. She then melted the butter in a saucepan, stirring dry flour into it, and afterwards adding water and stirring the mixture till it boiled, remarking as she did so that it should cook two minutes or the cutlets would not "form" nicely. At the expiration of the two minutes she took the mixture from the fire, added the pepper, salt, lemon-juice, and grain of Cayenne. Half a teaspoonful of cream, she said, would improve it, although it wasn't necessary, and she didn't always have it handy. To the mixture thus formed she added the lobster pieces, mixing well in the saucepan. There was great difficulty, she added, in "forming" cutlets nicely, and she had found it best to defer that process until the mixture became cold. She therefore removed it to a plate, and, while allowing it to cool, proceeded with another subject.

"I will speak now," she said, "while the mixture is cooling, of cheese fritters. I shall take three ounces of flour,—or three tablespoonfuls, which is the same thing, if you haven't a pair of scales always handy,—three ounces of cheese, three of butter, one gill of tepid water, a little pepper and salt, and one egg. I shall put the flour into a small bowl,"—and as she spoke Miss Dods suited the action to the word,—"and then melt the butter and pour it into the flour. Then I add the water and drop in the yelk of one egg, putting the whole on a plate, and then adding to it pepper and salt,—a little salt and a good quantity of pepper, for pepper helps cheese to digest. I use grated cheese,—Parmesan cheese, it's called,—the driest I can get. I now drop in the three ounces of cheese. Then on a plate I add to the white of the egg a small pinch of salt, whip it to a stiff froth, and mix it lightly with the mixture in the bowl. The reason I add the salt to the white of the egg is, that salt cools the egg, and the beating is thus hastened. Now, my melted lard is all ready on the stove. Lard, you know,

BOILS AT A TEMPERATURE

more than double that at which water boils. This is now at 375 degrees, and, as you may see, a little smoke is rising. If I find that the lard is ready before I am,—as sometimes happens,—I throw in a piece of bread, or potato, which gives the lard something to do, and keeps it at the same even temperature until I get ready to use it. Now, I throw in half a spoonful of the mixture (the 'batter'), and allow it to boil three minutes. Some of you may think that is extravagant, but I use the lard over and over again, for different things, until it is exhausted, taking care, however, never to use lard again for anything else after it has once been used for fish. If the lard is hot enough, there will be little or no grease to speak of adhering to the mixture when I take it out; but, to prevent the fritters retaining any grease on their surface, I strain them on a piece of paper lying upon the plate, and thus they are free from anything of that sort."

And the verdict of the audience, as the perfected fritters were passed around, was that they had never seen or tasted anything of the kind that would begin to compare with them for delicacy and general toothsomeness.

Miss Dods next proceeded to show her audience how to make a sweet omelet, and again were they delighted at the success of her cooking. She took the yelks of two eggs, the whites of three, a teaspoonful of sugar, some essence of vanilla, and half an ounce of butter. The yelks, the sugar, and the vanilla were mixed in a small bowl. To the whites of the eggs was added a small pinch of salt, and this was whipped till stiff. In the omelet-pan was melted the half ounce of butter. The yelks and the whites were lightly mixed, and the whole poured quickly into the omelet-pan, which was put on the fire and kept there a minute, being then removed to the oven to dry, where it remained five minutes. On taking it out, Miss Dods sprinkled the light and appetizing product with sugar, and everybody declared that they had never seen such a perfect example of omelet-cooking in their lives.

By this time the mixture from which the lobster cutlets were to be made had cooled down sufficiently, and Miss Dods proceeded to "form" them. She cut the mixture into five pieces, making five cutlets, rolled each in flour, and, with her fingers and the knife, "formed" them into long, narrow strips in the shape of croquettes. She then rolled each cutlet in the white of an egg, thoroughly beaten, and after that rolled them in bread-crumbs, the latter being evenly distributed by twisting the paper containing them from side to side. She then put the cutlets in the lard,—still on the stove,—left them there two minutes, until they were nicely browned, and then took them with the same precautions she had used when removing the fritters. As she did so Miss Dods remarked, "Of course, ladies, I shall never use this lard again, except for fish."

She then proceeded to make the sauce for her pudding, which was now done.

IN MAKING THE SAUCE

she used the juice of half a lemon, one ounce of sugar, one egg, and a tablespoonful of milk, which she put in a saucepan, mixed, and thickened over the fire. The pudding was then dexterously removed from the mold, put on a large platter, and the sauce poured around it. Miss Dods said she preferred this particular kind of sauce because its color so closely matched that of the pudding itself.

The latest product of the lady's art was passed around the audience and everbbody was profuse in her praise. The soup also was done about this time, and as it, too, went the rounds, its savory odors greeted the nostrils of the fair and was responsible for many an increase of appetite.

Miss Dods announced her evening lecture, and, much to the audience's regret, their present entertainment was over. They gathered around her, however, after the lecture, and with assurances of their appreciation of her work, and of the pleasure she had afforded them, expressed the hope that she might meet with a still more favorable reception during her stay, and that she might come again.

AT HER EVENING LECTURE,

Miss Dods first explained, or rather demonstrated by actual experiment, the way to cook maccaroni. She took a quarter of a pound of maccaroni, three ounces of grated cheese, a half pint of milk, a few drops of lemon juice, a little pepper and salt, and a little grated nutmeg. The maccaroni sticks were broken in a bowl, water poured on, and they we then transferred to a saucepan and put on the stove to boil fifteen minutes, after which, Miss Dods stated, she would pour off the water, add the half pint of milk, and then boil again for half an hour.

While the maccaroni was cooking, she proceeded to cook some Russian cromesquies,—a toothsome combination of cold turkey, bacon, flour, butter, milk, eggs, and other ingredients. This mixture also required cooling—like the lobster cutlets—before "forming," and in the meantime the lady proceeded to a consideration of the very practical question of bread-making. She proposed, she said, to make some milk rolls, and, in so doing, took one pound of flour, one ounce of butter, one ounce of sugar, a full teaspoonful of baking-powder,—a kind which she knew to be pure and harmless,—a good pinch of salt, and about a pint of milk. The resulting mixture was lightly kneaded and cut into six pieces, which were properly "formed," put in a baking-tin, and baked in a quick oven fifteen minutes. Each roll, before baking, was cut open in the top, the object being to allow the heat to get at them more readily. The result was that they baked more rapidly than they otherwise would have done.

While they were baking Mrs. Dods proceeded to make a "railway pudding," for which she used one teacupful of flour, one of sugar, one dessertspoonful of baking powder, three eggs, half a tablespoonful of milk, a teaspoonful of essence of vanilla, and one ounce of utter. The flour and sugar were mixed in a bowl, and the baking powder added. In a separate bowl she placed the eggs, whites and yolks together, and added the milk and vanilla, mixing them well. Taking a pan greased with butter, she poured all the ingredients together, mixing them well, and, putting the mixture in the pan, placed it in a quick oven to cook ten minutes, when, she said, it would be ready for use.

Miss Dods next made some rough cakes, using one pound of flour, three ounces of butter, three of sugar, one teaspoonful of ground ginger, three ounces of seedless raisins, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, three eggs, and half a gill of water. By the time they were put into the oven to bake, the maccaroni and milk had cooked long enough, and Miss Dods took it off the fire, putting a layer of the maccaroni in a deep dish, sprinkling it with salt, pepper, and nutmeg, and overlaying it with a layer of Parmesem cheese. Then came another layer of maccaroni, and so on in this order until the I-tal-i-an's "bread of life" was all used up, and a layer of cheese surmounted the pile, the several layers being separated by the salt, pepper, and nutmeg. When thus arranged, the dish was ready for a quick oven ten minutes.

THE ROLLS WERE NICELY BROWNED

by this time, and were taken out to receive a coat of egg-white—administered by a brush—and a sprinkling of sugar. They were then put back into the oven to allow the egg-white to harden, and, when taken out and passed around for inspection, proved to be of surpassing whiteness, daintiness, and general attractiveness.

The cooking of the cromesquies was then resumed, the cold turkey and the other ingredients being "formed" into little bits, around each of which was rolled a piece of bacon. These rolls were then thrown into a batter and fried in lard for five minutes. While they were frying, the "railway pudding" was taken out, cut up into quarter sections, and these sections cut into layers with preserves between them. Sugar was sprinkled over them and they were ready for eating,—being very inviting, too, by the way.

The maccaroni was also done about this time, and proved to possess a sweet-smelling savor as it passed under the noses of the auditors. The rich cromesquies and the rough cakes were ready shortly afterwards, and they, too, were perfect successes.

This completed the evening's lessons. This afternoon Miss Dods will teach the rough and untutored idea how to make coffee that is coffee, broil a steak in such a way that it will be attractive as well as digestible, and make Russian fish pies, apple-dumplings, and cheese pastry. In short, she will prepare dishes which, like the four-and-twenty blackbirds baked in a pie, will be fit to set before a King, and any number of "pretty little tiny kickshaws," which would make the heart of the epicure beat for joy.

A New British University.

There is every probability that a new university, named after Queen Victoria, will be recognized and chartered in the North of England. Manchester will be the headquarters; and of the affiliated colleges, which will discharge the teaching function, while the university confines itself to examination, Owens College, Manchester, will be the first. Leeds and other colleges will speedily join, and Lancashire and Yorshire, long pre-eminent in industry, will strive for cultivation in science and the liberal arts. The scheme, says an Irish correspondent, is likely to raise the tone of society in the North of England, and set an example which may be followed in Ireland.

A Haven Standard.

The banner of despair floats no longer over people who suffer from kidney troubles, torpid livers, piles, and diseases which come from inactive bowels, after a few doses of Kidney-Wort. For piles it works pleasantly and with healing effects.

Sore throats, coughs, colds, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" reach the seat of the disease, and give instant relief. 25 cents a box of all druggists.

THE HEGWEIN MURDER.

First Day of the Trial of Carey, Who Did the Shooting.

A Quaint Specimen of Legal Verbiage in Describing the Crime.

The Whole Day Consumed in Obtaining a Jury.

The case of William Carey was taken up in the Criminal Court yesterday morning. It is charged in the indictment that he "with force and arms, in and upon one Max Hegwein, in the peace of the people of the State of Illinois, then (June 15, 1878,) and there (in the County of Cook) feloniously, unlawfully, willfully, and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault with a certain pistol, commonly called a revolver, charged with gunpowder and divers leaden bullets, which said pistol said Carey held in his right hand, and did once discharge and shoot off to, towards, against, and upon the said Max Hegwein; and that one of the leaden bullets aforesaid, out of the pistol aforesaid, by force of the gunpowder aforesaid, did strike, penetrate, and wound the said Max Hegwein in and upon the left side of the face, giving him one mortal wound of the depth of five inches and of the breadth of one inch, of which said mortal wound the said Max Hegwein then and there instantly died." In common language, all this means that Carey shot and murdered Hegwein. They were brothers-in-law, and Carey had been divorced from his wife. As he claims, he went to the house, on Wentworth avenue, near Forty-fifth street, to get his child. A noise was heard in the yard, and Hegwein, who was up-stairs, stepped out to see what caused it. Almost immediately a shot was heard, and Hegwein was found subsequently at the foot of the stairs outside the house dead. Four or five hours afterwards Carey, who had been concealed in the barn, gave himself up, saying that he had killed Hegwein in self-defense.

Very little interest seems to be taken in the case, judging by the number of lookers-on, as there were less than fifty people in the court-room all day. The parties are obscure, and little if anything sensational or out of the way is likely to come to the surface in the course of the trial. Perhaps the fact that both sessions would be given up to the getting of a jury accounted for the small attendance, since the dullest and most stupid part of such a legal proceeding is this preliminary.

THE DEFENDANT WAS PRESENT.

He is an ordinary looking fellow,—was plainly but neatly dressed,—and hasn't the appearance of a vicious man. Nothing about him indicated the typical murderer. He watched the examination of jurors closely, and frequently consulted with his lawyers (Carmichael & Simons) as to the acceptance or rejection of a "peer." His manner was calm, showing no signs of insanity; but it is understood, since the verdict on that question, his attorneys have dropped that plea, yet they may, in addition to justification, seek to inject a shadow or two into the defense.

Among the audience was the former Mrs. Carey,—a good-looking brunette, who was dressed in black. She was attended by two lady friends, the three being the only representatives of the sex in court.

The work of getting twelve jurors out of the the regular panel of twenty-three was begun at a quarter of 11 o'clock. At the end of two hours four were secured and sworn. Only three were left, the prosecution having excused five,—four peremptorily and one for cause; and the defense ten,—four peremptorily and six for cause. One had absented himself. As the defense were unwilling to question three, a special venire for fifty was issued and put into the hands of five Bailiffs, who were instructed to make a return at half-past 2.

At the afternoon session work was resumed on the new material, which was above the average, and commendable progress was made. Quartette No. 2 was obtained in about an hour. To get the third four, however, more time was required,—nearly two hours and a half,—the defendant's lawyers being very particular, dismissing a good many peremptorily.

The aim of the prosecution was to get impartial men who believed in capital punishment, while "the other side" wanted men of family and those who believed in the right of self-defense in the event of danger to limb or body as well as to life.

Only one laugh broke the monotony all day. This was provoked by a juror who said he didn't believe in hanging a man

WHO WASN'T GUILTY.

The securing of a jury in one day is due to the fact that the homicide occurred so long ago that the circumstances had been forgotten. Hence only a few of the jurors had an opinion. But quite a number had conscientious scruples against the infliction of the death penalty. The number let go for cause aside from this one was unusually small.

In all there were forty-five challenges—twelve by the prosecution, of which seven were peremptory and five for cause; and thirty-three by the defense—fifteen peremptory and eighteen for cause.

The following were the prize-drawers: Charles J. Fisher, jeweler, No. 51 Western avenue; Barney Dugan, teamster, No. 581 Throop street; William Evers, cabinet-maker, No. 311 Sedgwick street; Charles Palmer, builder, No. 16 North Sheldon street; T. H. Patterson, druggist, Twenty-second street and Michigan avenue, Oliver Moline, grocer, No. 196 Wells street; R. R. Street, dealer in dyestuffs, No. 166 South Water street; J. D. Simmonds, manufacturer of hardware, No. 98 West Lake street; Charles Ketchum, dealer in brooms and brushes, No. 144 East Indiana street; E. T. Gale, dealer in paper, twine, etc., No. 224 Ellis avenue; A. B. Farwell, clerk, No. 1246 Indiana avenue; Fred Menzel, salesman, No. 152 South Clinton street.

This morning States-Attorney Mills will make his opening speech, after which the testimony for the prosecution will be offered. It is doubtful, as the defense have about twenty-five witnesses, whether a verdict will be reached before Friday or Saturday.

Poisoned by Nicotine.

Paristan.

A rather unusual case of Nicotine poisoning occurred lately in a Parisian suburb. The victim, a man in the prime of life, had been cleaning his pipe with a clasp knife; with this he accidently cut one of his fingers subsequently, but as the wound was of a trivial nature he paid no heed to it. Five or six hours later, however, the cut finger grew painful and became much swollen; the inflammation rapidly spread to the arm and shoulder, the patient suffering such intense pain that he was obliged to betake himself to his bed. Medical assistance was called in, and ordinary remedies applied ineffectually. The sick man, questioned as to the manner in which he had cut himself, explained the use to which the pocket-knife had been applied, adding that he had omited to wipe it after cleaning his pipe. The apparent mystery which surrounded the case was thus cleared up, and, as the patient's state had become alarming, he was conveyed to the hospital. Upon his admission the doctors attached to the institution declared that in the immediate amputation of the arm lay the only hope of saving the patient's life. The poisoned member was therefore amputated; but, in spite of the promptitude with which the operation was performed, the man lies in so precarious a condition that the chances of his recovery are said to be slight.

The Whirlwind of the 30th Ult.

St. Louis Republican.

The storm that made such havoc in parts of Kansas and Missouri Friday, the 30th ult., was a curious phenomenon. It is loosely called cyclone, tornado, and storm; but there seems to be reason for believing some other force than wind was at work in it. It made its appearance at Lee's Summit, in Jackson County, Mo., about 6 o'clock in the evening, and was said to have originated in the form of a whirlwind about two miles from that place. But this is a mistake; it had passed over points in Southern Nebraska and Northern Kansas, 150 miles distant from Lee's Summit, two hours before, and when it appeared at the latter place the Towns of Irving and Frankfort, in Kansas, had already been wrecked and thirty or forty inhabitants killed by the fragments of their shattered dwellings. In the neighborhood of Atchison it crossed over into Missouri and made its presence and power felt at Barnard and other points in Nodaway County, appearing there about 6 o'clock in the evening, almost simultaneously with its appearance in Jackson County, 150 miles south. We next hear of it in Adair County, due east from Nodaway County, and over 100 miles distant. It was felt in Adair County at half-past 9 o'clock at night, and is described as a black and waving cloud that descended from the sky, touching the earth at separate points a quarter to half a mile distant from one another, and at times rising in the air. Its greatest destruction was committed in the valleys; here, wherever it touched the ground, trees were torn up by the roots and houses were crushed like paper-boxes. The house of Mr. John Davis, a mile from Kirksville, was torn to pieces and carried into the air, a 13-year-old daughter of Mr. Davis going up in the darkness with the whirling fragments and safely dropped to the earth at a point 300 yards from the site of the ruined dwelling. Lee's Summit and Blue Springs, in Jackson County, were the only points south of the Missouri River where the phenomenon appeared. There were storms of wind and rain at other places, but the black, waving, funnel-shaped cloud that licked the earth with such desolating effect in Kansas was not seen south of the river except at the two points named in Jackson County.

NEBRASKA.

Crop-Prospects—Encouraging Reports from All Parts of the State—A Few Letters to the Land Commissioner of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

OMAHA, June 4.—Mr. Leavitt Burnham, Land Commissioner of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, has inaugurated a system of reports by which he obtains from the land agents of the Railroad Company valuable statistics and general information, by letter or telegram, regarding crops, immigration, rains, etc., from different parts of the State of Nebraska. Knowing how important to all is any reliable statistics as to the prospects for the coming crop, I have obtained from Mr. Burnham some of the more recent reports. These are to be depended upon, for they are a simple statement of the facts, intended for the eye of the Land Commissioner alone, and not written in the interest of grain-buyers or sellers, for the purpose of bulling or bearing the market:

PLUM CREEK,* Dawson Co., May 13.—LEAVITT BURNHAM, Esq.: A nice, steady, quiet rain began last evening, and continued all night. Bright, beautiful sunshine this morning.

J. H. MAC CALL.

*Two hundred and thirty-one miles west of Omaha, on the Union Pacific Railroad.

GRAND ISLAND,* Hall Co., May 13.—L. BURNHAM: A glorious good rain last night, extending over Hall, Howard, and Hamilton Counties, making farmers jubilant over prospects for large crops. Everything most encouraging.

GEORGE E. WILSON.

*One hundred and fifty-four miles west of Omaha, on the Union Pacific Railroad.

ELM CREEK,* Buffalo Co., May 13.—L. BURNHAM: Had a very good rain here last night; cannot say how long it lasted, or how much fell, but the ground is soaked four inches deep. We have had plenty of rain all spring, and crops are looking well. Weather so far favorable, and about one-third more planted this year than last. . . . Immigration is coming in steadily, and all are well satisfied with the season and the country.

D. C. BOND.

*Two hundred and twelve miles west of Omaha, on the Union Pacific Railroad.

WAHOO,* Saunders Co., May 13.—L. BURNHAM: We have had fine rains yesterday and to-day, covering the entire area of the county, and our farmers are jubilant over the waterfall. From two to three inches fell in all. There will be a large increase in acreage planted to corn over last year. . . . Everybody wears a cheerful look since the rain, as they were badly needed.

J. B. DAVIS.

*Fifty-four miles south and west of Omaha, on Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad.

HASTINGS,* Adams Co., May 14.—L. BURNHAM: We had a copious rain last evening; it rained about five hours,—nice, gentle rain,—no wind. Crops look very encouraging; small grain splendid. Corn all planted; the most of it up. Farmers feeling well. Immigration coming in quite fast. Everything very prosperous.

L. B. PALMER.

*One hundred and sixty-five miles south and west of Omaha, on Burlington and Missouri Railroad.

SCHUYLER,* Colfax Co., May 19.—L. BURNHAM: Small grain in very promising condition. We have had very propitious rains. Acreage of wheat 75 per cent larger than ever before. Corn up, and presenting very fine appearance.

J. T. CLARKSON.

*Seventy-six miles west of Omaha, on the Union Pacific Railroad.

DAVID CITY,* Butler Co., May 19.—L. BURNHAM: Am pleased to be able to report a fine rain yesterday, and also another heavy shower to-day, with good prospects for another to-night. These will change the outlook very much indeed. Farmers quite jubilant to-day. Immigration still pours in. Five "prairie-schooners" went through town this afternoon.

WM. BUNTLING.

*Ninety-six miles south and west of Omaha, on Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad.

FREMONT,* Dodge Co., May 20.—L. BURNHAM: During the past twenty-four hours this section has received about six hours of rainfall,—a steady, soaking rain, which has done much good. We have never had at this time of year a more favorable prospect for good crop. Wheat, oats, rye, and barley looking well. Corn is coming up nicely. Ground in fine condition.

GEORGE W. DORSEY.

*Forty-seven miles west of Omaha, on the Union Pacific Railroad.

STROMSBURY, Polk Co., May 20.—L. BURNHAM: Since my report of yesterday we have had a rain-fall of about three inches. The crop would not suffer if it should not rain any more for a month. The rain fell gently, without any wind. The last shower must have extended over a large territory.

L. HEADSTROM.

*About 125 miles from Omaha, near the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad.

FREMONT, June 3.—L. BURNHAM: The recent rains have been exceedingly beneficial to crops in this locality,—the amount of waterfall being about what was needed, and not too much.

J. C. BLACKMAN.

FREMONT, May 24.—L. BURNHAM: This section was visited by a heavy rain last night, continuing three hours. Crops are doing splendidly. We could not ask for a more favorable season so far.

GEORGE W. DORSEY.

CHAPMAN,* May 24.—LEAVITT BURNHAM: We had another splendid rain to-day, which, though not really needed, yet was gladly received. Crops of all kinds just booming. Farmers say they are going to get out of debt this fall.

C. W. ADAMS.

*One hundred and forty-two miles west of Omaha.

CENTRAL CITY,* Merrick Co., May 23.—L. BURNHAM: Crop-prospects in our county are perfectly splendid. Two good rains this week; no hail. Everything growing finely. Corn up, and a good stand. Wheat standing finely. Rye beginning to head. Immigration is good. Land is changing hands quite freely. Our people are all looking pleased and gratified with prospects for abundant crops. No sign of insects or vermin to injure the crops.

N. R. PERSINGER.

*One hundred and thirty-two miles west of Omaha, on Union Pacific Railroad.

KEARNEY*, Buffalo Co., May 31.—L. BURNHAM: Heavy rain yesterday, last night, and this morning,—putting a full crop of small grain beyond a doubt. Winter-wheat and rye are now headed, and look well. The prairies are a beautiful sight,—they never looked so green; and, any where you step, you can see from ten to twenty teams breaking. Much more prairie is being broken this year than ever before.

JOHN H. ROWE.

*One hundred and ninety-six miles west of Omaha.

COLUMBUS, May 30.—L. BURNHAM: Crops generally looking well. Abundant rains, except in the northeast part of the county.

SAMUEL C. SMITH.

HASTINGS, May 23.—L. BURNHAM: I address you in regard to the crop-prospects in this section of the country. I have been riding over the country for the last week, and I find the crops in excellent shape. I have spent this is six seasons in this country, and I never saw better prospects for crops than at the present time. Rye is headed out,—standing about three and a half feet on the ground. Wheat is stooling nicely. Oats and barley look splendid; and corn is coming up and growing very fast. There will be about twice as much corn planted this season as last, and about one-third more small grain sown this year. We have had an abundance of rain. All the season it has been good growing weather. The prospects for the yield are better than last year, although we could not complain of last year's yield. We had a nice, refreshing shower Wednesday evening, and quite a heavy shower Monday evening. Looks like rain now.

L. B. PALMER.

SCHUYLER*, June 2.—L. BURNHAM: We have had abundant rains, and the crops, both small grain and corn, are growing splendidly.

J. T. CLARKSON.

*Seventy-six miles west of Omaha.

CENTRAL CITY*, June 2.—L. BURNHAM: During the first part of the past week the winds were very heavy, and had begun to damage crops some; but on Friday it changed and began to rain, and everything is looking splendid. A very slight frost last night; no damage. Prospects just perfectly splendid for all kinds of farm-produce.

N. R. PERSINGER.

One hundred and thirty-two miles west of Omaha.

DAVID CITY*, June 1.—L. BURNHAM: Are all feeling jubilant over our fine rain. Began about 2 o'clock Friday, and did not let up for twenty-four hours. More rain fell than we have had altogether for ten months. Ground thoroughly soaked. Has turned quite cool, which is a good thing for the wheat-crop.

WILLIAM M. BUNTLING.

*Ninety-six miles south and west of Omaha, south of Platte River.

HASTINGS*, May 31.—L. BURNHAM: We had a very heavy rain Friday afternoon and evening, which did a great deal of good. There was some hail, but not to do any harm. We have very good prospects for crops.—I believe the best we have ever had. Had about two and a half inches of rain.

L. B. PALMER.

*One hundred and sixty-five miles south and west of Omaha.

AURORA*, May 31.—L. BURNHAM: We had the hardest rain of the season here yesterday; think at least five inches of water have fallen in the last twenty-four hours. I think the storm extended over the whole county. Crops of all kinds are doing finely; in fact, crop prospects are better than they have been for several years. Immigration steady.

W. H. STREETER.

*One hundred and fifty miles west and a little south of Omaha.

COLUMBUS,* June 2.—L. BURNHAM: Rainfall on the 30th and 31st, about seven inches; appears pretty general in this section. Some of the wheat and oats promising; others not so good. Corn doing well.

SPEICE & NORTH.

*Ninety-two miles west of Omaha.

ELKHORN*, June 2.—L. BURNHAM: No damage done by recent storm in this section. Small grain was very much in need of rain. Farmers say it will be the making of a good crop. Corn looking well.

BALDWIN, Agent.

*Twenty-nine miles west of Omaha.

NORTH PLATTE*, June 2.—L. BURNHAM: Rainfall during month of May two and a quarter inches; was well distributed, and fell on nine different days. Small grain looking well, and prospect encouraging for good crop in Lincoln County.

J. H. MCCONNELL.

*Two hundred and ninety-one miles west of Omaha.

From the above your readers will perceive that the prospects are very flattering for this State the coming season; and all whom I have met in my rambles tell the same story. Should no unforeseen circumstance arise to change the present aspect, Nebraska will have the finest crop this year in her history, and general business will be unusually large. The immigration is unprecedented. New farms are being opened up, and there is an increased acreage.

In a future letter I will give your readers some facts regarding the increase in population in the central part of the State.

E. T. SUMWALT.

Twenty-five dollars in Doctors' visits will do you less good than one bottle of Hop Bitters.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

PERSONAL.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

INFORMATION WANTED OF DAN GALLAGHER, by his wife, who is here from East St. Louis, and can be found at 101 Canal-st., with Mr. HUNNISON.

PERSONAL—A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE paid for any information concerning the whereabouts of B. P. Dunn, salesman for Folwell Bros. & Co., Philadelphia. Fair complexion, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair, dark eyes, and slight mustache; aged 22 years. Fears entertained of foul play. Was last seen at Palmer House May 23. Address C P M, Twenty-second and Union-sts.

PERSONAL—WILL A. D. PLEASE MEET A. C. at same place and time to-morrow or address D 97, Tribune office?

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 97 WASHINGTON-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone front, near Twentieth-st., $12,000, and one north of Eighteenth-st.
INDIANA-AV.—Large brick house and 32-foot lot for $10,000.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND 100 FEET ON SOUTH Park at great sacrifice; large trees of primitive growth; the price is so low that it ought to double inside of a year; payments very easy, at 6 per cent interest. GARNETT & THOMASSON, 176 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME OF THE BEST IMproved centrally located business property in pieces from $25,000 to $375,000, which pays from 7 to 9 per cent net; capitalists who wish to invest will find it to their interest to look over my list of property before buying. JACOB WEIL, Real Estate Broker, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, 25 or 50 feet on Indiana-st. (proposed boulevard), 150 feet east of Pine-st., unimproved. Address W. R. KELLOGG, 409 Warren-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND GROVE lot at Highland Park; part cash, and part time. B. A. ULRICH, 97 Washington-st., basement.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$3,600—10 ACRES OF GROUND, FINE 12-room dwelling, newly calcimined and papered; large barn; 100 fruit trees, all kinds of shrubbery and small fruits; on Lake-st., in Aurora, Ill., 3 blocks from depot, and 4 from Post-Office; this is one of the handsomest homes in Aurora; free and clear title and ought to sell for $10,000; if any one wants a fine, first-class house and 10 acres of ground beautifully ornamented with trees and shrubbery, this is the place; $1,500 down, balance to suit buyer. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES CHOICE LANDS IN Southeastern Kansas for good residence in Chicago; will pay or assume $1,000 to $2,500. E. N. FAY, 106 Fifth-av., Room 8.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A SPLENDID 5-OCTAVE ORGAN, WITH 8 STOPS, only $50. Don't buy an organ till you see this. 63 East Indiana-st.

BARGAINS IN ELEGANT PIANOFORTES—FINE tone, upright piano, $125; splendid square grand piano, $175; very fine, nearly new, square piano, only $150; handsome upright piano, $175; good second-hand piano, $50. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

BARGAINS IN ORGANS—BEAUTIFUL ORGAN, equal to new, only $40; very fine new organ, with stops, $50; splendid new organ, new improved, only $75; five years' guarantee. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S
Upright and Square Pianos.
KRANICH & BACH
Upright and Square Pianos.
EMERSON PIANO COMPANY'S
Upright and Square Pianos.
W. W. KIMBALL
Upright and Square Pianos.
J. P. HALE
Upright and Square Pianos.
SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS.
SHONINGER & CO.'S ORGANS.
KIMBALL ORGANS.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW PARLOR ORGANS,
NEW SQUARE PIANOS,
NEW CHURCH REED-ORGANS,
FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

PIANOS TUNED.
PIANOS REPAIRED.
ORGANS TUNED.
ORGANS REPAIRED.

We employ a corps of ten of the best workmen that money can hire, and guarantee the highest class of work at moderate prices. Old instruments made to look like new if desired.

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A CHICAGO PARTNER, with $10,000 to invest in the capital stock of a very successful Eastern manufacturing company, whose manufacture is staple and already well introduced. The object is to still further increase their Western and Northwestern trade, and the Company desires a first-class business man to open store as base of supply, and to take the entire control of the business for this section. To such a party a fair salary will be paid, besides good dividends on stock. Best of references given and required. For further information address for one week, D 55, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE BUTTER, EGGS, and flour business. Call to-day at 788 Cottage Grove-av.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTING PARTNER IN a paying business. Parties meaning business will be furnished every opportunity for a full and satisfactory investigation. Call on or address LOCKE & CO., 29 and 31 North Jefferson-st.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $450 cash in a neat wholesale manufacturing business paying 150 per cent profit; goods of daily consumption in every family. Address D 38, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO A LIVE BUSINESS MAN with $1,000, I will sell an interest in my business that is paying at the rate of $50 per day net. Best of references given. Address D 89, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, TO BE MOVED OFF 323 Michigan-av. Inquire of owner, G. W. HOMAN, Palmer House.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT LAWN-ORNAMENTS, vases, statues, seats, etc., very low, at 173 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE DAILY and Sunday Chicago Tribune for the year 1878. Address W 55, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—YOUNG NEWFOUNDLAND DOGS. H. SMITH, 3½ North Branch-st., near Halsted-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AT LOW PRICES—THE UNION FURNITURE Company, 503 West Madison-st., sell all kind of household goods on monthly payments.

FURNITURE UNDER PRICE—WE ARE SELLING household furniture, mattresses, and bedding at prices never before known; do not buy without seeing our goods. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—12 NICE RESIDENCE LOTS, free and clear, within one block of depot, in the City of Philadelphia; these are splendid lots, and are increasing in value every year; street-cars within two blocks; I want property in Chicago, jewelry goods, or horses and carriages; will give a No. 1 trade. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, buggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY, 160 W. Monroe.

TO LEASE.

50 LOTS TO LEASE ON LONG TIME NORTH OF Forty-second-st., west of State, at low figures. Inquire at Forty-third-st. and Michigan-av. of L. W. STONE, or 133 Dearborn-st., of STONE & BARNES.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO MAKE $3 TO $5 PER DAY on patent medicines; easy work. Call on or address SMITH & CO., 147 East Madison-st.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND ½ GORDON (OLD style) press, in good order. Give lowest price, cash. COWLES & DUNKLEY, Printers, 156 Washington-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—WITH $300; MUST have good references. G. W. COOPER, Room 1, 163 South Clark-st.

WANTED—CLERK WITH $1,000 IN ESTABlished mercantile house; money secured. G. W. COOPER, Room 1, 163 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL CIGAR MAN TO serve counter and box trade; must state experience and references. D 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 GOOD CLERKS TO SERVE IN GROcery store; must speak German and English. Apply at Nankin Tea-House, 216 North-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERT BOOKKEEPER TO EXamine and audit a set of books. Apply, with references, to X Y Z, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—HARNESS-MAKER. 267 THIRTY-first-st.

WANTED—GOOD HAND FOR FEEDING PLANing-machine. WELLS & FRENCH CO., Blue Island-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TINNERS ACCUSTOMED TO MAKING elevator-buckets; no others wanted. Apply at 951 North Clark-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM CUTTER. Apply to NICOLL the Tailor, corner Clark and Adams-sts.

WANTED—A NO. 1 HORSE-SHOER OR FLOORman at TRAYNOR & KELLY'S horse-shoeing shop, 8 Twenty-sixth-st.; none but a mechanic need apply.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—10 TEAMS AND 25 LABORERS IMMEdiately; highest wages paid; 10 farm, &c. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED—25 SWEDES AND GERMANS FOR lumber-yard, 50 bark-peelers, 10 for section; free fare. ANGELL & CO., 10 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ACTIVE SALESMEN TO INTRODUCE our goods, in demand by every business man (no novelty), on salary or commission. Stock on hand and in sight. LA BELLE MAN'F'G CO., 93 Clark-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE CELLULOID collars and cuffs, notions, novelties, stationery-packages, chromos, oil paintings, jewelry, watches, etc. Largest stock and lowest prices in the West. Catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 45 Jackson-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO TAKE GENERAL State agencies; goods sold by sample; salary and expenses paid. Call or write. Triumph Manufacturing Co., 116 Monroe-st., main floor (not in basement).

WANTED—AT MINONK, ILL., FIFTY EXPErienced coal-miners. No strike or trouble of any kind; full work guaranteed. Call at MINER T. AMES CO.'S, 137 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW NOVELTIES, chromos, notions, and stationery; lowest prices given. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 186 State-st.

WANTED—TWO LABORERS AND TWO STOUT boys about 18 years old. Apply at McBURNEY & CO.'S works, Sixteenth and Brown-sts.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE TO TAKE charge of a small farm; must be experienced, and have no children. Address D 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE WORK for a short time, accustomed to reading manuscript; wages low. Address D 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY WHO WRITES PLAINLY, TO work in office. Answer in your own hand. State age and wages wanted. Address D 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENDED ADVERTISING agent to take charge of a Chicago agency of an established Eastern trade paper circulating throughout the United States; good references required. Apply personally, J. T., Palmer House, Room 107, after 6 p. m. to-day.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR TEA, COFFEE, BAKing-powder, to sell to families; first cost. Garden Tea Company, Importers, 112 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO TAKE GENERAL State agencies; goods sold by sample. Salary and expenses paid. Call or write. Triumph Manufacturing Co., 116 Monroe-st., main floor (not in basement).

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SOLICITOR TO work among business men. Liberal terms to a man who comes well recommended. Room 6, 105 Dearborn-st., basement, Portland Block.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at first house south of Fifty-fifth-st. on LaSalle-st.

WANTED—AT 416 WABASH-AV., A FIRST-class waitress; also a girl for Kenwood to do housework.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family; good wages. Apply at 1536 South Dearborn-st., near Thirty-first.

WANTED—SMART, STRONG, STEADY GIRL OR woman for general housework. Call before 10 a. m. at 511 Carroll-av., near Union Park.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 437 Warren-av.

WANTED—A SMART TIDY GIRL OR WOMAN for dining-room work in a private boarding-house; references required. 753 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 1321 Indiana-av.; German or Swiss.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD GIRL FOR general housework; reasonable wages to a good girl. 594 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SCANDINAVIAN, OR English girl for light second work in a small family. Apply at 103 Calumet-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; come prepared to stay; reference required. Apply at 1118 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN IN PANTRY. COME PREpared to go to work. Restaurant No. 148 South Clark-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY DRESSmaker, immediately, at 304 Webster-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FIRST-CLASS HAND with own machine to work on lawn dresses; also first-class waist finishers. MME. RAPP, 567 Wabash.

Nurses.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET-NURSE. APPLY to Dr. T. S. HOYNE, 817 Wabash-av., 8 to 9 a. m. or 1 to 2 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL TO TAKE care of infant and do second work. Apply at 523 Dearborn-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

433 MONROE-ST., OPPOSITE JEFFERSON Park—Has just been newly furnished, and is now open to receive boarders; those desiring first-class board, with pleasantest rooms on West Side, had best call at once; a few table boarders also accommodated.

967 INDIANA-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room, also beautiful suite of rooms on first floor, with or without board.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM THE bridge—First-class board, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano; day-board, $3.50.

431 OAK-ST.—ONE FAMILY OR SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with large rooms overlooking the lake; first-class board, moderate price; references exchanged.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts., 4 blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2.00; per week, from $6 to $10; also, furnished rooms rented without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Single rooms and board, $4.50 to $6 per week. Transients, $1 day. Restaurant tickets, 21 meals, $3.50.

Miscellaneous.

FREE INFORMATION REGARDING CHOICE rooms and boarding-places in the very best city and suburban locations. Reliable people only. ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, ROOM 3 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABOUT STRAW HATS—LESTER'S DOLLAR HAT house, 103 Randolph-st., near Dearborn; all the new styles.
Mackinaw and fancy braids and colors 75 cts to $1.25. Felt hats $1; best, $1.25 to $2. Caps 10 to 75 cents.

ALL SUFFERERS FROM CATARRH SHOULD use Jeffers' bronchial cigarettes. Price reduced from 50 to 25 cents. 24 in a box.

BALLOON WANTED—I WANT TO ENGAGE A balloon and aeronaut to make an ascension here July 4; no coal-gas here. Address immediately, stating terms, GEO. M. CHRISTIAN, Grinnell, Ia.

BUGS, ROACHES, AND MOTHS EXTERMINATED by contract; exterminators for sale. Call on or address A. OAKLEY, 107 Clark-st., corner Washington.

CATARRH, COLDS, ASTHMA, HAY-FEVER, AND bronchitis cured and prevented by Jeffers' unrivaled cigarettes. Sold by all druggists.

JEFFERS' BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES ARE A SCIentific combination of the best inhalents known to materia medica. Sent by mail for 25 cents.

NOTICE—THE FIRM OF ROME & BEDELL IS dissolved from this date, May 10, 1879, by mutual consent.

OFFICE AND DEPOT OF JEFFERS' FRENCH CAtarrh Cure and Cigarettes, 70 State-st., Chicago. PERLEY JEFFERS & CO., Proprietors.

OLD PAPERS IN PACKAGES OF 100 FOR SALE at Tribune office.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment in doctor's family. Strictly confidential and private. Female complaints a specialty. Box 363, Chicago.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment; best of care; professionals in attendance. 245 South Sangamon-st., corner Harrison.

WANTED—SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE late War can learn something to their advantage by calling upon or writing to the Northwestern Land Agency, Room 18, No. 161 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill. Inclose stamp for reply.

WANTED—A WELL-LOCATED LOT IN GRACEland Cemetery, cheap for cash. Address or call on, immediately, F A W, 684 Madison-st.

WANTED—A FAMILY TO ADOPT A FINE healthy little boy 1 month old. Call for three days at 260 Calumet-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—YESTERDAY IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF Madison and Peoria-sts., an open-faced chatelain watch. A liberal reward for its return to 436 West Washington or 91 East Madison. J. H. MATHER.

LOST—A NIGHT-KEY ON MADISON-ST. OR ASHland-av., between Bishop-court and Harrison-st. The finder will receive $1 by returning it to R. SCHLOSSER, 204 LaSalle-st.

LOST—SATURDAY AFTERNOON ON WEST MADison-st. or in Central Park, locket and chain. A suitable reward will be paid on returning same to Goodman's Insurance Agency, 142 LaSalle-st.

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's cast off clothing, carpets, and bedding. Call or address E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st.

WANTED—HANDSOME OFFICE PARTITION, walnut and glass; about 22 feet. 258 Wabash-av.

MEDICAL.

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSULtation free, personally or by letter, on chronic male and female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest illustrated book extant; 536 pages, beautifully bound; prescriptions for all diseases. Price, $1, postpaid.

PROFESSIONAL.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, STRICTURE, CANCERS, stuttering, female, lung, and blood diseases cured. Advice free. R. J. AIKIN, M. D., 110 Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ADVERTISER AS floor walker in any Western city; is also a first-class hosieryman; A 1 reference of about 14 years from last position. Address P 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RETAIL HOSIERYman, who can prove to employer that he has energy and ability. First-class reference of over 12 years. Would go to any city in the States. Address P 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RETAIL GROCERY store; three years' experience and the best of references. Address D 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN ANY CLERICVL CApacity by a young man having best of references. Address JOHN H. MONROE, Windsor Hotel, No. 147 Dearborn-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL MAchinist and licensed chief-engineer; good references. Address A 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TINSMITH, IN THE city or country. Address D 57, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN TO take care and drive horses; a first-class recommendation given. Call at 1565 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 19, American, and well educated, in a city or suburban store, or on a gentleman's or country place, where services will be rendered for a good home and small sum for clothes. D 81, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK and second girl in city or country; also nurse girl and girl for general housework. Call 162 North LaSalle

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK—BY A COMpetent German girl in an American family. Call at 110 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TIDY, STEADY young girl to do housework in a small private family; will take part pay in music lessons. Call at 80 West Cornelia-st., 1½ blocks from Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman to do second work and take charge of children; no objection to traveling; best city references given. Call or address for three days 242 Schiller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY GIRL, steady place to do general housework. Call to-day at 32 Thirty-eighth-st., near Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl to do housework. 958 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family. Please call at 102 North Robey-st., two doors from Kinzie, or address D 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a private family; best of references given. Call at 131 Leavitt-st., near Adams.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL WITH a good recommendation, to do general housework in small family; North Side preferred. 124 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GOOD SWEDE girls, for cook and second work; also Canadian. Best city reference. 957 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman to do cooking and laundry work in a private family or boarding-house. Address 807 West Ohio.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO CUT, FIT, AND drape. Good reference; pay moderate. Call at 1104 Wentworth-av.

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SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE, BY A young, healthy woman; would either go out or take baby home. Apply at 102 McGregor-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GENTEEL FAMILY by a good and competent girl as waitress or second girl. MRS. WHITTAKER'S, 246 North Clark-st.

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South Side.

TO RENT—$30 PER MONTH—FINE TWO-STORY and basement marble front house 1455 Prairie-av. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—CHEAP—10-ROOM HOUSE, BAY-WINdows looking on the lake, No. 2 Oakwood-av., near station. MEAD & COE, 22 Major Block.

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TO RENT—AT OAK PARK, FOR THREE MONTHS from about July 10, a partly-furnished cottage, with stable, three acres of beautiful grounds, garden, and small fruits. Address D 54, Tribune office.

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TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, at 434 Michigan-av.; references required.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Miscellaneous

TO RENT—DESIRABLE LOFTS—THE THIRD and fourth floors of the new and elegant building 163 and 165 Dearborn-st.; they are very high and light, steam power and heat and steam elevator, and they will be rented at a low price. CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 163 and 165 Dearborn-st.

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WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR adults, three rooms without board; will furnish except carpets; West or North Side preferred. D 58, Tribune office.

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ALL THE LATEST STYLES—CANOPY-TOP phaetons, buggies, and light family carriages, at very low prices. G. L. BRADLEY, 218 Wabash-av.

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manufacturers of fine carriages, now have on exhibition a choice selection of desirable carriages, specially appropriate for the season, finished with imported cloths and moroccos, durable painting in all the fashionable colors; these are of the best quality, and prices reduced to correspond with the times. For our side-spring business wagons, which are the acknowledged standard for general excellence, we find an increasing demand arising solely from merit.

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Mr. H. B. Hill, long and favorably known in this market, has in our warerooms a large and well-assorted stock of jump-seats, phaetons, canopy tops, etc., etc., at very low prices.

SPECIAL BARGAINS NOW OFFERED IN PONY phaetons and all kinds of carriages at H. J. EDWARDS' Repository, 235 Wabash-av.

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UNITED STATES MEDICAL DISPENSATORY, 14th edition; sheep; published at $10; a few more left, $3. CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

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WANTED—BURRS AND MACHINERY FOR TWO run grist-mill. J. G. EARLE, Room 25, 159 Washington-st.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Madison-Square Theatre Company. "Aftermath; or, Won at Last."

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Standard Theatre Company. "The Little Duke."

Haverly's Theatre.

Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. The Chicago Church Choir Company in "H. M. S. Pinafore."

Hamlin's Theatre.

Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engagement of Miss Rose Lisle. "The Foundlings."

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1879.

The substitute for the Legislative bill was passed by the House of Representatives yesterday, the Republicans voting solidly for the measure. The bill contained no political riders, and will secure appropriations for a large part of the Government service.

After waiting nearly a year,—a year lacking six days,—the man Carey, who killed Max Heowein, is in the dock, the jury selected, and the opening speeches about to begin. The case has largely fallen out of public notice, and the parties are somewhat obscure.

A terrible conflict took place yesterday at McIntosh, Liberty County, Ga., between a party of excursionists and a militia company. All the participants were negroes. Several persons were killed, and a large number variously wounded, principally by being bayoneted.

New Jersey, or at least the Catholic element of that little State, propose to contribute their share towards the elevation of Archbishop Purcell from the financial quagmire into which his bad bookkeeping sunk him. The Catholic Bishop of New Jersey has instructed the clergy and laity of his diocese to pool their pennies to the above end, and in all probability a very handsome sum will be realized.

Four men have been arrested for robbing the Illinois Central bank messenger last Saturday, and a portion of the money recovered. The colored messenger who carried the currency is also in durance, and it is the opinion of the detectives that he was one of the chief instruments in bringing about the robbery. He will certainly have to make a better explanation of his actions than he has thus far to clear his skirts.

The St. Louis *Republican* is in error in saying that The Tribune opposed the Warner Silver bill a week ago. The *Republican* may have based its statement upon the fact that The Tribune has held all along that neither this bill nor any other general legislation should be considered at the special session; but as Congress has taken up and considered various bills, and as there is no prospect for the closing of the extra session, and as it merely depends meanwhile upon the Democratic Senate whether it will pass the Silver bill or not, we have since urged its prompt passage by that body.

The incumbent of the United States Marshal's office in this Northern District of Illinois doesn't propose to give way to the political bulldozing of the ambitious gentleman who fills the Gubernatorial chair. Mr. Hildrup, in an interview elsewhere published, states most positively that what he does intend doing is to mind his own business and attend strictly to that of the Government. It would be a good thing for the public service if others would do the same thing. Mr. "Long" Jones, if possible, should take the broad hint which the President has had the courage to give him, and stop his meddling with Federal affairs in Illinois.

Those Democrats in the Senate who are favorable to the Warner Silver bill endeavored to reconcile their associates to the necessity of approving of Gore's resolution to discharge the Committee from further consideration of the bill, and thus bring it before the Senate. They held a long caucus yesterday, but accomplished very little. It was evident that the Eastern goldite influence had been brought to bear upon certain of the opponents of the measure, and that their opposition could not be weakened in the least. The resolution will probably come up to-day, and the decision reached as to whether the measure, so urgently demanded, shall be approvingly passed upon or thrown over to the next session of Congress.

A hundred or more sensible ladies showed their desire to learn something new concerning cooking, yesterday, by attending the lecture delivered with that object in view in one of the down-town halls. There are few things of greater importance in rounding out the accomplishments of woman than this too-neglected art *cuisine*, and yet it is one of the things which, in a great majority of instances,—at least so far as the higher classes of society are concerned,—is last taught, oftener never learned, and always of paramount usefulness. It is not the higher, or fancy, branches of food-preparation which are so much needed, as is a complete knowledge of the very fundamental principles of cooking, and a full understanding of the relations of constituents to each other. Then, more than this, is the great lesson of economy to be learned, and young girls and housewives made to understand the actual value of food, and how to live within the means at hand for this purpose. The lady who comes to teach Chicago ladies how to cook must have felt that her sisters here were pretty well versed in the same, judging from the reception given her; but she will no doubt learn, if she remains long enough, that her missionary labors could hardly have been directed to a field where they were more needed.

Cassagnac, the French Deputy, who has a knack for getting into trouble by the unbridled use of his pen and speech, and who is in a chronic state of dueling, has fallen into fresh difficulties which do not promise to be shaken off with ease. Having assailed the Chamber, of which he is a member, and made use of words which were deemed a positive affront to that body, it was decided yesterday, by a vote of 306 to 195, to prosecute him. The original move was to expel the fiery Frenchman from the Chamber altogether, and Gambetta led the proposition in a motion to that effect; but upon second thought it was deemed best to discipline the young man with legal process. M. Cassagnac will undoubtedly find it difficult to call out the 306 who voted to inflict this punishment upon him; but it would be a novel thing for him to do, and the duel would certainly round out his idea of earthly bliss.

Mr. Spofford, the party who is endeavoring to oust Mr. Kellogg from his seat in the United States Senate, has had hard luck with his witnesses whom he brought all the way from Louisiana to testify to Kellogg's bribery of members of the Legislature. Thus far only one of these witnesses has stuck to the Spofford side of the case; three others have positively sworn that Spofford himself was the one who did all the bribing. Now, to get even with these recalcitrant fellows, the Democrats propose to begin the work of intimidation by threats to jail those witnesses who do not lie for Spofford, and also to refuse absolutely to pay their expenses. The willingness of these witnesses to remain silent in Louisiana concerning the affidavits which they now pronounce forgeries or positive lies is something that astonishes the casual reader; but, judging from the present attitude and threats of the principals in the case towards the ones upon whom the case turns, it can be understood what means were resorted to to secure the statements which read in their favor, and under oath, down South, but which are now upset, and under oath as well, here at the North. It will hardly do for Mr. Spofford or his friends to transfer their bulldozing operations to the National Capital.

"LONG" JONES REDIVIVUS.

The person generally known in this State as "Long" Jones among those who know him at all is a sort of political tramp. He is just now enjoying a transitory notoriety from the fact that he is seeking one of the most prominent and responsible Government offices in the Northern District of Illinois. Not merely this, but, in order to provide himself with this soft bed, he is asking, and has prevailed upon certain of his friends to ask, the removal of the present incumbent of the place upon which he has fixed his covetous eye. It is this circumstance which demands some consideration of his claims, not merely to a Government appointment, but to the privilege of dictating any removal which may be necessary to make room for him.

In justification of the statement that "Long" Jones is a sort of political tramp, it may be stated that once he was an insurance agent, or solicitor, or something of that kind, in Chicago; that at or about the same time he was elected to the Legislature from Jo Daviess County, where he had formerly lived; that this introduction into politics enabled him to render some service to the gentleman who is now Governor of the State; that, in recognition of this service, the Governor appointed Jones Penitentiary Commissioner; that the influence and emoluments attached to that position secured him the Chairmanship of the State Campaign Committee; that he prostituted this position to the interests of a certain candidate for the United States Senate to the exclusion of all other candidates, and particularly of the then Senator, who, by all precedent as well as by honorable service, was entitled to re-election; that Jones then continued to hang on to the skirts of the Illinois Legislature, except when he came up to Chicago for a few days to control a ward election for some reason best known to himself; and that, with the best possible intentions, it would be difficult for the friends of said "Long" Jones to indicate with any degree of definiteness the permanent abiding-place of his elongated body, or determine the place he occupies or the amount of influence he exercises in the politics of this State. This is a partial sketch of the career of the gentleman who now asks that United States Marshal Hildrup be removed without cause in order that he may be appointed to that position.

It is not surprising, perhaps, that "Long" Jones himself should seek the removal of a good officer to try the doubtful experiment of his own efficiency, because his familiar soubriquet is due as much to the hight of his cheek as to the length of his nether extremities. But there is some cause for surprise and chagrin in the information that some of the leading men in the State, in consideration of the menial service Jones has rendered them in the past, should have consented to urge this scheme upon the President. In order not to do any of the parties an injustice, we quote the following description of an interview between certain Illinois men and the President, as reported officially for the "Long" Jones organ in this city:

> "Gen. Logan, Gov. Cullom, and others stated Mr. Jones' claims in very strong terms: told what eminent service he had performed for the Republican party, and of the necessity of placing him in some office where he would be able to perform political services in the approaching campaign. The necessity of better organization of the party in Illinois was represented, and the President was informed that it was considered absolutely essential that Mr. Jones should continue at the head of the State Committee, which he could not very well do without great pecuniary sacrifice. Nothing was said about the official record of Marshal Hildrup, which was conceded by all to be excellent, but the sole reason for the change was the superior political ability of Mr. Jones."

This is a sort of official report of the proceedings. It is a humiliating confession of the low aims of some of the leading Illinois politicians. It is a demand that the offices at the disposal of the President shall be used, not for the good of the public service, but for the benefit of the party. This is the school of politics to which Gen. Logan belongs,—but what excuse can the gentlemen who accompanied him furnish for joining the Logan-Jones machine? Why, for instance, did Gov. Cullom leave his post and duty at Springfield to lock arms with Jones, travel down to Washington, and endeavor to awe the President into appointing the said Jones to a place that is not vacant? Wasn't Gov. Cullom going outside his bailiwick in using his own official *prestige* to impress the President in so poor a cause? After Cullom had appointed Jones Penitentiary Commissioner he had exhausted his prerogative, and should have permitted Jones to stay in the Penitentiary. How can the gentlemen who represent Chicago in Congress satisfy their constituents that they were acting in the line of their duty by accompanying Logan and Cullom on any such mission as this? Explanations are in order.

Very fortunately the President was not overcome by the vast force of Illinois politicians that bore down upon him, and he very properly refused to be a party to the substitution of Mr. "Long" Jones for Marshal Hildrup without the latter's consent. It is to be hoped, under the circumstances narrated, that Marshal Hildrup will hold on to his office till the very last day; and, even if that office should become vacant by death or resignation, the President should decline on the ground of Civil-Service reform to bestow it upon a man who had sought the removal of an efficient officer to make room for himself because he (Jones) claimed that he could be more useful to the party. But even this last assertion may be doubted, though it should not exert the slightest influence in any case. Jones is a mere henchman of Gen. Logan's; he has no position or power in politics outside of that, and Gen. Logan's influence in this community is a matter of considerable uncertainty. This is Logan's home, and yet it is of record that both the elections in this city and county which have occurred since Logan was chosen Senator have gone Democratic. A Democratic Mayor was elected in the city to displace a Republican, and five Democratic Judges in the county were elected to the Circuit Bench upon which Republicans had previously had a majority. If these elections be a fair indication of Gen. Logan's political influence in these parts, perhaps it will be just as well, from that point of view, not to install his factotum in a prominent office. Aside from all this, however, it would be a scandal to remove a good officer to make room for an applicant who bases his claim upon the amount of dirty work he is able to do for the party, as he puts it, but which really means the amount of dirty work he is able to do for John Logan.

THE DARK SIDE OF THE ZULU WAR.

The London *Spectator* of May 24 presents the dark side of the British campaign against the Zulus, and submits to its readers a calm statement of realities from official reports and the letters of unprejudiced correspondents, which not only offsets the glowing accounts of the bravery of the troops, but will tend to make the war an unpopular one with the English people. In commenting upon the war, the *Spectator* says:

> "It is impossible for any Englishman, whether opposed to the war in Zululand or not, to read the accounts from South Africa without a feeling of distress. A British army is being whittled away there, without either glory or reward. The Royal Duke Commanding-in-Chief himself stated on Monday night, in the House of Lords, that the war in South Africa, which ought to be a small one to an Empire like this, "imposed a serious strain upon the army"; and now it appears as if, with all this serious strain, we had not obtained an effective, or at all events a movable, force. Lord Chelmsford is now in command of nearly 30,000 men of all kinds, of whom 16,000 are British regulars, besides 3,000 more on their way, and has received stores of such amount that it is almost impossible to transport them; yet the great advance toward Ulundi, which may very well be only the beginning of a long campaign, was not expected to commence before the middle of May, if even then. If the advance is delayed beyond May, the grass in Zululand will be fired, and, as the oxen cannot drag their own forage and the stores too, it will be necessary to wait another year, at an expense which, even to a soldier, must be frightful to contemplate."

It would appear on the surface that this war with the Zulu savages should be a comparatively small one, not involving extraordinary expense; but already, according to the London *Times*, it has reached the dimensions of the Crimean war, and, although the army has not advanced a mile into the Zulu territory, has already plunged the Government into an expense which may seriously damage its finances. The city article of the *Times* states that the expenditure in South Africa already amounts to $2,500,000 per week. It says: "It is certain that the Government has been drawing bills very heavily from South Africa for some time back. The bills are remitted through the Standard Bank of British South Africa, by whom they are either held in London till maturity, or discounted in the open market. A large floating liability is thus accumulating quite outside the ordinary borrowing channels of the Government, and sooner or later it must lead to considerable remittances of bullion to the Cape." Much of the costliness of this war, it appears, grows out of the extreme difficulties of transportation. The army has to carry its own supplies in a country without roads, where oxen are procured with extreme difficulty, and drivers are impossible to obtain, as they will not go beyond the frontier, and the soldiers cannot drive the oxen.

Still more disheartening than the expense of this war is its fatality. Though the British have had several engagements with the Zulus, they have not fought one yet which has been decisive in results, or one which has enabled them to advance into the Zulu country with safety. Their fighting thus far has been defensive in character and for the purpose of holding positions. Their operations have not even yet made Natal secure from invasion, and yet fully 2,500 of the best troops in the English service have been sacrificed. They have to contend not only with the wily Zulus, who fight with unprecedented bravery and desperation, but with disease, fatigue, pestilential water, and with the depressing influences of the South African climate. The supply of doctors is very small, and no attention is paid to sanitary precautions. A correspondent of the London *Standard*, who rode from the Tugela River to Ginglihovo, found the road strewn with dead and dying horses and oxen, which made the atmosphere almost intolerable. Arrived at Ginglihovo, he found the Sixtieth Rifles, one of the finest regiments in the service, in a horrible condition, without tents and without proper food or water, ninety-three men on the sick list, and 400 men on the visiting list, nearly all being cases of dysentery, colic, and diarrhea. He says: "The Colonel was sick, and unable to move; the Senior Captain was doubled up, and a whole row of fine young fellows were lying for shelter from the burning sun under wagons, eking out their shade with an old tarpaulin,—shaking with low fever and exhausted by continuous dysentery,—900 men in the ranks, and only three officers fit to take charge of them, though others were manfully struggling against their sickness and holding the field."

These developments account for the constant sending of reinforcements to the Cape, and for the slow progress which the English make in overcoming Cetewayo. Since the Zulu war was inaugurated they have overcome Afghanistan and made a treaty of peace with the new Ameer, but in Zululand they have hardly crossed the frontier, and the commanding officers seem to be in doubt whether to advance and encounter new dangers, if Cetewayo retreats, or whether to retrace their steps and secure Natal, which appears to be seriously threatened by the Zulus. Of the result of this unfortunate war there can be no doubt. The English will ultimately win and annex the Zulu territory, but the price which they will pay for their victory in money and life will be fearfully expensive. In the desultory scrimmages which have already occurred they have lost more officers than they ever did in a great European battle, and the end is not yet. The Zulus may lose their lands and their liberty, but they will exact a fearful retribution.

$800,000 ROBBERY—NOBODY GUILTY.

During the last four years the Government of the United States has been appropriating large sums of money upon a public building in this city, and out of the several millions of dollars thus appropriated more than $800,000 have been stolen, and though the names and persons of all who had any part or agency in this expenditure are known, and the fact of the robbery freely admitted, the Treasury and Law Departments of the Government and the United States District Court, aided by special counsel and a jury, have all united in a formal judicial declaration that nobody stole any part of the money, so far as they could ascertain.

All those who in any shape were responsible for the safe keeping of the property taken are known; nevertheless, nobody is guilty. The theory that seems to have prevailed at Washington has been that the $800,000 maliciously took wings and went off without any human agency, and therefore no person was guilty of any crime.

We suppose that we state nothing new, or anything that is not notorious, when we say that all the facts and all the circumstances, from the beginning to the end, establish clearly and unquestionably deep moral and legal guilt; a well-established knowledge of this guilt in the office of the Treasury Department and in the office of the Department of Public Justice; a well-defined purpose on the part of both of these Departments to screen, protect, and acquit all the persons guilty of any share in this $800,000 robbery; and that this purpose has been carefully adhered to from the beginning, the late so-called trial being the disgraceful windup of a prearranged and predestined determination. It should be stated that the Law and Treasury Departments at Washington did try to save to the Government the cost of the recent trial; they knew beforehand that there was to be no bona fide prosecution, and, of course, no conviction, and therefore laudably endeavored to save the expense of a trial. What they should have done, however, was to have announced in the beginning that the robbery of $800,000 of the public money in the construction of the building, and all the persons personally and officially responsible therefor, were under the protection at least of two Departments of the Government, and, this having been avowed, the popular delusion that the Government was seeking to punish the great and wholesale scheme of plunder through the machinery of the law would have been exploded.

The Government undertook to erect a brick building in the City of Chicago. That it might be more ornamental, it was concluded to veneer the outer walls of brick with rotten Cincinnati sandstone; the magnitude of the job may be estimated from the fact that in the price of this rotten stone, in the sogering of its cutting, double cost of its hauling, and laying, the United States were plundered and robbed of much more than $800,000 cash, to say nothing of the scandalous and disgraceful quality of the stone and the manner of its laying. The Government had a string of officers extending from headquarters at Washington to the quarries at Cincinnati, and thence to the building. Each stone as it was quarried became historical. Its inspection was noted; the day and hour at which it was put under the saw and the chisel were recorded; the time consumed in standing round, and the wages paid loafing over each of these stones for the wall, were written up, and the whole cost of each as it progressed was forwarded to Washington; and thence came back the orders on the disbursing agent to pay therefor, and no one at Washington seems even to have been aware that there was anything unusual or extraordinary in the fact that some of these stones cost for alleged labor something approximating their own weight in coin. All the men employed in this business, from the designing architects down to the hod-carrier, according to the result of the trial, were honest and honorable men, and competent and vigilant men; and, though the daily and weekly cost of alleged labor on each of these stones was daily made out, so that the evidence of fraud, dishonesty, conspiracy, and robbery was complete on the face of the bills, the orders for the payment of the bills were never interrupted, but were mailed with due punctuality. The Architect Bureau of the Treasury Department, with its argus-eyed watchmen, never detected the fraud which, upon the mere inspection of the papers, would have been evident to an average school-boy,—that is, if the boy had been honest. Somehow or another, a million of the public money has been stolen, and every one of the high-toned gentlemen and the high-priced officials, each with his hand upon his heart, has avowed his entire innocence of complicity. In answer to the question, What has become of the money? there is a general admission that it was stolen, but that any person did the stealing is resolutely and unanimously denied, and the jury so find.

The community is familiar with the proceedings leading up to the indictment of several persons concerning this robbery. We have published the sworn statement of a member of the Grand Jury as to the persistent efforts made at Washington to keep from the Grand Jury the facts, and to defeat any investigation at all. Also that this juryman was summoned at the request of one of the accused persons, who informed him that he, the defendant, was allowed to select six of the Grand Jury to examine his own case! The whole case was tried in the Treasury Department and in the Attorney General's office, or at least so far tried as to acquit all concerned.

Finally, special counsel was engaged to prosecute the case under instructions from a Department which had already declared that nobody was guilty. Hardly had the forms of law been complied with to the extent of getting a jury when the prosecution consented to the discharge of three of the indicted persons, who were accordingly turned loose. Judge Dyer in granting the motion summed up in a single sentence the whole story of the prosecution when he said: "If there were no testimony against these persons presented to the Grand Jury other than has been presented on this trial, these persons ought not to have been indicted." Language can hardly be found which more clearly expresses the character of the whole prosecution than this expression of the prosecution by the Court. Of course the indicted men were discharged; but why the other parties on trial were not discharged at the same stage of the farce, when the purpose from beginning to end was the same,—that all were to be acquitted,—can only be reconciled with the weak idea that the public might be deceived by the pretense of taking a whole month to find out the truth in the case. It was merely throwing pepper in the eyes of the public, as in the recent money-snatching robbery.

The case is over. All parties are acquitted. The million of dollars have been stolen and lost forever. The Building Bureau in the Treasury Department is exultant, and displays all its bunting over the defeat of justice, law, official and personal honesty, and the triumph of the most perilous of all Governmental acts, the interference of any branch of the Government to protect official turpitude against criminal conviction and punishment.

BISMARCK'S CHANGE OF FRONT.

Bismarck has turned a political somersault, as complete and extraordinary as it would be for Gladstone to turn up in the camps of the Tories, or Gen. Grant to suddenly appear as a full-fledged Bourbon, hobnobbing with Blackburn and his Northern toadies. He has completely abandoned the National Liberals, who have hitherto given him his great power in Parliament, and gone over to the Conservatives, who are Protectionists, and to the Centre, which is mainly made up of Ultramontanes. Bismarck never remains with a party which he cannot control and use for his own purposes. The National Liberals having manifested hostility to many of his repressive measures against the Socialists, and more particularly against his scheme of a protective tariff by which he proposes to increase the revenues of the State in order to meet the tremendously increased military expenditure, he has deliberately quit them and once more has control of Parliament, though by a complete change of front. In advocating Protection he has espoused the cause of the farmers, who want to exclude Russian and American grain and cattle, and the manufacturers, who want to rule out English coal and iron and make a home market for their own products. He has carried his Protective measures, likewise a new Railroad bill which is intended to introduce cheaper carriage for heavy goods, and a bill which imposes retrospective duties on the import of tobacco, and with these and other similar measures he expects to derive a revenue which will enable him to keep up the army, and with it his own supremacy. In order to do this he has not only had to gain favor with the Conservatives, but to make concessions to the Ultramontanes. The latter has not been a very difficult task, for the Emperor has never been considered as very friendly to the Falck laws, and Bismarck himself, though he has had a bitter contest with the Vatican, has been principally led to wage it because the Ultramontanes were hostile to his purposes. When the time came, however, that they were opposed to Socialism and in favor of Protection, and were ready to join hands with him on these measures, the Falck laws were not allowed to stand in the way. He made the concessions they demanded, and with their aid he carried his Tariff bill.

The results of his change of front are that he will make Germany a Protectionist country; he will obtain the revenue sufficient to keep up his army; he will secure the influence of the Vatican in his war with Socialism. But, on the other hand, he will add to the burdens of the people. The popular distress in Germany is already severe. He will make it still more so by increased taxation, increased prices of all articles of consumption, uncertainty in labor and wages, and discontent will spread, while military absolutism will be still more intolerable. More dangerous than this, he has insulted and irritated the powerful Liberal party by throwing them one side. The probable effect will be to make them radical, and gradually bring them to a position where an alliance with the Socialists will be inevitable. Should this occur, he will be confronted with a bitter and powerful opposition, whose ranks will be continually swelled by accessions from the discontented people. Though triumphant at the moment, he has placed himself in a dangerous position, and may find himself, when next he has to appeal for popular support, in an emergency from which there is no escape.

THE LAMENT OF THE DEMOCRATS.

"Whoa, Emma!
You've put me in such a dilemma!"

The Democratic politicians have been singing this familiar refrain from the circus song ever since Ewing was nominated for Governor of Ohio. It was all very well for Mr. Ewing and his particular faction; they had everything to gain and nothing to lose. But it has placed the Democratic party at large in a dreadful plight. If the destruction of Thurman's Presidential aspirations had been the only result of Ewing's temporary triumph, perhaps there would not have been so much cause for mourning either within or without the Democratic party. But this blow to Thurman was a mere incident. The fact that Ewing's candidature imperils Democratic success in the next national election, whether he be elected or defeated, is the dreadful reality which the party is facing. In order to make this clear, it is only necessary to consider the probable effect of his defeat or success.

1. His defeat, which is vastly the more probable of the two possible results, will react upon the entire Democratic party. The loss of Ohio this year is the most serious setback the Democrats could have. But Ewing's defeat is almost a foregone certainty for several reasons, viz.: (1) The hard-money men will not swallow him; (2) the Nationals refuse to support him, and have actually nominated a ticket of their own; (3) Ewing is personally weak, as is shown by the fact that last year he fell 1,169 votes in his district behind the majority by which Bishop had carried the same counties. His defeat, therefore, is the most reasonable outcome of his candidature, and that will be a blow which, forecasting the vote of Ohio in the Presidential election, will stun the Democratic party.

2. But the party will be as badly off if Ewing happens to be elected. That fact will make him the most formidable candidate for the Presidential nomination. He and his friends will boast of having rescued the State of Ohio, and the soft-money element in the party will set up a yell for recognition that will probably result in Ewing's nomination. Then defeat will certainly stare the Democracy in the face. New York would go against Ewing by at least 100,000 votes, and none of the Eastern States which are political tenders to New York could be carried by the Democrats. If the Democrats, governed by this fear, should still refuse to nominate Ewing, in spite of his claims by reason of carrying Ohio, then the Nationals would probably adopt him as their Presidential candidate, and he would undoubtedly draw largely on the soft-money faction of the Democratic party in every State in the Union,—so largely, perhaps, as to prevent the Democrats from carrying a single Northern State.

These obvious conditions growing out of Ewing's nomination for Governor will furnish a clew to the dreadful dilemma in which the Democratic party has been placed. Turning in whichever direction it may, it finds Ewing in the way. Nor will Ewing get out of the way. He is ambitious personally, and also for the success of the peculiar doctrines with which his name is associated, and he will refuse to sacrifice either himself or his hobbies to the preferment of the honest-money faction in the Democratic party. Ewing is not simply a soft-money Democrat, in the common sense of the term. He is a fiatist on principle. If he could have his way he would actually suspend specie-payments and flood the country with an unlimited volume of irredeemable *fiat* scrip. The nomination of Ewing for Governor has placed the national hopes of the Democratic party at his mercy, so far as it has any hopes of national success, and its leaders are beginning to appreciate how awkward and serious the embarrassment is likely to be.

> "A clear majority of both branches of the Michigan Legislature has addressed a respectful request to Senator Ferry, as one of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate, to use his influence, his position, and his vote, to defeat, if possible, the passage of the Warner Silver bill as it came from the House. They believe that an era of business prosperity is returning in this State, in consequence of the restoration of a stable and uniform currency, and are opposed to any further meddling with that currency. The document was signed by nineteen Senators and fifty-seven Representatives. No Republican refused to append his name to a paper which aims to prevent the bonanza-owners and bullion-grabbers from using the National Mints to turn their silver in unlimited quantities, free of charge, into legal-tender dollars worth only 85 cents each."—*Lansing (Mich.) Republican.*

If it be true that a clear majority of the Michigan Legislature signed a paper representing the Warner Silver bill to be what is stated in the foregoing paragraph, then their request to Senator Ferry is not very creditable to their intelligence. They either signed that paper in ignorance of what it contained, or in ignorance of what the Warner bill contained, and in either event they have made a discreditable blunder. This memorial is part of the old practice of the anti-silver Shylocks who first had silver demonetized, and then for two years resisted its restoration. These requests and these memorials are prepared by the old gold ring, with a view of driving silver out of existence. False, malignant, and mean as the paper shows itself to be, the members of the Legislature of Michigan have permitted themselves to be entrapped into signing it, and their request is published as an evidence of public opinion. Will some of the Michigan gentlemen get a copy of the Warner bill and read it, and point out wherein there will be any difference in the matter of silver coinage under that bill from what now exists, except that if so disposed more dollars may be coined then than the anti-silver Secretary of the Treasury will now permit? If these gentlemen will read the Warner bill itself, they will readily discover how grossly they have been deceived in the representations of that bill made in their request to Senator Ferry. The opposition to the Warner bill by Republicans in Congress and out of it is one of the wildest acts of folly that could be perpetrated; it is in direct contempt of the judgment of the great mass of the American people, and an invitation to Republican defeat.

Shoestring Chalmers has been remarkably quiet of late. Not a word has been heard from him since The Tribune asked him to explain how he carried a Mississippi district especially made to mass the negro vote. But The Tribune is not willing to let the question go unanswered. The Democrats have redistricted the State since 1872, and made new counties, and done everything in their power to cover up the bulldozing they have practiced in the Shoestring District; but we have been over the returns carefully by counties with the following results. Comparative votes in the Shoestring District:

Year.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.
1872...	4,577	22,763	18,186	......
1873...	4,103	15,361	11,258	......
1875...	11,006	16,720	5,714	......
1876...	15,788	12,386	......	3,042
1878...	6,663	1,370	......	5,272

The Republican vote in Mr. Chalmers' district has dwindled from 22,763 in 1872 to 1,370 in 1878; and the Republican majority of 18,186 in 1872 has been transformed into a Democratic majority of 5,272 in 1878. The total vote in 1872 was 27,340; in 1878 it was 8,033. In these six years, therefore, *nineteen thousand three hundred and sixty-seven voters* have ceased to exercise their rights as freemen in the Shoestring District. How does Mr. Chalmers account for this? Has he brains enough to connect this fact with the exodus of negroes from the Shoestring District? Will he persist in denying, in the face of these facts, that bulldozing has been practiced on a large scale in his district, and that he owes his seat in Congress to it? Mr. Chalmers cannot honestly deny that the negroes of Mississippi have stopped voting, and that they have been induced to stop by the vigorous use of the shotgun and revolver against them.

The ravages of that little pest, phylloxera, upon the grapevines of Spain, has had the effect to prompt the Government of that country to inaugurate plans for its eradication that would appear to be just a little unjust so far as scientists are concerned. To be sure, the product of wine has been materially lessened within the past few years through the destruction of a large proportion of the vines by this little louse, which subsists upon the roots; and applications of a great variety of preparations have had but little effect in destroying these *aphides*. According to the London *Times*, an embargo is placed upon all living plants passing through Spanish territory, and botanists who have gathered collections in the Swiss or French Alps, and then attempt to pass through Spain *en route* to England, have their plants taken from them and destroyed. It matters not what they are, or whether a phylloxera would live upon them, they must be burned. The restrictions in Italy are equally rigorous. Importations from the Levant are subject to similar forfeiture at Brindisi. This makes the English botanists complain bitterly. It is about as just to them as the slaughtering of live cattle sent from the Western States of America for fear they may have contagious pleuro-pneumonia, when the disease never existed here, is to the shippers of the same. England insists upon her embargo in this direction, and why shouldn't Spain and Italy be allowed to "sit down" upon possible phylloxera?

The journalism of St. Louis is peculiar. The *Post-Dispatch* apologizes to the *Republican* for remarking in a big head-line that the *Republican* was "bought" with some bridge-stock, and plaintively says that a reporter slipped it in. If the reporter in St. Louis is so omnipotent, the *P.-D.* reporter should not have allowed the editor to slip in that slur upon him and his kind. Anyhow, the reporter was wrong. The *Republican* was not "bought"; it was only hired.

This is by no means handsome on the part of New Orleans. The *Times* of that city says, in a comparison between New Orleans and Chicago, that the latter "is dirty,—indescribably, awfully dirty, a mud-bespattered, filthy draggle-tail." What a draggle-tail may be we have no possible means of knowing, but, from the connection in which the phrase occurs, it must be something "awfully, indescribably" bad. There is a tradition to the effect that the chief city of Louisiana, from which comes this assault upon the cleanliness of this greatest of American centres, has long been characterized by a sanitary condition that was exceedingly offensive, and it is not to be wondered at that the paper itself which finds so little to compliment in the condition of our streets should now clamor so loudly for sewerage that shall remove the accretions that have so long offended the nostrils and brought epidemics upon the population. Chicago may have had, and may now have, some dirty streets, but Chicago is comparatively as free from poisonous and health-destroying filth as is any other city in the Union.

The cause of journalism is looking up in St. Louis. A court has just decided that when the St. Louis *Republican* got some bridge-bonds for writing up the concern it was a sort of legal illegitimate transaction, and the editor can't be compelled to pay his calls on the stock. This great and important principle being established, it may be said that at least one of St. Louis' social evils is regulated by law. In other cities, where a higher sense of public and journalistic honor is cherished, an editor who had been caught in such business would think it the part of wisdom and economy to return the money and keep quiet, and whenever afterward the offending paper supported or opposed any measure the public would sniff corruption in the air. However, we suppose that the *Republican* will jog along as usual.

Senator Gordon says that the series of text-books prepared for Southern schools by the University of Virginia contain "nothing whatever sectional or political." We would like to ask the Senator what he thinks of the last book of the series, edited by John G. James, of the Texas Military Institute. This is a selection of "pieces" for embryo Southern orators. One orator represented in the book thanks God that, though Confederate bonds are worthless on the Stock Exchanges, "they will pass current in Heaven." Another says that "African slavery is not a relic of barbarism, but an adjustment of the social and political relations of the races consistent with the purest justice." The book is full of such precious tidbits as these. It is, of course, calculated to hasten the era of reconciliation, and to make the South loyal and persistent in pressing Southern claims.

There is one lucky dog in New York. He is of the black-and-tan variety, and his owner, a rich and pretty woman, boards at a fashionable hotel. She pays full board rates for the darling canine, and he goes to the table with her and eats decorously out of a sweet little gold dish. Cream and chicken are his favorite dishes, with tidbits from his mistress' plate. The poor dear doggie-woggie also has a godmother, a very handsome and stylish young Avenue belle, and a birthday, and when his birthday comes round—as it did last week—the happy event is celebrated with a party, a sumptuous dog-banquet, to which are invited all the kyoodles of his acquaintance. Lucky dog. Mr. Jay Gould ought to get up a company, steal him, and hold him to ransom. There is big money in the enterprise.

The Civil Damage Liquor bill, passed by the last Legislature in Massachusetts, is creating a good deal of dissatisfaction. It holds the owner of buildings in which liquors are sold liable for damages caused by the intemperate use of the same. The first important case arising under it is that of the relatives of Thomas Scannel, of Lynn, who fell down-stairs while drunk and sustained severe injuries, against the owner of the building in which he drank the liquor. Gen. Butler has been retained for the defense. The trial will kick up a big dust, and possibly envelop the Republican party in it for a season or two.

They do say that the author of the New York *Tribune's* "Bourbon Ballads" writes the political poetry for the New York *Sun*. If this is so, and there is strong internal evidence that it is, verily, verily, we say unto you, "It shall be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah in the Day of Judgement than for him."

"Tilden and Ewing" the ticket will be if Ewing carries Ohio in October, and Messrs. Thurman and Hendricks can pass the next four years in sweet reciprocal comparison of their sore heads, and anointing the same out of a common pot.

The Harvard examinations for women, a new branch of decorative art, are not holding their own in good society. Only nine candidates presented themselves in New York this year, as against sixteen last year.

The cause of Woman's Rights is making decided progress in England, where a female murderer has just been hanged—the second in a twelvemonth—precisely as if she had been a man.

When Hendricks thinks what he is now,
And what he might have was,
He thinks he's thrown himself away
Without sufficient cause.

The Democratic ticket in Ohio is a Tom and 'Meri ticket.

PERSONALS.

Farewell, a long farewell, to Thomas Ewing.

Last words of Samuel Jones Tilden: I still boom.

Weep not for me when I am gone.—*Thomas Ewing.*

Mr. Hanlan's defeat of Elliott will make him the he-row of the hour.

Mount Ætna, we believe, has the largest fire department in the world.

Congress and Mt. Etna have concluded to adjourn at about the same time.

We suspect that Mt. Etna has been monopolizing the warm weather.

John Sherman to U. S. Grant: A boom in Ohio is worth two booms in Hong Kong.

They made short work of Solovieff. But he would have done the same for the Czar.

The boom of Thomas F. Bayard, says the Buffalo *Express*, is not large, but it is very pretty.

The vilest sinner may return. Mr. Moody even goes so far as to consent to tackle St. Louis.

The Ohio Democrats are sadly in need of a barrel, and realize with pain that fiat money will not pay campaign expenses.

The American people are being avenged on Tom Moore. Mr. Kiddle is publishing his poetry from the Sweet by-and-by.

Fanny Davenport denies that she is going to be married. We must hear from Mr. Price, however, before we shall be convinced.

Patti and Nilsson were recently at the same hotel in Paris, but friends of both interfered before they tore each other's voices out.

That England is appropriately called the "Light Little Isle" is seen in the fact that she spent last year $736,000,000 for intoxicating liquors.

A modern poet sings: "All the world was Adam once with Eve by his side." But where was Susan B. Anthony during those dark and trying hours?

Prince Napoleon has been under fire, and the fact that he came out without a scratch is sufficient to convince the most skeptical of his gallantry.

Several Brooklyn Aldermen were arrested the other day. Brooklyn evidently is not growing any better, notwithstanding the absence of Mr. Talmage.

Sitting-Bull's departure from Canada is probably due to the report that Canada had been captured by Henry Ward Beecher and the Brooklyn regiment.

A niece of Barbara Fritchie presented a bouquet to Gen. Hawley at the end of his oration at Frederick, Md., Decoration-Day. The grave of the heroic dame was subsequently decorated.

THE COUNCIL.

Three New Appointees Confirmed —The Proposed Granite Job.

The West Side Boulevard Schemes Sent Back to the Committee.

Lawler Still Trying to "Get Onto" the Court-House.

The regular weekly meeting of the City Council was held last evening, Mayor Harrison presiding.

A communication from the Board of Education recommending the purchase of a school site on the northeast corner of Oakley and Ohio streets, at a cost of $5,000, was read and concurred in.

The Mayor sent in the name of Walter Macdonald as Sealer of Weights and Measures; Mathias Franzen, as Oil Inspector; and Alexander Kirkland, as Superintendent of Buildings. All of the nominations were concurred in unanimously except Mr. Kirkland, against whom Ald. Ballard cast his vote.

A communication was read from Messrs. Tomlinson & Reed, in answer to a resolution of the Council, proposing to substitute granite for the stone being used in the entrances and in the columns and pilasters for the new City-Hall for $286,000, and to substitute granite columns and pilasters alone for $108,500, both sums to be in addition to the contract price, etc. The document was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

THE BRIDEWELL.

The following ordinance, introduced some time since by Ald. Tuley, was taken up and passed:

SECTION 1. The Superintendent of the House of Correction of the City of Chicago is hereby authorized, directed, and empowered to require of every person imprisoned in such House of Correction, and every person so imprisoned is hereby required, to work at such labor as his or her strength will permit, within or without such House of Correction, not to exceed eight hours for each working day, and for such work the person so employed or worked shall be allowed, exclusive of his or her board, the sum of 50 cents for each day's work on account of his or her fine and costs.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The importance of the ordinance comes of the fact that under the old charter prisoners were allowed $2 per day for ten hours' work. It was adopted to conform with a State law recently enacted.

An old ordinance proposing to grant the Chicago Dock & Canal Company permission to lay down and maintain railroad tracks along North Water and Illinois streets east of St. Clair street, was taken up.

Ald. McCaffrey said the Company had already laid the tracks, and that it was high time that such conduct was stopped.

Ald. McNally moved that the ordinance be recommitted, which was lost by a vote of 12 to 22. The ordinance was then adopted, after being amended so as to require a bond of the Company in the sum of $10,000 to protect the city from damages, by a vote of 21 to 13.

WASHINGTON BOULEVARD.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division reported in favor of the passage of an ordinance turning West Washington street over to the West Park Commissioners to be used for boulevard purposes.

Ald. Everett opposed the ordinance on the ground that the law required one-half of the property-owners along the street to signify their desires on the subject, which had not been done. While there was 36,660 feet along the street, only 12,882 feet were represented in the petitions asking the passage of the ordinance, and it could not be passed. Further than this, the people living along Adams street wanted that thoroughfare made into a boulevard, and had signed the necessary petitions, etc.

Ald. Rawleigh replied that the petitions in favor of Washington street had been sufficiently signed, and insisted upon the passage of the ordinance. He was willing to amend it, however, so that Adams street should be included, and leave the Park Commissioners to select between the two streets.

Ald. Swift read a note from the City Clerk certifying that the Washington street petitions only represented 12,960 feet, which was less than half the frontage.

Ald. Everett said the city at large had already paid for improving a mile and a half of Washington street, and under the circumstances it looked as if there was a real estate speculation on foot. Further than this, the Washington street folks had been unfairly hobnobbing with the Park Commissioners, and since they had not the necessary signers to their petition he hoped the Council would not act hastily in the matter, but wait to hear from the Adams street people, who had already signed petitions representing over 17,000 feet.

Ald. Throop was opposed to hasty action, and, though in favor of Washington street over Adams if either street was to be turned into a boulevard, he was opposed to any street being used for boulevard purposes east of Halsted.

Some further discussion followed, and finally the ordinance was recommitted.

THE NEW CITY-HALL.

Ald. Lawler called for the report of the Special Committee instructed to inspect the new City-Hall.

The Chair replied that he had appointed the Committee, but three of the members had declined to serve, since which time he had not appointed their successors.

Ald. Lawler replied that the work was going on, and ought to be stopped, as the contract was being grossly violated every day. He went on to make his old speech over again, and wound up by introducing the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works be and they are hereby directed to notify the contractors for the cut-stone and brick work of the new City-Hall to suspend work upon said building until the investigation ordered by the City Council is completed.

Ald. Stauber was in favor of the adoption of the resolution, and the previous question being called the resolution was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Dixon, Sanders, Turner, McAuley, Altpeter, McNally, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Smyth, Peevey, McNurney, Stauber, Lorenz, Meyer, Meier—16.

Nays—Tuley, Ballard, Phelps, Clark, Mallory, Grannis, Cullerton, Eiszner, Throop, Swift, Rawleigh, Everett, Knopf, Thompson, Waldo, McCaffrey, Jonas, McCormick—18.

MICHIGAN BOULEVARD.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division reported in favor of an ordinance turning Michigan avenue into a public boulevard.

Ald. Cullerton moved that the ordinance be laid over and printed. Adopted.

Ald. Tuley moved that it be made the special order for the next meeting of the Council, at 8 o'clock. The motion prevailed, and the Council adjourned.

FINANCIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Prominent bankers of this city disapprove of the proposed bill requiring that two-thirds of the reserves of the National Banking Associations shall be kept in standard gold and silver coins or coin-certificates of the United States, instead of the legal-tender notes. President Vermilye, of the Merchants' National, says the bill is of a piece with much other proposed legislation at Washington, and that, if the present tendency in Congress continued, the National Banks would be legislated out of existence. The bankers generally regard the bill, not as a financial, but a political measure.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Andrew Stuart & Co., bankers and exporters, No. 34 Pine street, made an assignment to-day to J. Warren Greene without preference. The firm is composed of three brothers—Andrew, William Henry, and George H. Stuart. The failure is the result of the failure of David Stuart & Co. Liabilities estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000. Assets not known.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LUDINGTON, Mich., June 9.—Last January J. H. Root assigned his stock of jewelry and drugs to R. F. Dundass for the benefit of his creditors, but the assignment proved to be mostly for the benefit of the assignee. The Sheriff took possession of the stock to-day in behalf of Charles Wendell, of Chicago, the largest creditor.

GEN. MANDERSON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., June 9.—Gen. C. F. Manderson, of this city, who has been mentioned in telegrams as the coming man for Secretary of War, says it is a surprise to him, as he has never solicited that or any other office, and he has no reason to expect any such honors. He believes the Secretary of War will be appointed from some more thickly-populated State. He does not state whether he would accept the position if tendered to him. He was a gallant soldier, is a polished gentleman, and a brilliant lawyer, and would fill the office with honor.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CHURCH CHOIR PINAFORE.

Sir Joseph	Frank A. Bowen
Capt. Corcoran	John E. McWade
Dick Deadeye	Lou W. Raymond
Ralph Rackstraw	Charles A. Knorr
Bill Bobstay	Charles E. Noble
Josephine	Mrs. Louis Falk
Hebe	Mrs. E. S. Tilton
Buttercup	Miss Jessie Bartlett

The Church Choir company commenced its season of Pinafore last evening at Haverly's Theatre, and, notwithstanding the very lavish manner in which the public has been Pinafored of late, a large audience turned out to welcome the new crew. Probably almost every person present went especially to hear some very excellent singing and to see some very bad acting. In the latter regard, however, they were happily disappointed; for, though the acting was amateurish, as a rule it was not positively bad. It cannot be expected of amateurs, unused to the stage and to appearing before audiences in a dramatic way, that they will display much ease or abandon in acting, but some of the principals may be credited with considerable dramatic ability, among them Miss Bartlett, Mrs. Falk, Mr. McWade, Mr. Bowen, and Mr. Raymond. Miss Bartlett, though made up as a very youthful, and handsome, and overdressed *Buttercup*, in which respect she violated the conditions of the role, sang the part delightfully, her rich voice bringing out the absurdly weird recitative and the pretty ballad in a very telling manner, while she acted it with more abandon and a keener sense of the humor of the role than it has usually been given here. For a first presentation, it was remarkably successful, and it made a very marked impression upon the audience, who greeted her personation with every evidence of favor. Mrs. Falk looked and made up a very charming *Josephine*, and acted it with a pretty daintiness and some quiet little touches of child-like humor that were very taking. Her singing, where the music does not lay so high as to reach the weak spots in her voice, was very enjoyable for its intelligence and expression. She was not altogether at home in the part, several times hesitating, and now and then missing her lines, but this may be attributed to nervousness, which will wear off after she becomes a little more at home on the stage. We cannot say much for Mrs. Tilton's *Hebe*, except that she looked very prettily and costumed the part elegantly, but her voice is not strong or decided enough to give any effect to the music, and her personation lacks all the dash, pertness, and vim that characterize the ideal *Hebe*. We presume no one has heretofore been rash enough to credit Mr. Bowen with any particular degree of dramatic ability, so that in this regard his personation was a veritable surprise. In the first act he was somewhat nervous, though he filled the part with a quiet sort of dignity that belongs to it, and sang as if he were in front of the congregation; but in the second act, as he became more accustomed to his new position, and began to grow familiar with his audience, he acquired confidence and self-command, and commenced to mellow. In the trio, "Never mind the why and wherefore," his rollicking good humor secured a double encore, and his dance fairly took the audience by storm. His singing was always acceptable and at times very strong in every respect. Mr. McWade was an admirable *Captain*, though his facial make-up might be improved. He acted the part like a professional and sang it superbly. It is, in fact, the only time the music of the part has ever been sung here. Mr. Knorr sang well, but in action he lacks in almost every particular. Mr. Raymond is a good actor, and sings well enough for what little he has to do, but he should drop all gags and not burlesque the part. His fault was almost constant overaction. Mr. Noble made a very clever *Boatswain*, but did not make a very strong impression with his only song. The chorus, numbering about eighty voices, was excellent, being much the best and strongest chorus that has ever appeared here in this work. The finales of both acts were superbly given. Mr. Creswold handled his forces with considerable ability, but he should have aided the people on the stage in places where they hesitated. We would also suggest that the dialogues be spoken louder. They were sometimes inaudible at the back of the theatre. On the whole, it was a very enjoyable performance, and it made a great popular success. The only interpolation, Hutton's "Tar's Song," at the beginning of the second act, sung by a quartette, made a great hit. "Pinafore" will be repeated this evening.

HOOLEY'S.

"Won at Last" we have no hesitation in declaring one of the most agreeable dramas of literary pretension that have appeared on the stage for a long time. The initial performance of the play was given last night before an audience not as large as it deserved, but very appreciative. Mr. Steele Mackaye, the founder and manager of the Madison Square Theatre, New York, and the author of "Won at Last," very generously gave the services of his company and permission to use his play for the benefit of Mr. Harry Pearson, who personated the character of *Jack Driscol*. Neither in the fable of the play or in his method of telling it is there anything which can be pronounced impossible. There is a good deal of originality, not a great deal of what may be called robust strength, but the dramatist has succeeded in reproducing a photograph of domestic life. The incidents are in accordance with the probabilities of every-day existence, and the characters he has drawn are well balanced and of such a nature as on the stage we are accustomed to recognize as of our own flesh and blood. Their action and speech are such as would naturally belong to the characters. Several very effective situations are found in the story, and, what is still more admirable, they are not forced, but naturally arise out of the plot, the idea of which, as we stated the other day, is to illustrate the influence of two distinct types of women over men. *John Fleming* (Steele Mackaye), the hero, at the opening of the play is a cynical, mocking man of the world. He believes in nothing. His heart is ashes. This man marries—as a mere matter of convenience—*Grace Alden* (Miss Agnes Loring), a pure, noble girl, who idolizes *John* and imagines him to be all chivalry, tenderness, and nobility. *Sophia Bunker* (Miss Gabrielle Du Sauld), a French adventuress, married to an old idiot who fancies her to be the perfection of innocence, has assisted *John Fleming* to sow his wild oats. *Sophia* represents the type of woman who bewitches a man's senses; *Grace* illustrates the type of woman who reaches a man's soul. The one excites a passing passion: the other inspires an undying love. The denouement of the play is the triumph of the artlessness of the wife's womanhood over the artfulness of the wily adventuress. The production, in the matter of acting, taken as a whole, was remarkably good; indeed, even from the best theatres in the country we rarely are given a more symmetrical, a more harmonious performance, for every part was well filled, even to the smallest. We will not say that the cast could not be strengthened, but we will say that every artist conscientiously did his or her best. Mr. Steele Mackaye, the Delsartean actor, was extremely well received. His voice is fresh and bright, his individuality is unique and pleasing, his bearing notably refined and very agreeable. This gentleman's acting, no doubt, will impress some as hard and lacking somewhat the flexibility and ease required by the comedy phase of the character, but none can help recognizing in his stronger and more earnest scenes the possession of a dramatic faculty of a high order and great power of expression. Miss Agnes Loring is evidently a lady who has received a good stage training, and, were her natural powers fully cultivated in the art which she has chosen, doubtless she would realize a decided success. Her portrayal of the heroine, although fairly good, was scarcely satisfactory. There was a conspicuous absence of power in the personation; but probably this was owing to the fact that the lady has been hitherto playing in the little Madison Square band-box, and hadn't fully realized that she was in a larger house. A charming embodiment was that by Miss Gabrielle Du Sauld, who presented the Anglo-French adventuress *Mrs. Bunker*. Never for an instant did she lose sight of the character. The light spirit of banter and cajolery in the scenes where she tries to regain possession of *John Fleming* was admirably rendered, and her exquisite art turned a character which would, in the hands of many an actress, have been exceedingly repulsive, into an amusing picture. Miss Josephine Craig cleverly personated the rather tedious *Miss Flora Fitzgiggle*, and Mr. J. C. Padgett was correct and judicious as the German *Baron*. In the line of old men, Mr. C. W. Couldock has few, if any superiors, upon the stage. His *Prof. Tracy* was one of the gems of the presentation, and a bit of acting in its way which we have rarely seen excelled. In the second act, where he is found busy with his scientific hobbies, one or two domestic incidents occur which he renders with a rare meaning and simplicity. Mr. Frank E. Aiken, an old favorite, who was received with open arms by his audience, effectively interpreted the role of *Will Tracy*, a long-lost son and former lover of the heroine. Mr. Joseph Frankau received a good deal of laughter as *Maj. Bunker*, and gave evidence of fine comedy ability; Mr. Will Sands deserves special commendation for his gentlemanly bearing, careful acting, and clear utterance as *Dr. Sterling*, and Miss Laura Le Claire made an artistic picture of the matronly *Mrs. Tracy*. Miss Ella Marsh was the domestic, *Jane*, and a very pretty domestic she was. The mounting of the play deserves more extended mention than we can now give it. But we may say it was far superior to anything we have seen at this house for some time.

After the curtain fell on the play, Prof. Samuel Kayzer, the elocutionist, and his pupil, Miss Morgan, rendered the scene from "Richard III." between *Gloster* and *Lady Anne*.

"THE LITTLE DUKE."

Henri	Miss Florence Ellis
Montbarry	Mr. W. H. MacDonald
Frimousse	Mr. Thomas Whiffen
Blanche	Miss Annie Shaffer
Directress	Miss Marie Beauman

Charles Lecocq's opera, "The Little Duke," was presented at McVicker's Theatre last evening. It was first brought out in Paris some two years ago, and proved a great success, having a run of an entire season. It is the latest of Lecocq's works produced in this country,—its two Parisian successors, "Camargo" and "Le Grand Casimir," not having as yet crossed the Atlantic. Last winter "The Little Duc" was given at Haverly's by the Oates troupe, and held the boards for a week; but that presentation could not be called a successful one,—the company being too weak to do justice to the piece.

"The Little Duke," though ordinarily classed as an opera bouffe, is really of so high a grade of composition as to be entitled to rank as an opera comique. There is in it a good deal of very light music, to be sure; but it also contains several numbers—sentimental and martial—which will worthily rank with favorite airs of much more ambitious operas.

The performance of last evening was a creditable one, passing off with a great deal less than the usual swarm of first-night hitches. The orchestra, under Maretzek's direction, did its work properly; the chorus was large and well drilled; and the scenery and costuming were all that could reasonably be desired. Miss Florence Ellis, who assumed the role of the hero, is a pretty girl, with a bright, jolly look. Her acting is arch and vivacious. Her voice is a light soprano, of hardly sufficient power for the military songs, but fairly adequate to a satisfactory interpretation of the other portions of her role,—her love-ditties being given with much tenderness of expression, and her humorous lines rendered with bewitching naivete. The *Little Duchess* has not much to do,—her principal requirement being to look sweetly; and that requirement was done full justice to by Miss Annie Shaffer, the neat little *Hebe* of the first McVicker "Pinafore" company. Miss Marie Beauman, as the *Directress of the Convent-School* (who "had in her blood the veins of Henri Quatre"), was good, both vocally and dramatically. *Frimousse*, the funny tutor, was very funnily played by Mr. Whiffen, who clearly demonstrated that, though admirable as *Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B.*, his laughter-provoking capabilities are not confined to the impersonation of that single character. He is a capital comedian, and there are a great many worse singers than he. The part could not have fallen into more competent hands. Mr. MacDonald, as *Montbarry*, looked the gallant Chevalier to perfection; acted the part fairly, though with hardly sufficient ease; and sang his two principal numbers—"I am not here to menace you" and the "Song of the Little Hunchback"—with much melodious force.

The house was a large one, and decidedly enthusiastic,—the encores being too numerous to be particularized. To-night, and for the remainder of the week, the same bill will be presented. Mlle. Jarbeau will alternate with Miss Shaffer in the role of *Blanche*.

MRS. HOWARD PAUL.

The death of Mrs. Howard Paul, actress and singer, is announced by telegraph from London. Isabella Fatherstone was her maiden name. She was born at Dartford, Kent, and twenty-five years ago she was looked upon by London critics as an actress and singer of great ability. In 1868 the *Athenæum* remarked of her that "she sacrificed for second-rate objects an amount of natural vocal endowment rarely combined with such genius for the stage as she possesses, which might have made her the Malibran of England, and as such an artist of European renown." A part in which she achieved much distinction at the Strand Theatre in 1853 was *Captain Macheath* in "The Beggar's Opera." In 1856 Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul first appeared together in a play entitled "Locked Out," by Mr. Howard Paul. They made a tour of the provinces, and attained a considerable degree of success. In 1858 husband and wife appeared in an entertainment called "Patchwork," which was described as "a clatter of fun, frolic, song, and impersonation carried on by performers of unfailing dash." In Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburg, Glasgow, and London they appeared in this entertainment, and in February, 1869, Mrs. Howard Paul appeared at Drury Lane as *Lady Macbeth*, with Mr. Phelps and Mr. Charles Dillon playing on alternate nights the leading role. Since then she has played in London and the provinces, her latest appearance having been in Sullivan's comic opera "The Sorcerer," produced at the London Opera Comique in April, 1878.

MRS. ALICE OATES.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

We opine that Alice Oates finds but little sweetness in her honeymoon. First and foremost, the publication of her foolish letters to that miserable scamp, Henri Laurent, destroyed all respect that the American public may have had for her, and now the announcement that she has linked her fate in the bonds of matrimony with a namby pamby Philadelphia notion-peddling little dandy has lost her her manager, Mr. Bob Miles, the man who put her on the stage, and has been her friend through good and evil repute ever since. The following dispatch from Louisville explains this latter matter fully:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 8.—Messrs. Miles & Steele have canceled their engagement with Mrs. Oates for the coming season. A representative of the firm arrived in the city yesterday for that purpose, and after considerable maneuvering the little lady was captured, so to speak, at her home on Walnut street, and the unwelcome news broken to her. A reporter called upon the gentleman representing Messrs. Miles & Steele immediately upon his arrival in the city, and was informed that the step had been concluded necessary in view of the recent developments. The gentleman stated that they were fully satisfied that Mrs. Oates was really married to Watkins, and that in such a relation she was entirely a different person from the one the engagement had been entered into with; that, while the managers had no desire to appear in any manner as persecutors of the vivacious little actress, yet they thought she had made a great mistake in attempting to conceal her marriage, and in a friendly manner informed her so in a letter, and gave her what they considered good advice. To say that sweet Alice took it in the same spirit would hardly be the truth, for she seemed in no wise pleased with the arrangement, but announced her intention of going herself to Cincinnati to look into the matter. In the mean time she would see no more reporters until after the conclusion of her business with the managers' representatives, after which she intimated her willingness to see the *Enquirer* man, and it is more than probable that she will have some sharp words to give in her own behalf. For some days past she has been enjoying the balmy air and bright sunshine of fair weather in company with that great little Unknown, now generally conceded to be her husband, Mr. Watkins, and is apparently almost entirely restored to health.

Since the above was written the following dispatch from New York shows that the clouds are darkening over poor Alice's head:

NEW YORK, June 8.—Mrs. Laurent, wife of Henri Laurent, the opera-singer, who is now singing in "Pinafore," has sued Mrs. Oates for $20,000 damages for alienating her husband's affections. Asked about it, Mrs. Laurent said: "If you wish to learn what I am doing in regard to my case, you can call upon Mr. Nelson Cross, my lawyer."

Ex-Judge Cross was found at his office. He said: "Yes, I shall press the case forward. It is the best case of the kind that has ever come under my notice,—so good, indeed, that I had no hesitation in telling Mrs. Laurent, even before I saw the originals of the letters, that she had good grounds for an action, and that I, myself, though not accustomed to meddle with cases of this character, would take it up. Since then I have seen and carefully examined and compared the whole of the letters and telegrams. They form the most complete chain of evidence that can possibly be desired, and no Judge or jury would refuse to give heavy damages."

"When do you intend to commence suit, Judge?"

"Immediately. I have written Mrs. Oates, or Watkins,—there appears some difference of opinion as to which name she is best entitled to,—to-day, and an action will be brought at once for the alienation of my client's husband's affections. I shall sue for $20,000. The evidence of the letters alone is overwhelming, and together with that of witnesses I shall bring forward will prove our case beyond the slightest doubt."

DRAMATIC NOTES.

"The Foundlings," with Miss Rose Lisle as the star, was produced for the first time in this city at Hamlin's last night.

The programme for the concert by Prof. Rosenbecker's orchestra at Baum's Twenty-second Street Pavilion this evening will include, among other members, Piefke's "Hungarian March"; the overture to "Stradella"; Strauss' waltz, "Homage to Woman"; the overture to "Fatinitza"; introduction to "Traviata"; Resch's "Fading Leaves"; selections from "The Little Duke"; and the air de ballet, "Musette."

This morning Tommy Turner, well known in the variety profession, will be buried from the residence of his wife, Miss Lulu Francis, 173 West Monroe street. He died a few days ago at Leadville; cause, bleeding of the lungs. His real name was Anthony Trainor, and among his associates he was much respected. Professional people will this morning meet at the Academy of Music at 10 o'clock, and from thence repair to the above residence, where funeral services will take place at 10:30. It is expected that representatives from the theatre-orchestras of the city will be present. The remains will be taken to Rosehill for interment.

A few days ago THE TRIBUNE announced the projected production of an old Museum success, with an old Museum cast, at one of the theatres. Mr. J. W. Blaisdell has succeeded in organizing the affair, and on Sunday night next "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" will be presented with the following cast: *Green Jones*, Mr. John Dillon; *Bob Brierly*, Mr. Frank E. Aiken; *Jem Dalton*, James C. Padgett; *Melter Moss*, Charles Rogers; *Maltby*, John Marble; *May Edwards*, Miss Louise Dillon; *Mrs. Willoughby*, Miss Laura LeClaire; *Sam Willoughby*, Miss Josephine Craig; *Emily St. Evermond*, Miss Emma Marble. With the exception of two or three of the above people, all were members of the Museum, and the performance will therefore be a notable one. Uncle Jerry Courtwright will be at the door, John Muir and R. L. Marsh in the box-office, George Stevens will lead the orchestra, and Fred Bowman will be in charge of the ushers.

John Gilbert, the acting manager of Wallack's Theatre, though touching the years allotted to man,—having been 69 last February,—is still light of step, buoyant of spirit, and of gay and lively address. He was born in Richmond street, Boston, next door to the house in which Charlotte Cushman was born, and it is said there were tender passages between them in their youth. She held through life his personal and professional excellencies in the highest respect, and, after Mr. Gilbert's marriage, he and his wife resided for some time in Baker street, London, with Miss Cushman, when they were both playing there. He has played at the old Park and Bowery in their palmy days, and at all the best theatres in the country in their best days. It is an honorable trait in his professional life that he has continued for a number of years at several theatres in which he was engaged, having played for a long period at the Boston with Mrs. Barrow and Mr. and Mrs. John Wood, and at the Arch Street, Philadelphia, with Mrs. Drew and Messrs. J. S. Clarke and W. Wheatley, and now at Wallack's for eighteen years. He is admitted to be the best "old man" on the English stage. He has been twice married.—*Ex.*

CITY SCRIP.

Another Circular by the Mayor—Is He Preparing for a Clen-Out?

The opinion of Corporation-Counsel Adams on the question of issuing scrip was the theme of discussion yesterday. No one objected to it, of course, but its probable effect elicited the greatest attention, especially since the Mayor on Saturday had caused it to be given out that it would be made a pretext for reducing the police force, etc., and either the number or the pay of the employes in all of the departments. The situation was gloomy in the extreme, especially to the employes who have been hanging on for weeks simply because no good excuse could be found for removing them.

In the forenoon the Mayor had an interview with the Comptroller on the subject, and requested him to issue an order officially notifying the heads of departments to keep their expenditures within 75 per cent of the "appropriations," but that gentleman very politely declined to act, and threw the responsibility upon Mr. Harrison. In the afternoon the result of the conference was made apparent by the following circular being sent to the head of each department, including the schools, Public Library, Board of Education, Fire Department, Water, etc.:

CHICAGO, June 9, 1879.—By reason of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved May, 31, 1879, and entitled "An act to provide for the manner of issuing warrants upon the Treasurer of any county, township, city, school district, or other municipal corporation, and jurors' certificates," and which will be in force on the 1st day of July next, and which, among other things, provides that warrants "may be drawn and issued against and in anticipation of the collection of taxes already levied by said authorities for the payment of the ordinary and necessary expenses of any such municipal corporation to the extent of 75 per cent of the total amount of said tax levy"; and it being the opinion of the Law Department that this act will not permit warrants to be drawn upon the Treasury, and in anticipation of the taxes heretofore mentioned and greater in amount than 75 per cent of the appropriation authorized for defraying the expenses of the City Government, you will, therefore, restrict the expenditures of your department to the amount prescribed by the law aforesaid, till further orders from this office.

CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

As soon as the above had been circulated it was carefully scanned, and a comparison of it with the opinion upon which it purported to be based gave room for

CONSIDERABLE ADVERSE CRITICISM.

A comparison showed that it was a perversion of the opinion of Mr. Adams, in that it made him say that the law limited the issuance of scrip to 75 per cent of the entire "appropriation," whereas the opinion limited the issuance to 75 per cent of the "levy." Between the "levy" and the "appropriation" there is the difference of an item of $400,000, which Mr. Harrison seems to have lost sight of, but which those more directly interested attach considerable importance to. The "appropriation" for the year is made up of $3,975,616, which is levied against the taxable property of the city, and the item of $400,000 is made up of money on hand and to be realized from licenses and other sources during the year; and, since the opinion does not and cannot cover the "appropriation," there are those who think the Mayor stretched his zeal in his circular, and others who say that putting this and that together stamps the whole thing with insincerity. One gentleman advanced the idea that the 75 per cent law in question had been passed at the instance of Mr. Harrison, and the same individual further commented on the "circular" by saying that it was simply a cunning device upon the Mayor's part to shift the responsibility on the heads of departments of discharging men, that room might be made for those of another stripe at an early day. Said he, "The last words of the document give the whole thing away, for they plainly point to the Mayor's purpose of issuing further orders at an early date, the nature of which cannot be misinterpreted in view of the demand being made by his party for position and place. If the work of the departments can be done at a saving of 25 per cent it is all right, but the way the Mayor proposes to get at it—around an opinion, which he perverts, and through a circular which promises to be with-called as soon as certain men are discharged, and the mistake of its issuance has been discovered—will not be regarded as manly." A limitation to the issuance of scrip to 75 per cent of the "appropriation," as is proposed, is a very different thing from a limitation to 75 per cent of the "levy," as the law says, and since the year has so far advanced, and so much of the "appropriation" has been expended, it will work a great evil. The injustice and needlessness of the move would seem to be made the more apparent by the facts, for to the "appropriation" is added 10 per cent to cover any contingencies in the collection of the taxes, whereas the deficit was less than this last year. Then again is the fact that the 75 per cent law is not mandatory, but simply says the city "may" issue scrip to this amount, which it

EXCEEDED LAST YEAR

under sanction of the Supreme Court. So the law, really, cuts no figure in the matter at all in the opinion of many attorneys, especially since it fails to affix any penalty for its violation, and, as is predicted by some, it would not be surprising to see the whole thing develop into a temporary scare and as a means to an end that could not be readily reached in any other way.

The immediate effect of the movement upon the departments, schools and all, will be to either reduce the number of employes or their salaries, most likely the former, but it will speedily blow over, it is thought. So far, however, no action has been taken under the circular, and it is not likely any will be for some days. In the meantime the Comptroller is having scrip printed, as the law requires, and he expects to be able to commence paying it out in a few days.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE TURF.

THE WITHERS STAKES TROUBLE.

Last Sunday THE TRIBUNE gave the particulars of the "funny" work that attended the race for the Withers Stakes at the recent Jerome Park meeting, including the notorious pulling of Mr. Keene's colt Spendthrift, in order to allow his stable companion, Dan Sparling, to win. Harold, the favorite, was beaten at the post by a disgracefully bad start, and there were other circumstances with which the public was greatly dissatisfied. Mr. Keene was not present when the race was run, but the severe scoring given him by the New York papers had its effect, and the *Sun* of a recent date says that "Mr. Keene, feeling satisfied that Spendthrift was pulled in the Withers Stake, has sent Mr. Daniel Swigert, of Kentucky, who has a quarter interest in Spendthrift's earnings, a check for one-quarter of the Withers Stake."

The fact was still further demonstrated last Thursday, when he beat a fine field for the Belmont Stakes in the fastest time on record for that event. The *Sun* says of this race:

The great event of the day was the mile and a half race for the Belmont Stakes. The race is the Derby of the American Jockey Club. It generally settles the question as to which is the phenomenal colt of the year. Great curiosity was excited to see how Spendthrift would come out in the race with George Lorillard's colts Harold and Monitor, both of the latter being looked upon by many as equal to Spendthrift. Mr. Keene and Mr. George Lorillard met just before the race. It is said that Mr. Keene backed his colt against Mr. Lorillard's two on even terms for $10,000. This is the race also on which Mr. Pierre Lorillard bet $4,000 against $16,000 at the Parole dinner, that he would name the sires of the first three horses at the post. He named two Leamingtons and an Australian. He lost. An Australian, Glenelg, and Revolver came in the three positions the order named. The manner in which Mr. James R. Keene's sturdy Australian-Aerolite colt won the race, and the ease with which he virtually finished the race, so far as Harold was concerned, in the first half-mile, removed all doubts that any one may have had as to Spendthrift having been pulled in the Withers Stake, for which Harold was so strong a favorite. Spendthrift's time yesterday was faster than the Duke of Magenta's when he won the same race last year. Out of fifty-seven nominations only six started, P. Lorillard's Pawnee, D. J. Crouse's Jericho, E. A. Clabaugh's Rochester, James R. Keene's Spendthrift, and G. L. Lorillard's Harold and Monitor. Spendthrift was a favorite, selling at even money; 5 to 4 against Harold, 10 to 1 against Jericho, Pawnee, and Monitor, and 20 to 1 against Rochester. There was intense excitement through the grand stand as the contestants moved down the track to take their places at the half-mile starting-post. A dozen owners of horses, including Mr. Keene, were crowded into the little stand where the time is taken, peering earnestly down the track to see the start. The grand stand was packed. As the horses broke away, and the shout went up, "They're off!" every one sprang to their feet, fairly shaking the immense structure. The horses came thundering around into the stretch, with Harold in the lead, Monitor second, Pawnee third, Rochester fourth, Spendthrift fifth, and Jericho last. Before reaching the judges' stand Spendthrift had rushed through the group, lapping Harold, who was only a neck in front as they flew by the stand. Harold and Spendthrift raced around the upper turn head and head. Spendthrift was going at his ease, with a free rein, while Harold was being pushed for all he was worth. At the end of half a mile it was plain that Spendthrift was the best horse. Going out of sight around the hill, Spendthrift showed a length in front of Harold, while Harold was lapped by Monitor. Coming in sight again, Spendthrift was fairly flying over the course, at least six lengths in front of Harold, the others stretching out in line. Coming up the stretch, Harold began to fall to the rear, while Monitor held second place, with Jericho third, all stringing out. Spendthrift came in the easiest and strongest of winners in a gallop, about six lengths in front of Monitor, who was about the same distance from Jericho; Rochester fourth, Pawnee fifth, and Harold last. Cheer upon cheer greeted Spendthrift as he passed the stand. His time for the mile and a half was 2:42¾. The Duke of Magenta won the race last year in 2:43½, against Bramble, Spartan, Manhattan, Danicheff, and Bayard—a strong field. Spendthrift beat the Duke's time three-quarters of a second. At the conclusion of the race Mr. Keene received the congratulations of Mr. Leonard Jerome and other prominent members of the Club.

A FORFEIT.

There was to have been a race last Saturday at the Jockey Club track between Mr. Isaac Waixel's chestnut gelding Sollie K. and Mr. M. A. Meyers' brown mare Frances, mile heats, three in five, in harness, for $250 a side. Half the stake was up as forfeit, and Mr. Meyers concluded to forfeit this amount rather than trot. Mr. Waixel took the money, and the race is off.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

LONDON, June 9.—The Duke of Magenta, being amiss, is scratched for the Ascot gold cup.

LONDON, June 9.—Mycenæ is now the favorite of the Ascot stakes at 100 to 30. The betting against Parole is 4 to 1. Parole's decline is caused by the fact that he has also been entered for the gold vase, and will hardly contest both races, although he is almost certain to choose the Ascot stakes. Recent rains have also made the course soft, thus operating against Parole, who carries the heaviest weight.

"ENQUIRER."

LOUISVILLE, June 9.—Gen. Buford has sold his famous stallion Enquirer to Gen. Harding, of Tennessee, for $15,000.

VALUABLE STALLION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 9.—Col. W. H. Johnson, of Nashville, Tenn., arrived in St. Louis to-day, and, acting for Gen. W. G. Harding, of the Belle Meade Stock Farm, purchased of Gen. Abe Buford the famous stallion Enquirer. The purchase price is stated at $15,000. Enquirer will be removed from Basque Bamla to Belle Meade at once. Buckdon Lass broke down behind while exercising this morning, and will consequently be unable to fill this year's engagements.

BASE-BALL.

BUFFALO DEFEATED BY BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, June 9.—A small audience was delighted to-day with the playing of the Bostons, who have not appeared to better advantage this year. Their batting was excellent, and the only error in fielding was a poor throw of Snyder to second. Hawes, Houck, Jones, and Snyder carried off the honors at the bat. The hits of the Buffalos came in bad places, five of them after two men were out. In the fifth inning the Bostons earned two runs and scored three more, the latter on two errors. In the two following innings they earned four, two in each inning, and in these three innings they made ten base hits and thirteen totals. The Buffalos saw third but twice, once on an error:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	5	2	2	0	0	0	—9
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Runs earned—Boston, 6.

Struck out—Buffalo, 2; Boston, 4.

Two-base hits—Jones, Houck, 2; Crowley, Force, Richardson.

Three-base hit—Walker.

First base on errors—Boston, 6; Buffalo, 0.

Double plays—Boston, 1; Buffalo, 2.

Umpire—J. J. Egan.

Time—Two hours and ten minutes.

OTHER GAMES.

NEW BEDFORD, June 9.—Hop Bitters, 5; New Bedfords, 3.

WORCESTER, June 9.—Nationals, 4; Worcesters, 2. Championship.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 9.—Springfields, 4; Uticas, 3.

MANCHESTER, June 9.—Albany, 2; Manchester, 1.

PEDESTRIANISM.

THE 150-MILE RUNNING RACE

between James McLeavey, of Alexandria, Scotland, and a Lemont farmer named Jeremiah Murphy, which will commence at the Exposition Building next Friday afternoon, promises to be a very interesting and well-contested affair. For some time past both men have been in active training, and on yesterday afternoon they gave some specimens of their pedalistic ability to a few interested parties at the Exposition Building. As was truthfully remarked by a few of the spectators, in the styles of both men extremes meet. Murphy, admittedly possessed of staying qualities, lacks the speed of his antagonist, who is, beyond all doubt, one of the most graceful runners in the world. Murphy, however, is a man of great endurance, and many are of opinion that when the race is at an end he will be in front of his famous rival, who, for short-distance running matches, has no superior in this country or in Europe.

A CHALLENGE FROM GUYON.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Learning that Messrs. O'Leary and Crossland are anxious to make a seventy-five-hour match at fair heel-and-toe walking, I hereby offer to back George Guyon against either of them for $5,000 a side; or I will enter him in a sweepstakes, open to all, each entry to put up $5,000. In case this challenge is accepted by either or both of the parties to whom it is addressed, Mr. Guyon will require ten weeks' time in which to properly prepare himself. In regard to forfeit, I would suggest $2,500 per man as a suitable sum, the same to be put up in any National bank, or in the hands of any responsible man as stakeholder; the remaining $2,500 of each man's stake to be made good one week before the date fixed for the race. The winner of the race to take all the gate-money, and in order that there may be no chance for hippodroming I agree, on behalf of Guyon, that, in case any underhanded work is discovered, the entire stake and gate-money shall be divided among three charitable institutions of this city. Man and money ready at 176 South Clark street.

In addition to the above, I will bet $500 that Sir John Astley is not backing Crossland.

M. C. MCDONALD.

CHARITY.

The Sixth Annual Conference

of the State Boards of Charities of the United States will assemble at the Grand Pacific Hotel this morning at 10 o'clock, and remain in session for three days. The programme for the occasion was arranged by a conference at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening, and the plan of proceedings was somewhat changed from that at first laid down. It was intended originally that Gov. Cullom should deliver the opening address, but, being absent in Washington laboring to get "Long" Jones appointed United States Marshal at Chicago, in place of Jesse Hildrup, he telegraphed to the Society that he would not be present. Lieut.-Gov. Shuman was invited to take his place, and accepted.

Gen. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, presided at the meeting last evening, and Mr. Wines, of Illinois, acted as Secretary. It could not be accurately determined who would read papers and who would not. It was determined, however, to adhere to the general outline of the following programme for the three days:

Tuesday, June 10, at 10 a. m.—Opening address by Lieut.-Gov. Shuman; at 11 a. m., reports from the States represented, and from individual delegates; at 3 p. m., a report from the Secretaries of the Conference on "The Work of the Past Year in Legislation and Administration," followed by a debate; at 5 p. m., a report from the Standing Committee on "Insanity," Dr. Pliny Earle, of Massachusetts, Chairman; at 8 p. m., reports on "Hospitals and Asylums for the Insane," by the Rev. F. H. Wines, of Illinois, and Henry W. Lord, of Michigan, followed by a debate on insanity.

Wednesday, June 11, at 10 a. m.—A report and papers from the Standing Committee on "Public Buildings for the Dependent Classes," F. B. Sanborn, of Massachusetts, Chairman. The special papers will be on the "Infirmary Buildings," by Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio; on "Buildings for the Criminal Insane," by Walter Channing, M. D., formerly of the New York Convict Asylum; and on "State Prisons with special reference to the new Prison in Rhode Island," by the Rev. Augustus Woodbury, of Rhode Island; and on "Poorhouses and Jails," by C. S. Watkins, of Iowa. At 12 o'clock, a report from the Standing Committee on "Prison Discipline," A. E. Elmore, of Wisconsin, Chairman. At 3 p. m., a report and papers from the Standing Committee on "Dependent and Delinquent Children," W. P. Letchworth, of New York, Chairman. Some of the special papers will be on "Prevention in some of its Aspects, and Women's Part in it," by Mrs. W. P. Lynde, of Wisconsin; on "Family Homes for Pauper and Dependent Children," by Mrs. Clara T. Leonard, of Massachusetts; and on "The Care of Girls in Reformatories," by Mrs. L. R. Wardner, of Illinois. At 8 p. m., reports from the Standing Committee on "The Prevention of Pauperism," followed by a debate.

Thursday, June 12, at 10 a. m.—Reports on "The Prevention of Pauperism," continued.

At 12 o'clock—A report from the Standing Committee on "Medical Charities," Dr. P. S. Conner, of Cincinnati, Chairman.

At 3 p. m.—"Charities of Chicago," by E. B. McCagg; on "The Employment of Female Physicians in Insane Hospitals," by Mrs. Dr. Cleaver, of Iowa; "Charitable Organization in Reference to Cities," by S. H. Gertine, of New York; "Pauperism in the State of New York; Suggestions as to the Value of Industrial Training and Enforced Labor," by Henry E. Pellew, of New York; "The Best Way to Deal with Pauperism," by Mr. Seth Low, Brooklyn, N. Y.; "The Means of Preventing Pauperism," by Mrs. C. R. Lowell, New York; the Rev. S. H. Gurtner, Buffalo, N. Y., will also read an interesting paper.

8 p. m.—Closing session of the Conference.

Gen. Brinkerhoff stated that there would be a joint committee of the House and Senate of Ohio present, besides other citizens. Mr. A. E. Elmore, of Wisconsin, stated that twenty or more delegates from that State would be present.

Among those who have already arrived were: Dr. Pliny Earle, of Massachusetts; from New York, William P. Letchworth, President of the State Board of Charities, Dr. Charles S. Hoyte, Secretary of the State Board of Charities; Mr. J. P. Noyes, Binghamton; Mr. Seth Low, Bureau of Charities, Brooklyn; Dr. H. P. Wilbur, Asylum for Idiots, Syracuse; S. H. Gurtner and T. Gilford Smith, of the Charity Organization Society; Ohio, Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, President of the State Board of Charities; Michigan, Bishop George D. Gallaspie, of Grand Rapids; Dr. D. H. Van Dusen, Kalamazoo; Henry W. Lord, Detroit; Wisconsin, Dr. John H. Vivian, Mineral Point; H. H. Giles, Madison; A. E. Elmore, Fort Howard; T. D. Tanouse, Dominick Hunt, Fort Howard; Mrs. W. P. Lynde, Milwaukee, all of the State Board of Charities; Mrs. J. Hiles, Manager Home of the Friendless; Miss Ella E. Giles, also of Wisconsin; Illinois, Judge Robison, Sycamore, President, the Rev. F. H. Wines, Secretary, and John W. Whipp Assistant Secretary of the State Board of Charities; Dr. H. Wardner, Southern Insane Hospital at Anna; Mrs. L. C. Wardner, President of the Girls' Industrial Home; Daniel Goodwin, Chicago, Solon Kendall, Geneseo, and President of the Reform School at Pontiac. Mrs. F. H. Wines and Mrs. Robison are also present. In addition to these a large number of other delegates are expected to-morrow. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad have extended special rates to delegates to the Association. After the transaction of some other unimportant business the meeting adjourned to meet again this morning.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., June 9.—The death of T. V. Maguire, Justice of the Peace, is announced this evening. Deceased was aged 35. He leaves a widow but no children. Cause of death consumption. Burial services Wednesday under the direction of the I. O. O. F.

GRIGGSVILLE, Ill., June 9.—David Hoyt, a pioneer settler of this town, died at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He had lived to a ripe old age, reaching into the nineties, had several sons and daughters, and had lived to see the fourth generation descending from his parentage. He was one of the most active of men, forward in all enterprises, respected and prominent in the church, and a synonym for spotless integrity and purity of life. He will be universally mourned here as in Chicago, where he has numerous relatives and friends.

TAX DECISION.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 9.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision in favor of John N. A. Griswold, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The suit was brought against him by the city to recover a personal tax to the amount of $2,369. He paid his tax on real estate, but claiming three abiding places, New York, Boston, and Portsmouth, R. I., paid his personal tax at the last-named place. The Judge decided he had the right to elect his residence, and hence was a resident of Portsmouth.

SITTING BULL AND HIS BAND.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 9.—A Fort Keogh letter to the *Pioneer-Press*, dated June 2, has the story of a scout just from Sitting Bull's camp. He says the Chief has gone with six lodges and his immediate attendants to the Saskatchewan country. Before going he advised his band to come to terms with the Government and return to the United States. There are now 300 lodges encamped on the boundary line, hunting buffalo on this side. They say they are determined to hold this buffalo country, by blood if necessary.

Death at a Marriage-Feast.

A wealthy old gentleman living in Berlin, fell in love with the young daughter of a poor widow. He wooed and won the girl, and before the wedding-day arrived he made a will leaving her all his property, amounting to several hundred thousand marks. The marriage was celebrated in brilliant style, and the wedded pair with their guests sat down to breakfast. Scarcely had the feasting begun when the venerable bridegroom dropped his knife and sank back in his chair, dead from heart-disease.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, made in accordance with latest medical research, improves the appetite, enriches the blood, and promptly restores nerve power when fatigued from physical or mental strain. Depot, 179 East Madison street.

CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT

Cuticura

REMEDIES

Have Achieved the Most Noted Success of any Medicines of Modern Times.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter have never doubted the specific properties of Cuticura, Cuticura Resolvent, and Cuticura Soap, for the speedy, permanent, and economical cure of Humors of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp. They are, however, astonished at their universal success; for it was to be expected that in the hands of some they would fail solely from spasmodic or ignorant use of them.

They are enabled to say, without fear of contradiction, that no remedies ever achieved in the short space of one year the number of wonderful cures performed by the Cuticura Remedies.

Salt Rheum

Covering the Body for Ten Years, Permanently Cured.

LAW OFFICE OF CHAS. HOUGHTON,
17 Congress-st., Boston, Feb. 28, 1878.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER: Gentlemen—I feel it a duty to inform you, and through you all who are interested to know the fact, that a most disagreeable and obstinate case of Salt Rheum or Eczema which has been under my personal observation from its first appearance to the present time—about ten (10) years—covering the greater portion of the patient's body and limbs with its peculiar irritating and itching scab, and to which all the known methods of treating such disease had been applied without benefit, has completely disappeared, leaving a clean and healthy skin, under a few days of profuse application of CUTICURA.

I can and do heartily advise all similarly afflicted to try the remedy which has been so effectual in this case.

Very truly yours,
CHAS. HOUGHTON.

Liver Complaint

And Dyspepsia Treated by the Resolvent, Gains 5½ Pounds on One Bottle.

Gentlemen: I have had Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, with running sores on the side of my neck, for ten years. Doctors did me no good. I have been spending for years, and it did me no good. Everything I ate distressed me. I got reduced from 179 to 149 pounds. At last I tried the Resolvent and it helped me right off, and on one bottle I gained five and one-half pounds. It is doing the business, and I am going for it stronger.

Yours truly,
JOHN H. ROY.
414 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill., Nov. 15, 1878.

NOTE.—Cuticura is admirably assisted in cases of extreme physical weakness, or when the virus of Scrofula is known to lurk in the system, by the internal use of the Cuticura Resolvent, without doubt the most powerful blood purifier and liver stimulant in the world.

Cuticura Soap is an elegant toilet and medicinal assistant to Cuticura in the treatment of all external ailments. For chapped hands, rough skin and tan, sunburn, and the lesser skin troubles, it is indispensable; as a soap for the toilet, the nursery, and bath it is the most elegant, refreshing, and healing before the public.

These great remedies succeed where all others heretofore in use fail because they possess new and original properties never before successfully combined in medicine.

THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, Boston, and sold by all Druggists. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1. Resolvent, $1 per bottle. Cuticura Soap, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; 3 cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

In the Annihilation of Pain and Inflammation, in the Vitalization of Weak, Paralyzed, and Painful Nervous Parts and Organs, in the Curing of Chronic Weakness of the Lungs, Heart, and Kidneys, in the Absorption of Poisons from the Blood through the Pores, and the Prevention of Fever and Ague, Liver Complaints, Malarial and Contagious Diseases, they are wonderful. Get the genuine.

COLLARS.

NO MORE PAPER COLLARS!!

WEAR THE

'LINENE'

PATENT REVERSIBLE COLLARS

NO WRONG SIDE.

Turn-down Styles, ANGELO, RAPHAEL, RUBENS. One trial convinces that they ARE TWO IN ONE, and BEST OF ALL. VELVETY STARCH FINISH. FINE WOVEN CLOTH ON BOTH SIDES. 10 equal 20 for 25 cents.

CHEAPER THAN CHINESE WASHING.

A great invention, saving ½ cost of best cloth and paper Collars, and more than ½ cost of laundering linen. TRY THEM. SAVE MONEY. TAKE COMFORT.

Always buy of RETAILERS when possible. If not found on sale, send postal card for Illustrated Circulars to Reversible Collar Co., 32 Hawley-st., Boston, Mass.

Sold in Chicago, Ill., by
WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., S. E. cor. Clark & Madison.
WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., 332 Milwaukee-av., cor. Rucker.
WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., 240 Blue Island-av., cor. Twelfth.
EASTEELY & SPAFFORD, 87 East Madison-st.

SULPHIDE OF ARSENICUM.

DR. DOHME'S SULPHIDE OF ARSENICUM. THE SUPREME SKIN REMEDY.

$500 REWARD that it will eradicate ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, FRECKLES, MOTH, ETC., from the face of any and every LADY OR GENT that uses it. It cleanses Malaria from the system, brightens the eyes, and beautifies the complexion. A certain cure for all Skin diseases, and positively harmless. $1.00 PER PACKAGE or 6 for $5.00. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. BELL, MANN & CO., 163 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BROWN'S MEDICINES.

BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE

Large Bottles, 25 Cents.

Camphor, united with Soap and other pure and valuable ingredients, in this preparation, undoubtedly presents THE BEST DENTIFRICE yet offered to the public.

It hardens the Gums, kills animal and vegetable parasites, sweetens the Breath, makes the Teeth glisten with whiteness and prevents their decay.

A TOWER OF STRENGTH.

Purely Vegetable & All-Healing.

BROWN'S WORLD-FAMED Household Panacea HAS NO EQUAL.

The Great Reliever of Pain, BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.

We appeal to every family to give BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA a trial. When once introduced, it will prove to be INDISPENSABLE. No other preparation so quickly

HEALS FRESH WOUNDS—CURES SEVEREST PAIN.

A teaspoonful of the Panacea in a tumbler of hot water, (sweetened, if preferred,) taken at bedtime, will quicken the blood, warm the system, and

BREAK UP CHILLS and COLDS.

For Sickness at the Stomach, Nausea or Sea Sickness, Indigestion, and Colic, it will invariably give relief, and it is particularly recommended for SLEEPLESSNESS. As a mild stimulant, it will be found a good substitute for wine or spirits. It will cure

RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA,

Chills and Fever, Summer Complaints, Burns, Cramps, or any Distress in the Side, Back, Stomach, or Bowels, not excepting Cholera.

Will extract the fire from a burn immediately, and remove all pain and soreness.

WARRANTED DOUBLE THE STRENGTH OF ANY OTHER PREPARATION.

Small Bottles, 25c.; large, 50c. Sold by all Druggists.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

For Destroying Worms.

25 CENTS.

A substantial and effective confection, stronger in remedial action than any other medicine of its kind, but which is very pleasant to the taste, and can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians and can be relied upon as a specific.

MACLEOD.

Interviews with the Chief of the Northwest Mounted Police.

The Ineffable Superiority of Canadian Theory Over American Circumstances.

Establishing a Government in Advance of Any Demand for It.

Hardships of an Administration Where There Are No People.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

On Board the Steamer Red Cloud, off Fort Benton, D. T., May 30.—Sitting with a phenomenally stolid countenance at a table in the after cabin, and betting his white beans on three queens, is a dark-complexioned little man, with dark hair and short, full beard, streaked with gray. He is a Scotchman, clear through, from truck to kelson, or, to employ river parlance, from bottom to funnel rim. When he stands up and puts his hands in his trousers pockets, he closely resembles one of *Punch's* London hackmen. He has the same peculiar outward shove of the knees, the same close hug of the elbows to the ribs, and the same perch of the head. His voice is gruff and his manner abrupt. Occasionally he is guilty of a dryly humorous expression, but ordinarily he is stern and dignified once in a while cracking an angry smile when some observation throws his natural grimness off its balance. Nothing could be more incongruous than his physical and his mental characteristics, for the former partake liberally of the cockney, while the latter are far above those of the average run of men.

THIS HUMAN PARADOX

is Col. James F. Macleod, commandant of the Northwest Territorial Mounted Police, en route from Toronto to Fort Walsh, with a number of recruits, horses, and stores for his force. Your correspondent joined the Colonel and his party at Bismarck, and has employed the monotonous days that characterize a trip along the Upper Missouri River in availing himself of such information as the interviewing rod may develop. The Colonel fights shy of newspaper men. Fundamentally he hates the sensational, and is wont to remark: "You beggars on the United States press, you know, you don't care a d—n for news, you know, unless it hurts some fellow; while we fellows aren't up to this sort of thing, don't you know, and can't tell what you're up to, you see," and all this pleasantly interspersed with rising inflections.

"I'd like to tell you lots of stuff, but you'd make an Indian war out of it, and all that sort of rot, and that would play the devil, you know."

Which, connected with a certain degree of anxiety upon the Colonel's face, and some remarks dropped by the officers in the party, leads me into green pastures abounding in much faith that there is

MUCH ANTICIPATION ON THE PART OF THE MOUNTED POLICE.

And this anticipation is not confined solely to troubles with the Sioux. "All the Northwestern Indians are confounded hungry," observed the Colonel, "and when they are hungry they will have something to eat."

In order to explain the Colonel's position, it is necessary to be temporarily geographical. The Mounted Police, numbering 300, have charge of a stretch of country extending from the Rocky Mountains to Manitoba, a distance of 860 miles, and from the American line to the Saskatchewan River, a distance of 280 miles, in all a territory comprising 224,000 square miles, making rather long beats for the Mounted Policemen. The duties of the force, as prescribed by the act of the Dominion Parliament by which it is organized, are to preserve the peace, prevent crime, and "to enter any shop, store, hut, wigwam, tent, or other place or enclosure, . . . and to enter, stop, and detain, while traveling, any vessel, canoe, carriage, wagon, cart, sleigh, or other vehicle, and to dig in, rummage, and search all parts thereof . . . for spirits, strong waters, spirituous liquors, wines, or fermented or compounded liquors or intoxicating drink of any kind, and——" in short, waste and destroy the outfit. In other words, to uproot deviltry wherever it may display itself. And all this in a comparatively barren country,

POPULATED SOLELY BY INDIANS.

"What is the object of your Government, Colonel, in maintaining such a force in an Indian country?" I asked him.

"It is to insure the safety of settlers when they come. The tide of emigration is now toward the Northwest Territories. The Indians are now in possession of the country. There is room for the settler and room for the Indian. We intend that each shall be safe from the other, and that all shall dwell together in harmony. You see our Government has profited by the experience of your Government in civilizing the Territories. Our settlers are preceded by law and order. Yours by frontiersmen, and order and law follow. When I went into the Northwest Territory, the Indians held aloof, and finally asked, 'What are you going to do?' We told them, and were friendly, and shook hands with them. We have

NEVER TREATED THEM PARTICULARLY WELL,

but we have not treated them badly. We gave them to understand that they must behave themselves; and the consequence is a white man is perfectly safe in the Territory. On the other hand, your frontiersman holds the Indian at rifle's reach. When they come in contact, there is war. The settler follows the frontiersman, peaceably inclined, perhaps, but the Indian regards him as an enemy and fights him. Your genuine settler has no protection. You have not paved the way for him. Your frontiersmen are lawless. Instead of sending Government ahead, you let Government follow your pioneers, and when Government arrives on the frontier, it finds the hereditary owners of the soil in war-paint; civilization gives way to battle; the settler is retarded, and hundreds of thousands of square miles right in the most fertile regions of your country lie waste and utterly uncultivated.

THE INDIANS HATE YOU,

and will only yield when driven. It takes your army to keep them back from the settlements already established, and right here on this river you have seen wooding stations protected by pickets, while the proprietor sold the best of wood at $2.50 per cord. There is the difference. We claim no merit for our settlers or ourselves. We preserve peace as your police do in your cities, only we deal with Indians and treat them as citizens."

In bounding the ground covered by the Colonel I have spoken of but a small portion of the Northwest Territory. Along the line of the Saskatchewan River, a short distance north and a little way south, the country is settling up rapidly. There are not many Indians there, as that country is north of the buffalo district. As a result, the Indians are located and bounded by civilization. On the north is the settled district I have spoken of. On the east is Manitoba, which is filling up with incredible rapidity. On the south lies Montana, partially settled even almost to the frontier, and protected by forts, and on the west are Bad Lands and the Rocky Mountains, forever abandoned by buffalo. Thus the 224,000 square miles heretofore bounded contain

ALMOST ALL THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS,

at least a greater portion of them, and they are in check and kept in order by 300 men. They are not allowed even to quarrel among themselves. They are not held in any bondage. There are no limits to their hunting-grounds, within the prescribed region, and there, surrounded by farms, with whose occupants, north of the dividing line between the two nations, they are on terms of perfect friendship, they live contentedly, and curse the Americans.

The Sioux, while in Canada, have behaved themselves in a most exemplary manner. Their camp-ground is in the vicinity of Wood Mountain. At this point Maj. Walsh is in command of a detachment of ten men, all that are necessary to keep the tribe from deviltry. He gives them to understand that such and such are the laws of the country, and that those laws must be obeyed, and from the day the band went over the line he has had no difficulty.

Now, all that is

THE BEAUTIFUL SIDE OF THE QUESTION,

and up to this time the policy outlined has proven eminently successful. But there is a little unpleasant speck on the horizon. Since the advent of the Sioux into the Whoop-Up Country, they have been murderous on the buffalo, to the intense disgust of the resident tribes. These are becoming restless, and are beginning to clamor for the removal of the offenders. Hereditary feuds between the British Indians are also flaming up again, and bad blood is beginning to show. Col. Macleod claims that he has no right to remove the Sioux, and this is raising a suspicion against him among the other Indians. They are prepared for war at any moment, and in the event of a general engagement the 300 Mounted Police will be wiped out in a week. There are 20,000 Indians in this region, each ready for a hand in anything that promises fun. These are dependent upon such buffalo as roam through that country, and when they will get together no fellow knows.

As described by Macleod and some of his officers, the forts do not afford phenomenal protection to their garrisons.

THEY ARE "RUMMY" AFFAIRS,

in the vernacular of the Police, and though they may be put in some kind of condition if there is time allowed, still they will always remain "rummy" affairs. All the stores, arms, and ammunition come from Toronto, pass through the lakes to Duluth, over the Northern Pacific to Bismarck, thence to Fort Benton, and from that point to Fort Walsh, a journey of very nearly a month. It is an unfortunate fact that the Dominion Government can only reach its Northwest through the States and Territories.

There is another thing which troubles Macleod. In the event of trouble between the American Government and the Sioux, the boats on the Upper Missouri will be impressed into the service of the United States, which will make it difficult for the Dominion to secure transportation for stores, and, should the Sioux cross the line and there should result any complication between the American and British Governments, the Northwest Territory will be entirely cut off from all hope of succor from the home office.

THE WHOLE BUSINESS IS MIXED,

and the people of the Police don't see any way out.

Accompanying the detachment is the Hon. E. Dewdney, late member of Parliament, but now Indian Commissioner to the Northwest. He is at a loss to prophesy as to the outcome of the situation. He assured me of one thing, and that is that his Government shall pay no attention to America's threat to hold it responsible should the Sioux again cross the line. There is no law, no state of affairs under which the Dominion authorities can restrain them. Such action would be in the nature of imprisonment, and before they could be imprisoned they must have committed some breach of the Canadian laws, and there is nothing in the statutes so far making it a felony to enter the American Territories. All the Canadians look upon the American position as unfortunate, both in regard to the Indians and in regard to its diplomatic relations on the Indian question.

S. H.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT HURON.

Port Huron, Mich., June 9.—Down—Props St. Louis, Annie Young, Ketcham, George King and barges, Birckhead and barges, Germania and barges, Zealand and consort; schrs Otonabee, Oliver Mitchell, John Rice, Thomas Gawn, Hyderabad, Albacorn, America.

Up—Props Vanderbilt, Arizona, Sanilac, Huron City, Japan, Portage, St. Albans, William Cowie and barges, Tempest and barges, D. M. Wilson and consort, Tringle and barges, Alpena and barges, Ocean and consort, Annie Smith and consort, Sparta and consort; schrs George M. Case, North Cape, Manitou, City of the Straits, Anna Maria, Aunt Ruth, Clara, M. C. Upper, Zach Chandler, C. K. Nims, T. R. Merritt, August, Lucerne, Jane Ralston, Charlie Crawford, Athenian, G. H. Warrington, W. B. Ogden, C. H. Johnson.

Wind—South, light; weather fine.

Port Huron, Mich., June 10—10 p. m.—Passed up—Props Gordon Campbell, Oneida, Havana and consorts; schrs J. U. Porter, Jennie Matthews, Otonabee, Arctic, George H. Warrington, C. H. Johnson, W. B. Ogden, Mary Amelia, W. J. Preston, Ontario.

Down—Props Montana, Colorado, B. W. Jenness and barges, Alcona with Russell, I. May and consort; stmr Manitoba; schrs Emma C. Hutchinson, H. J. Webb, William Young, Nashua.

Wind—Southeast, gentle; weather, fine.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

At the opening of 'Change yesterday some of the vessel men held firmly for 2c on corn to Buffalo, but others weakened and accepted 1⅞c. It was freely expressed that 2c could have been obtained if all had held out. It was reported that the Sage was the first put in at 1⅞c, and another report had it that the agents of two propeller lines were the first to take that figure. It is scarcely necessary to say that the Association rates went into effect yesterday—on paper. Charters were as follows: To Buffalo—Prop Buffalo, wheat at 2c; props Nyack, Arabia, Jay Gould, and schr H. W. Sage, corn at 1⅞c. Capacity—Wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 146,000 bu.

At the Lumber-Vessel-Owners' Association's office yesterday the following charters were reported: Schr Charles Luling, lumber and bark, from Perry's Pier to Chicago, at $1.75 per 1,000 feet, and the same figure per cord; schr Annie Tomine, lumber and lath, Muskegon to Michigan City, $1.25 per 1,000 feet; schr L. B. Shepard, lumber, Muskegon to Chicago, $1.25; schr E. M. Stanton, lumber, Frankfort to Chicago, $1.50; schr Iver Lawson, lumber, Manistee to Chicago, $1.50; schr Lena Johnson, lumber, Manistee to Chicago, $1.50; schr Clara, lumber, Manistee to Chicago, $1.50; schr Louisa McDonald, lumber, Manistee to Chicago, $1.50.

THE STRANDED SCHOONER AT LINCOLN PARK.

Capt. James Foster, of the schr Homer, is making preparations to get the schr F. B. Gardner off the beach at Lincoln Park. The vessel was recently purchased by Capt. Henry Halsted, of this city. A tug will probably be employed to dredge out a channel with her wheel, and, if successful, it is likely that the vessel—which has now served as a curiosity at Lincoln Park for the past two seasons—will be pulled off and floated into deep water. She lies broadside on the water's edge at the present, and it looks as if it would be a difficult task to get her afloat again.

TOO MUCH ORE.

Some of our vessel Captains in the ore trade at Marquette are suspicious that they are bringing down more ore than they get credit for. It appears that the cars at Marquette are averaged at eight tons apiece, and one per cent is then deducted for leakage and waste. One Captain thought that he brought down about forty tons more than he was allowed, and he was led to believe that the cars averaged eight and one-half tons. The Company has recently put on a new clerk there, as the old one was thought to be too liberal with the vessels.—*Cleveland Herald.*

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Milwaukee, June 9.—Vessels are in fair demand to-day, but none happen to be ready to load. The owners are talking of a slight advance in rates. The schr W. B. Phelps has gone to elevator to load with wheat for Oswego on owners' account. The prop Starucca takes 16,000 bu wheat at 2c, and 40,000 bu oats at 1½c, on a charter made Saturday.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 9.—Arrived, the schr F. A. Morse. Cleared, steambarge Kershaw, for Buffalo; schr Scove, for Escanaba.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, June 9.—Coal freights firm at 35c to Chicago and Milwaukee; vessels scarce.

Cleared—Props N. K. Fairbank, Duluth; Arctic, mdse, Hancock; Forest City, Milwaukee; Philadelphia, mdse, Chicago; D. F. Rose, Saginaw; schrs Surprise, mdse; A. J. Dewey, 500 tons coal, Cleveland; Montgomery, M. F. Herrick, Bay City; D. S. Austin, 560 tons coal; Mont Blanc, Duluth; A. G. Morey, 68 cords stone, Toledo; barge Marine City, Bay City.

Charters—M. P. Barkalow, cement hence to Cleveland, 4 cents per brl—f. o. b.; A. J. Dewey, coal to Cleveland, 15 cents per ton.

THE CANAL.

Bridgeport, June 9.—Arrived—Phœnix, Lockport, 5,800 bu corn; First National, Bird's Bridge, 6,200 bu corn; Harriet, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; prop Imperial, Seneca, 4,100 bu corn; Montana, Ottawa, 6,100 bu corn; North America, Hennepin, 6,100 bu corn; W. J. Roebuck, Utica, 6,100 bu corn; Orion, Marseilles, 6,100 bu corn.

Cleared—Ontario, Peru, 27,618 ft lumber; Kennebec, Ottawa, 85,000 ft lumber; Gold Hunter, LaSalle, 116,501 ft lumber.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Port Colborne, Ont., June 9.—Lake Michigan report—Passed down—Nothing.

Up—Prop Scotia, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo.

Wind—Southwest, light.

COLLINGWOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Collingwood, June 9.—Arrived to-day, schr W. B. Allen, from Chicago, grain, from Chicago. Sailed, stmr Columbia, for Chicago, passengers and freight.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

The schr Magnolia needs a new foretopmast to replace one lately carried away on the river by a propeller.

The tug O. B. Green left port last evening for Highland Park, where she will pick up the wreckage of the scow Asa Childs, which recently went ashore at that place and broke up.

The new schr Ford River, built at Milwaukee for the lumber company of that name, is expected here to-night. Capt. Walsh commands her. She is a mate of the Resumption, and has been described in The Tribune.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening twenty-two sail-vessels and ten steamers arrived at this port, and eleven sail and nine steam craft departed. The wind yesterday was from the south.

ELSEWHERE.

At Detroit, Saturday, the tug John Martin was sold by Freeman Norvell to Joseph I. Lewis for $2,700.

The Dahlia has already supplied and her officers have inspected thirty-three lighthouse stations, including all on Lakes Huron and Michigan up to Grand Haven.

At present about seventy-five men are at work on the new boat being built at Wyandotte for the Detroit & Cleveland line. The plating is all on up to the turn of the bilge, and one streak above. A portion of the deck frames are also in place.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Granite State, Racine, light, Rush street.
Schr H. F. Church, Racine, light, Rush street.
Schr B. F. Wade, Manistee, lumber, Rush street.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Prop C. J. Trusdell, Green Bay, sundries, Rush street.
Schr C. L. Johnson, Frankfort, lumber, Market.
Prop Skylark, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, lumber, Polk street.
Schr A. M. Beers, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Flying Cloud, Manistee, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Success, Ahnapee, ties, R. I. R. R.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Frankfort, lumber, Twelfth street.
Prop M. Groh, South Haven, sundries, State street.
Schr Ottawa, Ludington, lumber, Rush street.
Schr D. P. Dobbins, Ludington, lumber, Throop street.
Schr Harvest Queen, Ludington, lumber, Sampson Slip.
Schr J. W. Brown, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Prop City of Concord, Cleveland, sundries, Clark street.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, sundries, State street.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Marion Dixon, White Lake, light.
Schr Henry W. Sage, Buffalo, grain.
Schr C. Luling, Manistee, light.
Schr Florence Lester, Manistee, light.
Schr Lavinda, Manistee, light.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, light.
Schr Clara Parker, Manistee, light.
Schr Fearless, Muskegon, light.
Schr Hungarian, Muskegon, light.
Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Melvina, Elk Rapids, light.
Schr C. Reitz, Manistee, light.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, light.
Schr Belle Mitchell, Manistee, light.
Schr Lena Johnson, Manistee, light.
Schr Louisa McDonald, Manistee, light.
Schr Sardinia, White Lake, stone.
Schr Ralph Campbell, Muskegon, light.
Schr Iver Lawson, Manistee, light.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Frankfort, light.
Prop C. Campbell, Ludington, light.
Prop Champlain, Cleveland, light.
Prop Trader, Pentwater, light.
Schr Helen Blood, Ludington, light.
Schr J. M. Forrest, White Lake, light.
Schr Dawn, Muskegon, light.
Schr Phœnix, Manistee, light.
Schr Mary Helen, Holland, sundries.
Schr Nabob, Manistee, light.
Scow Success, Bayton, light.
Schr Clara, Manistee, light.
Schr Carrier, Ludington, light.
Schr Lady Dufferin, Collingwood, grain.
Schr S. Bates, Manistee, light.
Schr Evaline, Pentwater, light.
Schr Maunto, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Telegraph, Muskegon, light.
Schr Oliver Culver, light.
Schr Three Brothers, Buffalo, grain.

HONEST MONEY.

Action of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, held June 5, Mr. Samuel Babcock, President, in the chair, the following preamble and resolution, offered by Mr. Eliot C. Cowdin, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The passage by the House of Representatives of a bill authorizing the unlimited coinage of silver dollars of less intrinsic value than the existing standard of values, and providing for the issue of silver bullion certificates, which shall be a legal tender for the payment of debts, must result, if finally enacted into a law, in placing the business of the country upon substantially a monometallic silver basis; and,

Whereas, Great efforts are being made to influence the popular judgment in favor of additional issues of paper money, the result of which would be to subject the currency of the country to violent perturbations, breeding speculation, and ending in wide-spread ruin; and

Whereas, The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York regards these movements as serious warnings of financial troubles, only to be avoided by the diffusion of correct knowledge of economic principles; and

Whereas, The Honest-Money League is an organization of business men, centering in Chicago, actively and efficiently engaged in disseminating sound views of the nature and functions of money, and the necessity of maintaining a rigid standard of value; therefore,

Resolved, That the Chamber recognizes the importance of the work which the League has undertaken, and congratulates its officers and members upon the gratifying and successful results already accomplished through their efforts, and offers to them encouragement and co-operation in continuing the good work in which they are so earnestly engaged, and urges its continuance until the opponents of honest money abandon their mischievous schemes for the degradation of the national coinage and the inflation of the currency.

FLORENCE ZIEGFIELD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, June 9.—Private dispatches from associates in the Chicago Musical College on last Friday afternoon, received in New York city, concerning certain rumors in Chicago, persuaded me to defer my sailing for Europe, which had been fixed for the next day. On my way home, I encountered the following dispatch in the current newspapers:

Chicago, June 7.—The *Times* this morning published a statement that Dr. Florence Ziegfield, President of the Chicago College of Music, has fled the city under peculiar circumstances. The supposition is that he has gone to Europe either on account of financial embarrassment or absconded with another man's wife, or fled to save his life, there being rumors that an attempt had been made to assassinate him.

I am not informed whether or not I have any remedy for this slanderous publication thus spread throughout the country, injuring my reputation and my business, but I deem it fortunate that I had not yet sailed for Europe. I have returned at the earliest possible moment. If I have "absconded with another man's wife," I am now ready to deliver her up to her lawful husband. If I am under "financial embarrassment," I am ready to pay any bills that may be presented at 493 Wabash avenue, the Chicago Musical College, or at the branch thereof, 44 Loomis street. I shall remain in Chicago long enough for any man to claim his wife, or present his bill; after that I hope to be permitted to take my vacation to Europe in peace.

It is true that, some three weeks ago, I was attacked one night in a manner that has already been related with sufficient circumstantiality. Whether the purpose of the attack was robbery or revenge I am unable to say. I communicated the facts immediately to State's-Attorney Mills, who is a neighbor of mine, and he put the case in the hands of detectives. At their request, I withheld the usual communication to the newspaper reporters, and at Mr. Mills' request, in his official capacity, I detailed such circumstances as might possibly give a clew to the attack. This communication was made to an officer of the State, and certainly was one I had a right to make. I need only add now that I have been led to believe the perpetrators or instigators of the attack will be exposed.

All I can do at present is to repeat that I am ready at my home or the college for the next few days to pay any one to whom I am indebted, or to atone, to the best of my ability, to any one whom I may have injured. It may be some satisfaction to personal enemies or business rivals to feel that they have caused me the expense and trouble of returning from New York, but I have also the satisfaction of knowing that I was able to return before their malicious stories had taken root in the community. Thanking you for your many kindnesses to the Chicago Musical College in the past, and asking the insertion of this card as a matter of justice to myself and a new evidence of your good will, I am, yours respectfully,

F. Ziegfeld.

Knowles' Insect-Powder Gun is by far the best.

THE BRICKLAYERS.

McNeil & Son, the Court-House Contractors, Denounced.

Felch and Scanlan Orate on the Rights of Labor,

And Plead for the Cause of the Fiatists.

A mass-meeting of stonecutters and bricklayers was held at No. 82 West Randolph street last night, called, it is understood, by the Committee who have been looking over the City-Hall with a view of discovering imperfections in the work. There were about seventy-five present. Peter Mahr, President of the Bricklayers' Union, was elected Chairman, Barney Lightfoot and Daniel Freeman Vice Presidents, and H. A. Stowell Secretary.

Patrick Hanley stated the object of the meeting to be to hear the views of the Union Committee and the Citizens' Committee regarding the City-Hall. It was the desire, he said, to show the people of Chicago that the Committees were not attempting to bulldoze any one.

Judge Felch was called on for a speech, and said he had taken some interest in the investigation, because he was satisfied a wrong was being done the workmen of Chicago. The contractors had advertised to pay $2 a day and board. This brought a horde of men to this city, who had taken the work and money which rightfully belonged to local tradesmen, whose families were actually suffering. It was a blow at labor and industry, a part of a system coming into vogue in this country which had produced such sad results in all European nations except France. The difficulty was that "the tools they worked with were piled up in warehouses, and the people were unable to get at them." The system was inaugurated to make the rich richer and the poor poorer; but it could not be successful in America. He urged workingmen to unite,—to be cool and determined in everything they did, especially in voting,—and then they would triumph over their enemies and get good pay. The Socialists and Union men were operating simply for self-protection, because the people, more and more oppressed, were struggling against oppression. When treated fairly they would not congregate for that purpose, but stay at home with their families. In conclusion, the Judge expressed the hope that resolutions would be passed informing the people of Chicago what object the workingmen had in view, and how they were being imposed upon. [Applause.]

JOHN F. SCANLAN

spoke next, and asserted that the present labor system was gradually reducing workingmen to slavery, as bad as that which formerly prevailed in the South. "The friction of persecution lights the fires of liberty." Of late years legislation had been entirely in the interest of the non-producers. This was contrary to the laws of nature. He thought if the bricklayers properly placed their grievances before the public, 10,000 people in Chicago would indorse their efforts to protect their families, and not allow outsiders to occupy a field which belonged to Chicago workingmen. He, too, touched on politics, but went further than his associate greenbacker Felch, claiming that fiatism was the only thing that could pull workingmen out of the slough of despond. They could do here what their fellows had done in California. [Applause.] Legislation in their interest was what they needed. If united, the politicians would come to them hat in hand; and if they sent any one to the Legislature or to Congress who sold out to the corporations they should tell him to stay there; that, if he came back, a lamp-post was waiting for him. [Applause.] The "robbers" must be forced to run the Government honestly. In closing, John advised a solid vote, saying that Illinois would elect the President in 1880.

A committee on resolutions was then appointed by the Chair, as follows: William Ray, Joseph Rindle, Michael King, James Hart, and A. H. Stowell.

During their absence, C. H. Adams talked a few minutes, saying, among other things, that the Communists were not going to strike on the Fourth of July, but to show that "with eight hours labor a day the law of supply and demand would fill the vacuum." Mr. R. W. Dunstan, a money-broker and a Greenbacker, also made some remarks, asserting that no fault could be found with the moneyed classes, since workingmen held the means of scattering their wealth. The toilers were their own enemies. If they didn't fight at the ballot-box for their rights they wouldn't get them.

The Chairman stated, for the information of the reporters, that the bricklayers took no part in the eight-hour movement.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The firm of Angus McNeil & Co., contractors for the brick work of the City-Hall of Chicago, now in process of construction, have been, and still are, by publication and otherwise, inviting bricklayers from all parts of the country to come here, assuring them abundant and steady work on said City-Hall at $2 per day and board; and, in response to such invitations, many bricklayers from Canada, Detroit, Boston, and other remote cities are constantly arriving without a cent of money, having used every dollar they could raise or borrow of their friends to pay traveling expenses, only to learn that said firm will furnish no board, and will pay no more than from $1.50 to $2 per day, and, if a man quits, pay any wages they like; and

Whereas, These said bricklayers, brought to this city as aforesaid, among entire strangers, far from their homes, friendless, and without employment, have been obliged to accept any compensation offered them by said firm, though by no means that promised, by which they were induced to come here,—a choice only between hunger and mere daily food; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the bricklayers of Chicago, in mass-meeting assembled, do condemn the action of Angus, McNeil & Co. in introducing bricklayers from all parts of the country to come to this city (while hundreds here are walking the streets without employment), and assuring them of permanent employment at good wages, as a cheat and a lie, and done only for the wicked and corrupt purpose of false pretenses of decoying these poor men into their power that they may compel them to do their work at half price; and further

Resolved, That we warn all bricklayers throughout the country to be no longer deceived by the false and fraudulent inducements held out by said firm, for they are a delusion and a lie, and are made only to ensnare and entrap those unacquainted with the facts. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each union in the United States and Canada; and, further, that at some future day, not far off, we have a mass-meeting of all trades unions of Chicago.

JOHN BRADLEY, A STONECUTTER,

said that Tomlinson & Reed were the first to advertise in the East for men. The object was to flood the labor market here so that the contractors could benefit themselves. Workingmen now were worse than slaves. Of what use was the privilege to vote if they were starving and were without clothing? They wanted to live like freemen. To do so they must have nourishment sufficient to sustain their bodies. They did not want to live on corn-bread and "sour-belly" all the while. All they asked for was work at a remunerative price. The present system was reducing them to the level of brutes,—grinding them down so that the thieving capitalists could have them under their thumbs, and do as they liked with them. The toilers had the power to remedy this, but to do it they must concentrate their efforts. In closing, the speaker alluded to the City-Hall, saying it was not being built according to contract, and that the citizens had the right to rise en masse and say the work should be stopped.

After appointing a committee to make arrangements for a mass-meeting next week, the gathering dispersed.

A Year of Fires.

From statistics published in the *Insurance Chronicle* and the New York *Bulletin* it appears that the present year has been thus far more than ordinarily prolific in fires. Without going into the details of the reports and estimates, the following table shows at a glance the extent of the fire and insurance losses during the first four months of the present year, as compared with the same period in preceding years:

Year.	*Fire loss.*	*Insurance loss.*
1879—January, April..	$34,948,100	$21,032,900
1878—January, April..	23,823,200	13,957,100
1877—January, April..	23,729,000	13,828,500
1876—January, April..	24,460,500	13,966,000
1875—January, April..	28,619,790	14,795,030

The above figures include the United States and Canada, and it appears from them that the fire loss during the first third of the year 1879 has been greater by $11,000,000 than in the same time in 1878, $11,000,000 more than in 1877, $10,500,000 more than in 1876, and $6,300,000 more than in 1875. The insurance losses have risen in even a heavier ratio, suggesting that quite a considerable fraction of the property destroyed may have been burned in order to "realize" on the insurance. If the rest of the year should exhibit proportional losses, the aggregate of fire losses would be about $96,000,000, and of insurance losses $60,000,000,—and this, without allowing for the contingency of the large order of conflagrations, and without including the numerous smaller and unreported fires. The *Bulletin* concludes that 1879 is to be one of the years which burn themselves in upon the memories of underwriters, and it talks thus plainly upon the recklessness manifested in insurance management.

"Meanwhile, all this being so, what do we see the insurance managers doing, by way of hedging against threatened disaster? Simply nothing at all; or, rather, worse than that. Conscious that current rates are wofully inadequate, they are engaged in frantic competition to cut them down still lower. No honest effort is making anywhere to get cost for the insurance they are selling. The expenses of doing the business are higher than ever, with no indication of the slightest tendency toward economy. The business is recklessly rushed upon the registers in a happy-go-lucky, devil-may-care sort of way by a majority of the companies, and probably there never was a time when so much alleged insurance was promised for so little money and with so little exercise of real professional discretion. In the field, agents are trampling upon each other in the scrub-race for enough business to live upon, without much thought as to how it will result to the companies. In short, everything goes on just as if nothing was the matter, and as if the possible profits of the entire year had not already been discounted within the first five months."

CROP PROSPECTS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

Neoga, Cumberland Co., June 9.—Winter wheat injured by drought fully 25 per cent. Timothy half a crop. Corn doing finely. Wheat fit to cut in two weeks.

Pittsfield, Pike Co., June 9.—Drought has ruined spring wheat, oats, and meadows. Pastures getting very short. Stand of corn is good. Will commence harvesting next week.

Anna, Union Co., June 9.—Pastures fine. Timothy will turn out well. Corn doing well. Winter wheat No. 1 in every respect.

Tamaroa, Perry Co., June 9.—Oats are so short that we will have to mow them. Hay not one-fourth of a crop. Winter wheat ready to cut this week. The drought has injured the crop.

Canton, Fulton Co., June 9.—Have had no rain for eight weeks. Spring wheat and oats will not make over one-third of a crop. Very uncertain if we even get that. Blue-grass pastures dried out, with the ground cracked open in every direction. Corn about half a stand. Ground very dry and cloddy. Farmers very much discouraged in their efforts to get a stand. Corn planted four and five weeks ago lying in the ground as dry as the day it was planted. Winter wheat headed out better than was expected.

Miles, Macoupin Co., June 9.—Oats are very short; will not be half a crop. Pasture very poor. Corn in fair condition. Winter wheat heading very well; early will do to cut in ten or twelve days. On thin lands the drought has cut the crop short.

Delhi, Jersey Co., June 9.—The drought has injured all small grain. Have had no rain from 14th of April until June 1. Oats will not make more than half a crop. Pastures are dried up. Timothy very short. Winter wheat will make about half a crop.

Belville, St. Clair Co., June 9.—Our stock of timothy will fall short. Corn is backward on account of drought. Winter wheat is very fine. Harvest commenced; straw short, but grain good.

Clinton, Ill., June 9.—The corn in DeWitt County cannot be beat. During the week your correspondent passed over some portions of the county, and was a good deal surprised to find corn varying in hight from five to fifteen inches, and generally free from weeds. Cereals are doing splendid. Fall wheat is ripening fast, spring not quite so good, but both bid fair to yield abundantly. A great deal of the hue and cry about the drought was and is uncalled for by the farmers. Never were the prospects so promising as now.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

Haven, Reno Co., June 9.—Young grasshoppers have hatched out by the million, and have stripped all the blades from the fall wheat. The last few days have commenced destroying the corn, and are going for the oats, and in some cases the worst fears are entertained. Reports are received from the South and West that great damage has been done there by the 'hoppers, and that the drought is even worse in its effects than here.

Bavaria, Saline Co., June 9.—Early winter wheat will be fit to cut this week. Well filled. Chinch-bug doing some damage to spring grain. Fifty per cent more corn than last year. Weather dry. Crop prospects less favorable.

Richmond, Franklin Co., June 9.—Winter wheat heading out short. Oats will be a very light crop. More corn in than last year. Stand very good.

Parsons, Labette Co., June 9.—Weather for the past week has been very cool. Some frost on low ground. Wheat looking fine. Harvest next week. Farmers going through their corn for the third time.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

Waterville, LeSeuer Co., June 9.—In all my observation in LeSeuer, Rice, and Waseca Counties, I find the wheat crop looking very poor. The seed did not come, but the weeds did. Corn backward.

Woodbury, Washington Co., June 9.—Wheat, oats, and barley fair to middling. With the very dry spring grain has come up very unevenly. Have had plenty of rain, but not too much. Wheat about all out of farmers' hands. A little in the elevators.

Utica, Winona Co., June 9.—Chinch-bugs to some extent have made their appearance. As a general rule small grain very promising. Old wheat all marketed.

Laketown, Carver Co., June 9.—Since the late heavy rains spring wheat, oats, and barley have stocked and grown so that there is great danger of their lodging before coming into bloom. Little old wheat left.

Randolph, Dakota Co., June 9.—Small wheat was very thin. Has improved greatly since the favorable weather. Old wheat going to market very freely for three weeks.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

Genoa, Platte Co., June 9.—Grasshoppers bad on the wheat in the eastern part of the county. Doing no harm here. We have not had sufficent rain for small grain, and as a consequence crops will be shortened at least one-third. Very large acreage of corn planted.

Loup City, Sherman Co., June 9.—All small grain looking very fine. So far plenty of rain. Prospects never better for an abundant harvest. Double the acreage of corn planted than last year. No grasshoppers.

Fort Calhoun, Washington Co., June 9.—Small grain good. Prospects never better for this season of the year. Twenty per cent more corn planted then last year. Some chinch-bugs but no 'hoppers.

IOWA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

Springdale, Cedar Co., June 9.—Late sown grain much injured by the drought. Early good. Winter wheat heading well. Large acreage of corn planted and fair stand.

Oelwein, Fayette Co., June 9.—Wheat has improved since the rain. Oats, barley, and wheat are thin on the ground. Good stand of corn. Chinch-bugs doing no damage.

Nevinsville, Adams Co., June 9.—Small grain doing well. Sufficient rain. Corn all right. No insects to injure grain.

Council Bluffs, Ia., June 9.—A hail-storm visited Harrison County this morning, which was so thick it cut the growing grain and vegetation to pieces.

MISSOURI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 9.—After a very oppressively hot day, about 4 o'clock this afternoon a terrific rain and hail storm prevailed for an hour or more. The hail was very large, and poured down in torrents. The rain was much needed.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Kilbourne, Columbia Co., June 9.—The recent rains have saved the crops. Winter wheat promising finely.

MAKING THE CALL LOUDER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Detroit, Mich., June 9.—Fearing that the $3,000 fixed as salary by the recent Episcopal Convention might not be sufficient to attract the Bishop-elect, Dr. Harris, of Chicago, prominent churchmen came forward to-day and pledged themselves to increase the amount to $4,000 annually. The Committee left for Chicago to-night to urge Dr. Harris' acceptance.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Detroit, Mich., June 9.—The Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar, of New York, arrived this morning on a visit to the Detroit Commandery. They were met at the depot and escorted to the Russell House to breakfast with the Detroit Knights, after being received in a cordial speech of welcome from Commander Saxton on behalf of the Detroit Commandery, responded to by Eminent Commander Spellen, of the New York Commandery. This afternoon, after a welcome to the city by Mayor Langdon, they paraded the principal streets under the escort of the Detroit Commandery, Detroit Light Guards, and Light Infantry. To-night the visitors, who are accompanied by the celebrated American Band, of Providence, were given a grand reception and banquet at the Asylum of the Detroit Commandery.

RELIGIOUS.

BAPTISTS.

The Baptists ministers held their regular weekly meeting at No. 71 Randolph street yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, the Rev. C. Perrin in the chair and the Rev. R. P. Allison Secretary. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Alars. The talk of the morning was principally upon the subject of the recent general session at Saratoga, which was attended by several members of the Association, and the proceedings of which were published in The Tribune at the time. Several visiting brethren were present, including the Rev. J. D. Pallis, of Benton Harbor; the Rev. J. G. Howard, of Downer's Grove; and others, who were introduced to the Association.

The Committee appointed to revise the rules of order with reference to the qualification of members admitted to the weekly conference reported, and, after some talk, the conditions were degned as follows:

All ministers ordained or licensed, in good standing in the Baptist Church, employed wholly or in part in ministerial labor, may become members by signing the constitution.

The Committee on Topics announced for the subject of discussion at the next regular meeting, "Methods in Pulpit Preparation."

The meeting then adjourned.

THE LUTHERANS.

The German Evangelical Synod resumed its sessions yesterday in the church on West Taylor street, and spent the day in listening to the discussion of theological points as enunciated in the theses presented.

Cleveland, O., June 9.—A *Leader* special from Canton says: The Convention of the women of the Lutheran Church of the United States for the purpose of organizing a National Missionary Society will convene here to-morrow, June 10. Delegates from New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and West Virginia are already here. About 150 delegates are expected. A devotional and preliminary meeting will be held this evening, presided over by Mrs. Dr. Alstead, of Harrisburg, Pa. The General Synod of the Lutheran Church meets in Wooster, O., Wednesday.

METHODISTS.

The Methodist ministers met at their rooms yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. Willing presiding. After some discussion as to what disposition should be made of the money collected from the children Sunday, it was resolved to co-operate with Grace Church in entertaining the coming Annual Conference. An invitation was received from the proprietor of the Billings House inviting the ministers to hold their next meeting at his place, and promising to supply them with dinner "and all good things," which was gratefully accepted. The Rev. Dr. Williamson spoke of the Lake Bluff Sabbath-School Assembly, to be held July 15 to 25, urging the co-operation of the ministers, etc., and the meeting closed with the benediction. The next meeting will be held at the Billings House, when the Rev. Mr. McChesney will read a paper on "Observations in the Far West."

PRESBYTERIANS.

The Presbyterian ministers held their regular meeting yesterday. The Rev. J. H. Trowbridge presided and conducted the opening exercises. The usual reports of sermons preached the day before were given, and the Rev. Messers Wishart and Weller were invited to sit as corresponding members. A discussion followed as to the faith of the Old Testament saints, particularly as to whether, Samson's faith was the genuine article.

The Rev. Messers Trowbridge, Davis, and Johnson were appointed a Committee to select some place in the suburbs at which to hold a picnic meeting the latter part of this month.

The Rev. J. H. Walker was appointed to read a paper next week detailing the various laws now on the statute books respecting the observance of the Sabbath.

The meeting closed with the doxology.

UNIVERSALISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Whitewater, Wis., June 9.—The State Convention of Wisconsin Universalists finished its thirty-second session last evening. The attendance has been fair, and a considerable amount of important business was transacted. The Ladies' State Missionary Society completed its organization, and is now in shape to carry out the objects for which it was formed. An able and interesting paper was read by Miss Ella Giles, of Madison, on "Hospitality," and Drs. Hanson and Ellis, of Chicago, and Demorest, of England, gave public addresses, which were largely attended. The next session will be held at Menasha.

INSTALLATION.

The Presbytery of Chicago will install the Rev. W. A. McAtee as pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirtieth street, this evening at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y., will preach the sermon.

TERRE HAUTE.

Fourth Annual Saengerfest of the Indiana Saengerbund.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 9.—The fourth annual Saengerfest of the Indiana Saengerbund commenced here to-day under the most favorable auspices, to continue in session three days. An immense number of people from all parts of the State are here, including the following Societies: Evansville Liederkranz, Tell City Maennerchor, New Albany Maennerchor, Jeffersonville Saengerbund, Mt. Vernon Liederkranz, Lafayette Concordia, and Indianapolis Liederkranz, in all about 2,000 Society visitors. The home Societies are the Terre Haute Oratorio Society, the Terre Haute Caecelia Gesangverein, and the Terre Haute Maennerchor. Several brass bands are present. The streets present a very brilliant appearance. Every store front and many residences are decorated with flags, German and American banners, and evergreen festoons. Some are exceedingly handsome. The visitors are loud in their admiration of the efforts of our citizens. This evening the first grand concert was held at the Opera-House, in the presence of over 2,000 persons. The chorus consisted of 400 voices, with seventy instruments, led by Prof. Breinig, of the Ringgold Band, all under the leadership of Prof. Anton Shide, of the State Normal School. Miss Fanny Kellogg, the famous public singer, rendered the principal selections very finely. She is a native of this city, and was loudly cheered at each appearance. Following the concert came a feast, served at Dowling Hall, where 610 were seated at one time. This place was splendid with decorations. From there many went to Turner Hall to enjoy a dance given there by the Turner Society to the visitors. The weather was beautiful, except a heavy but short rain-shower in the afternoon. The grand procession takes place on Wednesday. One of the most noticeable features of the affair is a magnificent arch thrown across Main street at Sixth. It is solidly built of wood, seventy feet high, and twelve feet thick. The central arch is fifty feet high, and twenty feet wide. The two side arches are each twelve feet wide, and thirty feet high. The whole is elaborately decorated with appropriate flags, banners, and evergreen festoons, and is lit with many gas-jets.

INDIANAPOLIS ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 9.—Ernst Morris, the young naturalist, will sail from New York July 4 on his third trip to Brazil, to be absent five years.

The bill creating the locomotive whistling nuisance, from which the State is now suffering, as presented by Mr. Cadwallader, contained the provision that the whistle should be blown at a point eighty rods distant from a road-crossing, and the bell to be rung continuously till it was passed. The words "the bell to be rung" were omitted from the enrolled act, and, with another omission, shows that it was intentional, but what motive actuated it cannot be imagined.

Mothers! your child may have worms! Then, by all means use "Brown's Vermifuge Comfits." They are the best, surest, and most pleasant remedy known. Avoid counterfeits. Price, 25 cents.

For neuralgia, pains and aches in the back, kidneys, or limbs,—Hop Bitters.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

R.-R.-R.

Strong Testimony from Hon. George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

No. 3 Van Ness Place, New York.

Dr. Radway: With me your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and at times to both lower limbs.

During the time I have been thus afflicted, I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA,
INFLUENZA,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing
RELIEVED IN FEW MINUTES, BY
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price, 50 cts.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
After Reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
IS A
CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is the
ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation and cures Congestions whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL
AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Agne Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by Radway's Pills), so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian
Resolvent,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,
FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE, SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR CONTAGIOUS,
BE IT SEATED IN THE
Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves,
CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by Druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

OVARIAN TUMOR
OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED
By Dr. RADWAY'S
REMEDIES.
DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N. Y.

DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all of the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

READ
"False and True."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

RUN DOWN.

Capture of the Pepper-Throwing Gang of Highwaymen

Who Robbed the Illinois Central Messengers Saturday.

Recovery of a Large Portion of the Money Stolen.

Antecedents of the Thieves, and Their Haunts.

"Joy, joy forever; our work it is done," was the refrain at police headquarters yesterday afternoon. All but one or two of the thieves interested directly or indirectly in the bold robbery of Carl Wilson and Henry A. Henson, messengers of the Illinois Central Railroad, were safely lodged behind the bars, and the greater portion of the money either recovered or its location almost positively known. And, what is best of all, no "Sheeney George" had squealed all this information in order to escape punishment and then engage in deeper and more damning crimes, made doubly bold by the leniency afforded him in turning State's evidence. The importance of this cannot be overestimated in such cases as the Stein-Easer cloth robberies, the Race murder case, and this last outbreak of Chicago criminals. Any person after gathering in all the thieves suspected of a heavy robbery may easily gain the full particulars from any member of the crowd, provided he will promise him immunity by allowing him to turn State's evidence, and thus send his companions to their punishment, while he himself, though he is guilty of more than all the rest, goes free. Experience in criminal prosecution has always shown that conviction by State's evidence is to be avoided except in extreme cases. A considerable portion of the credit for the recovery and capture is directly due to a quiet and unostentatious young man who has served for several years upon the Fire and Police Department, and who was only recently transferred to Central Station,—Michael Finan. He was the first to suspect the men who actually committed the robbery, and has been awake and working ever since Saturday night with Superintendent Dixon and Lieut. McGarigle. Being thoroughly acquainted with the men whom they started out to hunt down, and familiar with all their resorts, he was invaluable in working out the case to its culmination.

Immediately after the robbery was reported a conference was held at Central Station, in which all the available detectives and other members of the force took part. It was then that Finan announced that he thought a certain North Side crowd which loafed about Corcoran's saloon, at the corner of Kinzie and North Clark streets, were none too good to do such a job. A dispatch was at once sent to the North Chicago Avenue Station to arrest upon sight Michael Crowley, James Gillan, and James Colan. This was at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, one hour after the robbery. They were not seen, however, until Sunday forenoon, when Colan and Crowley were arrested in the vicinity of Corcoran's saloon by Policeman O'Connor, and shortly thereafter Gillan was arrested in the same locality by Detectives Schaack and Whelan. Neither one of them was apprised of what he was wanted for, and indeed it was not at that time known that anything beyond a mere suspicion could be attached to them. They were locked at the Chicago Avenue Station, and later in the day were closely questioned by those at work upon the case. Henson had been locked up by Capt. Turtle's private detectives who were also working upon the case, but, finding nothing against him, he was set at liberty at about 9 o'clock in the evening. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning he was rearrested and placed in confinement at the Armory, where he will be held until it is positively ascertained whether he is innocent or guilty of conspiracy with the robbers. Another arrest was made at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon upon a telegram sent to Detectives Wiley and Murnane to arrest Albert Irish, of Irish Bros., saloon-keepers at No. 363 Clark street. He was easily taken, and was first sent to Central Station and thence back to the Armory.

THE ONLY ARREST REMAINING to be made is that of a man, McGraw, who made his headquarters at Irish's saloon, and who is the man that hired the buggy at the livery. It may, perhaps, be ascertained hereafter that others were engaged in the conspiracy, and it may be found necessary to arrest some of those who have received portions of the plunder from the thieves.

After making the arrests of Colan, Gillan, and Crowley, the police hesitated. The men did not all closely correspond to the description at hand of the robbers, a mistake having been made in identifying the man McGraw, who hired the buggy, as one of the robbers. But rumors and street talk were nothing in the hands of the police looking for a recovery of the plunder and the conviction of the thieves. They exploded at touch, like puff-balls sometimes found in moist areas. It was easy enough to say that Colan et al. had committed the crime, but the difficulty was in proving it. The evidence must be made to nail the prisoners to the case before there was any hope of securing any portion of the money, let alone the conviction of the thieves. Various devices were hit up to ferret out the evidence, but none seemed feasible until along about noon Lieut. McGarigle, after having talked with the prisoner Colan for a long time, concluded to investigate his story as to his whereabouts at the time of the robbery. He had told such a plausible statement that instead of deceiving the detectives, he merely succeeded in arousing their curiosity. Although the police were tolerably certain at an early hour in the morning that they were upon the right trail, they had not found any real proof of it up to the hour of noon. Lieut. McGarigle and Detective Finan then took a carriage and went to the residence of Colan's parents, on South Dearborn street, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets. Colan was taken along, as it was thought he might be frightened into telling the truth. He had claimed that he was at home all the afternoon, and that his parents and neighbors could certify to it. Later he had allowed having been away from home for a short time, but that his folks knew where he was and who was with him. Upon arriving at the house Colan was left outside in charge of an officer, and Mrs. Colan was closely questioned. The old lady told the complete truth without hesitating a moment upon any point, and, though she at first believed her son to be innocent, she aided the officers in every way possible. According to her, Jim had been out of the house for an hour or two just after midday, and when he came home there was a man with him whom he said was an Assessor. That they had some private business and some writing to do was made the excuse for their retiring to Colan's private bedroom. A few minutes later a third man called at the house, and, as Colan was requested, was shown to the room. The police at once "tumbled," as slang has it, and knew that the soi-disant Assessors were the thieves and accomplices of Colan. The conversation proceeded, and Mrs. Colan made a full recital of all she knew. When apprised of her son's arrest she went out upon the sidewalk to see him, where he made several ineffectual attempts to warn her to say nothing. It has since been ascertained that the man who accompanied Colan home was his accomplice Gillan, and that the third one was the man who hired the horse and buggy for the use of the robbers at Morris' livery on Sixteenth street. The business which they had to transact was the division of the booty; thieves are always loth to trust each other, and thus it was that they divided it so quickly. The money was taken out of the wrappers and assorted in piles. Then the wrappers and also the paper bands with which the bills were separated in different sums were torn off, and all were burned.

While the officers were in the house, they avowed their intention of searching it. Mrs. Colan at once replied that, if there was any stolen property secreted there, it must be in his own room, to which she led them. After a short search, a newspaper package was found hidden away in one corner, and in the middle of it just $1,725 in cash.

COLAN'S SHARE OF THE BOOTY.

Mrs. Colan also gave to them an envelope addressed to "Mike Crowley, Present," which her son had left at the house Saturday afternoon when he went away in the evening. It was expected that Crowley would call at the house for his "divvy," but he did not come. This note is a most complete give-away, and read as follows:

> Mike: Jimmie has gone to the North Side. He has got your bit; meet me at Peter Kline's. I will tell you where to find him. JIM.

The joyous officers returned with the prisoner and the money to Central Station, reaching there at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The prisoner, when informed of the recovery of his portion of the money, merely said, "I'm gone, I suppose," or words to that effect, but would give no word of information concerning the guilt of his partners.

During the evening Crowley's guilt was firmly fixed by the recovery of a sum of money not yet known, which was turned over to the detectives when they asked for it by a young woman to whom Crowley is said to have been engaged, and who resides with her parents on West Maxwell street. The money was done up in a newspaper exactly similar to that of the Colan roll, and its amount is supposed to be the same. The young lady in whose possession it was found says she did not know what the package contained, and that he only told her it was valuable to him, and wanted her to be careful of it. Exactly what part Crowley played in the conspiracy and robbery has not yet been positively ascertained, owing to the unwillingness of the prisoners to talk. It is pretty certain that he figured extensively in the case since its inception some three or four weeks ago, and one story has it that he shadowed the messengers daily and got all the points needed in planning the robbery. This, in most jobs of the kind, is considered important work, and is generally done by the most skillful and cunning professionals. One story has it that Crowley was the first man intrusted with the part which Colan played in using the sand-bag and accomplishing the robbery, but that he lacked the nerve to do such a job with requisite neatness and dispatch, and to prevent him from giving the others away was given a silent partnership. The full developments of the case, which will certainly ensue within a few days, will more clearly establish his connection. Crowley has been in this city for the past four or five years, and has always made his headquarters in the North Division. Once upon a time he got enough money together to start a saloon on his own book, but he was his own best customer, and the business soon failed completely. The police have looked upon him as a cheap, petty sort of a confidence trickster, and have always treated him accordingly. He has frequently been arrested upon various minor charges, but he has escaped conviction. His record in Buffalo, whence he came, is of the worst, as may be seen in the Rogues' Record sent here from Buffalo some time ago:

Photograph No. 104 in Foreign Rogues' Album. The appended description reads: "Michael Crowley, of Buffalo, N. Y., April 4, 1875; thief; age, 26; height, 5 feet 10 inches; color of hair, dark; color of eyes, blue; shade of skin, dark; chin and side beard."

JAMES GILLAN IS A CHICAGO THIEF, and lives with his parents in the North Division. He has frequently been arrested on different charges, and at the time of the Race murder was considered of sufficient importance to be arrested upon suspicion. The important part which he played in backing up Colan in the assault and robbery, and the coolness which he manifested, the good judgment in scaring away those who attempted to stop them, and his reckless, daring escape, will cause other professional thieves to look upon him as a "dandy" worth standing in with. His "phiz" also adorns the Rogues' Gallery at Central Station.

James Colan is about 29 years of age, and though he has never been arrested for anything of a serious nature, the police have always looked upon him as a man capable of any sort of villany. He has had political ambitions, and has in consequence become well known throughout the North Division, and particularly in the Seventeenth Ward, where he last year was notorious. A Democratic anti-Kern meeting was called for and organized one night. Colan was the thug selected to bullyrag the crowd, and, by the support of the crowd which attended him, managed to get himself elected Chairman. Such petty schemes as these were given him, as when there was a candidate to be plucked Colan was always the man ready to do it. His parents are quite respectable people, and the ruin of their son is chiefly attributable to indolence and bad companionship.

Albert Irish has always been known as a hard-working young man, and for some years was employed by ice companies in running their delivery wagons. It is only quite recently that he went into the saloon business with his brother,—if a low, dirty, and ill-appointed boozing-ken is entitled to the appellation saloon. McGraw, the man who hired the buggy, has boarded with Irish, and been on the most intimate terms with him for years. The charge against Mr. Irish is only a suspicion that he planned the robbery, which suspicion is founded chiefly upon the facts that McGraw boarded with him, that Crowley, and Gillan, and Colan made their headquarters at his place, and that immediately after the commission of the robbery McGraw and Crowley came to his saloon. It is also asserted that Irish was cognizant of the details of the proposed robbery some four weeks ago, and that he has three times furnished them with horses and buggies for the commission of the crime. Each time, however, was a failure, owing perhaps to unfavorable circumstances, or perhaps a lack of courage on the part of those who were to attempt the robbery. The truth of this has, however, not yet been ascertained. Mr. Irish and his people deny all complicity on his part, and say he was arrested only because he was unable to tell where McGraw was. As nearly as they know, the latter personage went to Logansport, Ind.

The prisoners were all at the Armory last night, and were feeling well enough over their misfortunes. Crowley's refrain was that he hoped the police would arrest the fellow that looked like him, and prove up a case against him, so that he could get out of such a hot hole as his cell was. Gillan was bracing himself up by propounding inquiries as to why the police did not arrest for criminal carelessness messengers who were foolish enough to carry such an amount of money through Dearborn Park. The colored man had nothing to say to the others, and the burden of his little song was that he was innocent of all complicity, as would in time be proven. The opinion of the police is about evenly divided. If guilty, it is curious his guilt has not been apparent, and there are certain things which look like bad blemishes upon his honesty. There are any number of rumors concerning his sayings and doings; for instance, one which says he and young Wilson were talking about what they would do in case of an attack, as they were going through the park, and that when they perceived one of the robbers, one said, in an undertone, "There he is." All these and equally improbable stories the police are obliged to run down in order to get at anything tangible. His case will be more fully investigated to-day, as will also those of several other men in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad who are under suspicion.

FROM THE AMOUNT OF MONEY found in Colan's possession it is thought that $2,000 were laid aside for various uses, and that the remaining $6,900 was equally divided between Colan, Gillan, Crowley, and McGraw. It is, however, thought that the last named stole a couple of packages while Colan and Gillan were on the lookout at the house to see that they had not been pursued. And this is supposed to be the reason why he jumped town so suddenly.

A number of teamsters employed by Joseph Stockton, Arthur Dixon, and others were almost eye-witnesses of the robbery, as were also a number of clerks employed in stores in the immediate vicinity of the robbery, and along Wabash avenue. A large number of these witnesses called at the Central Station yesterday, and out of the number the following announced their willingness to swear to the identity of either Colan or Gillan, the two principals, or to both:

Patrick F. Kelley, of No. 83 Miller street, saw Gillan jump out of the buggy in the alley, and is positive as to the identity.

Cal Gerrin, of No. 688 State street, was also able to identify Gillan.

George Credit, of No. 474 Wabash avenue, identifies Colan as the large man who remained in the buggy.

R. H. Valentine, with Gage Bros., millinery, identifies Colan as the man who drew the revolver upon several persons who either attempted to stop their progress or showed an inclination to do so, as also does Jarvis Bloom, of No. 184 Dearborn street, one of the persons who attempted to stop the horse.

E. C. Tucker, with Gage Bros., is always willing to swear to the identity of Colan, while W. E. Lamb and George W. Hitchcock, with A. T. Stewart & Co., are able to swear to the identity of both prisoners as the men who assailed young Wilson and the negro Henson.

Both men were also seen and noticed upon a Wentworth avenue street-car, which they boarded upon State street shortly after turning the corner of State and Twelfth streets. Seeing that they were noticed, they jumped the car, and, crossing over to Wabash avenue, took that line south.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DELAVAN, Wis., June 9.—P. Gormley, a prominent citizen and an enterprising business man of this city, committed suicide this afternoon, by hanging. He was first discovered by one of his sons suspended by a halter from a harness-hook in his carriage-house, with his feet resting on the floor. He had probably been dead about two hours. He was principal owner and manager of the United States Star Windmill and Pump Manufactory of this city, and had done a large and flourishing business for several years, until, during the last year or two, financial embarrassments seemed to weigh heavily upon him, and to the fact of his inability to meet obligations as he wished is attributed his rash act. He was about 55 years of age, a kind-hearted, obliging, honorable man, and was universally respected. He leaves a wife and two sons, who have the earnest sympathy of the entire community.

KANSAS.

Towns, Population, Farms, Improvements, "Dug-Outs," and Immigrants—A General Description of the Arkansas Valley, Along the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DODGE CITY, Kas., June 3.—In my last I mentioned that I stopped at Great Bend, the county-seat of Barton County. The surface of the country is sweeping bottoms, rising gently to high, undulating uplands, well watered by the Arkansas River, and Little Walnut, Blood, Deception, and Cow Creeks. Small veins of coal are found, and sandstone in abundance. Some little native timber is found along the streams. Of the Town of Great Bend I shall speak at length at another time. The business portion lies on quite a high elevation, a short distance from the depot.

Just after leaving there we again sweep out into the broad valley, the high land receding on both sides of the river. Now commences to be seen farming in a more primitive style. In all directions are new farms opened up, and indications of others. Sod or "dug-out" houses are numerous,—some of them rude in construction, and others quite comfortable. A description of them may be interesting.

Here is one of a new settler who has come to the country without means, and is opening up a farm,—making a start in life, as it were. He digs a square hole in the ground, the size of his house, to the depth of three or four feet. He then goes on the prairie, and cuts out squares of the tough sod two feet wide by six long, and lays them up around his hole in the ground—the same as a mason lays up stone—to the hight of four or five feet, leaving place for windows and door. Then he makes a roof of poles and rough boards, and places a layer of sods closely matched over it; buys a cheap door, windows, and plank for partitions, and makes a sod chimney. Now he has a comfortable house, if it is not handsome. It has the advantage of being cool in summer and warm in winter, and these houses certainly must be healthy, for a heartier-looking lot of men, women, and children than I have seen living in them cannot be found elsewhere.

Here is a house of a better description. The sods are laid up (without digging a hole in the ground) to the hight of nine or ten feet, with doors and windows, and a tight board roof and floor. After standing until the sods get hard and dry, the builder gets lime, which is plenty, makes a thick plaster or cement, and puts two or three heavy coats both outside and in, finishing with a hard white coat, and marking off the outside in blocks. The structure presents the appearance of a stone house, and looks comfortable and cozy.

In a number of places along the road I noticed the different stages an old farmer had gone through. There, in an out-of-the-way place, was the old "dug-out" he first occupied; a short distance from it was the little board house he built the next year, which was now used as a cattle-shed; and on the high ground stood the large two-story house which he had just completed and moved into, and in which he was happy and contented.

We now pass into Pawnee County, one of the richest agricultural sections of the valley,—Pawnee Rock being the first town we come to, with a population of about 500. Twenty new houses are being erected. It is a very pleasant-looking little village. Its name is from the fact that a rocky ledge juts out into the valley at this point,—the only one to be seen from the railroad for over 200 miles. Some very fine farms and handsome farm-houses are to be seen near here, and plenty of fine herds of cattle.

Again we are rushing along at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and soon reach Larned (the seat of justice of the county), which is seven miles from the fort of that name. I will have to leave a description of this beautiful town until another time. It is surrounded by large and well-cultivated farms, the improvements on them being of a better class than those seen during the last hundred miles' ride. In every direction prosperity appears to be stamped upon everything, except the wheat-crop, which looks pretty thin, and will probably not reach over a third of a crop, or twelve or fifteen bushels to the acre. Other crops look well, and the farmers are not discouraged.

After leaving Larned, the valley widens out beyond the vision of the eye, and a lovelier section of country one was never permitted to view. Living streams traverse this beautiful plain in all directions. Small groves of native timber can be seen along the banks of the streams. A few handsome farm-houses are visible at a distance. Thousands of head of fat, sleek-looking cattle are grazing on the grassy plains. Nature has done all in her power to make this the Garden of Eden of the present day, and it only waits the hand of man to complete the work. Here are thousands of acres of rich lands owned by the Railroad Company,—but no Government lands, for they have been all taken up. It is impossible for pen to describe the beauties of this country. About ten miles west of Larned sand-hills are visible on the south side of the river, but they only extend a few miles, and give way to good land.

We now come to the new, but very pretty, Town of Garfield. There are over thirty new houses,—some completed, and others nearly so. Nice groves of young timber surround the place. Shade-trees have been planted along all the streets. The buildings are mostly after the cottage style, one-and-a-half stories in hight, and painted a light-stone color striped with a darker color. In fact, it is one of the most pleasing-looking little villages I have seen on the line of the road.

We soon come to the seat of justice of Edwards County,—Kinsley,—a town which was about half-destroyed by fire a few weeks since; but the people were not disheartened, and are at work rebuilding. One hundred and seven new houses are being built, many of them stone and brick. It is a live and enterprising place. Large numbers of cattle and sheep are shipped to the Eastern markets from here. Here, as in other towns along the Arkansas Valley, are large bone-yards, where hundreds of car-loads of bones are shipped to New York, Philadelphia, and other Eastern markets. This is quite a trade in this country. Parties go out over the prairies and gather up the dry bones and skulls of the buffalo and other animals that have been killed or died on the plains, and haul them to market, where they receive $6 per ton for them. They can haul from a ton to a ton and a half at a load. At some places I saw piles of dried bones 300 feet long, 100 wide, and nearly twenty high, waiting cars to be shipped East. The country around Kinsley is very sparsely settled, but is a rich farming country, and, when opened up, will not be surpassed by any other section in the valley. This is one of the highest points in the valley; and from here to Dodge City we pass over high lands, much of it being almost entirely bare of grass.

Offerly, a new town just west of Kinsley, is building up rapidly. I counted fourteen new houses being erected.

We next come to Spearville, another new town, on the high land, and called the Summit. Sixteen new houses are being built at this point. Farms are few and far between in this section of country. At this place is located one of the largest hotels on the west end of the road. The town is a big cattle-market, and derives most of its business from this source.

Between here and Dodge City is the Fort Dodge Military Reservation, with the Fort in the distance, where a large number of United States troops are stationed permanently. It is four miles from Dodge City, at which point I will stop, and in another letter give a description of this, the fastest city in the Union, where they have a graveyard in which 150 men were buried with their boots on, just as they were shot down in the streets. It is the headquarters of Mexican Greasers, cow-boys, gamblers, etc.

Between Larned and Dodge City were passed 198 immigrant-teams, loaded with household goods,—the farmer and his family "going West" to seek out a home. Where they will stop, no fellah can tell. Around this place hundreds of immigrants are camped, recruiting up preparatory to starting off again to find the place where the sun sets. Large numbers of these wanderers have barely enough of money to keep them a month; and here they are, with their wives and children, hundreds of miles from their old homes and friends. What under Heaven some of these poor people will do, the good Lord only knows. Starvation, sickness, and death will undoubtedly be the fate of some; while others will, by dint of hard work and close pinching, squeeze through and come out all right.

"GEN. BICK."

An American Chapel in China Sacked.

Foochow Herald.

On Sunday, the 16th of February, a mob of over a hundred persons forcibly entered the American Methodist Chapel at Yunch'un, 140 miles south of Foochow, and violently assaulted the Christians who had gathered therein for divine worship. The catechist and congregation escaped to the magistrate's yamen, leaving the mob in possession of the chapel. The rabble immediately set to work and destroyed the seats, tables, etc. Previous to this attack the people had been called upon by the gentry to subscribe $100 cash,—avowedly toward the extermination of Christianity in their district. Their modus operandi was to tear down the chapel in the first instance, and subsequently to destroy the houses of the Christians,—thus forcibly driving them out of the place. But, happily, only part of this programme was carried out. The sufferers by the riot fled to the magistrate's yamen, where they were kindly received and promised protection.

A few days later the magistrate went in person to inspect the wrecked chapel. He immediately instituted an examination into the whole affair, and required the offenders to pay all expenses attending the repair of the chapel, to furnish medical aid to the wounded men, and to find six months' security for the lives of the persons assaulted. The man who had been most severely beaten was ordered to receive $30 as compensation, but, with rare disinterestedness, he refused to receive the money, in order that the purity of his motives in becoming a Christian should not be doubted. By this prompt action of the Yunch'un magistrate, and the unselfish conduct of the native Christians, not only has peace been restored, but also a good state of feeling between the Christians and their heathen neighbors secured, the latter for once fully understanding that Christians must not be persecuted for refusing to contribute to idolatrous purposes, and also that the higher and nobler principles which they claim to have adopted are entitled to respect and legal recognition.

A REMARKABLE TRIAL.

Extraordinary Developments in a Civil Suit at Salem—The Theory and Practice of the "Mind Cure" School of Doctors.

Boston Advertiser, June 5.

A rare and very interesting case was heard in the Probate Court at Salem yesterday, Judge Choate acting as referee. It was upon a bill in equity in the suit of Mrs. Mary B. G. Eddy vs. C. S. Stanly. Mrs. Eddy is the originator of the somewhat noted school of medical practice known as "the mind cure," the practicing physicians of which style themselves "Christian scientists." The defendant was one of her pupils, whose mind failed to encompass the vastness and grandeur of her theory, and who therefore did not pay her certain sums, which, by a certain alleged agreement, she claims he was bound to pay. This agreement was to the effect that in consideration of sufficient instruction in the art of healing by the exercise of mental power, to enable the defendant to practice it, together with the receipt of certain manuscripts, he was to pay the plaintiff the sum of $100 and subsequently 10 per cent of his future annual income, and, in the event of his not practicing, the sum of $1,000. The evidence for the plaintiff as to the working of the mysterious power and her own exposition of it proved quite an interesting lesson in abstruse metaphysics. It was offered in evidence that a young woman who had been afflicted with softening of the brain from her earliest childhood until she was 26 years old had been wholly cured by the exercise of Mrs. Eddy's mind-cure, so that she was now able to fill the position of a school-teacher.

Mrs. Eddy herself was examined at great length. She asserted that mind produces all matter, whether good or bad, healthy or diseased, and that all matter is governed by mind; and, again, that matter is not capable of pain. The physical pain produced by striking one's hand upon a table was not pain, but simply the manifestation of a belief that it was pain. If the arm of one of her patients should be broken she should send for a surgeon to set the fracture, and then, by her power, she could remove all pain, as she had done again and again. She could not reason herself into the idea that the fracture was a mere belief on the patient's part now, because her power had not yet arrived to its highest demonstration, which was that all is mind, and that mind governs matter. A man's belief makes him an idiot. If a person believes that he has smallpox, that produces the effect. A person recovers from the disease because he believes that he shall; his physician believes it, and belief cures. Persons have thoughts unexpressed, and beliefs of the imperceptible mind. In response to a query of the defendant's counsel as to whether, if a man had no knowledge of the small-pox, and should be taken with the disease on a desert island, if the disease should take its turn within the specified time that could be the cause of belief only, the witness replied that it was by the unconscious act of the law of the mind governing the disease. The witness said her only processes of teaching were to make the students believe the art so fully that they could heal the sick by merely going into a room and thinking deeply in the presence of their patient, with desire in their minds that the latter should recover, and the firm belief that he would, but there must be no doubt on the part of the healer as to the final result. The witness said she had studied homeopathy previous to her making this discovery. Extracts were put in by the defense from the works of the plaintiff, in which she strongly denounced mesmerism and asserted that drugs were mere inert matter acting solely through belief.

In opening for the defense counsel stated they would show that the plaintiff solicited the defendant to become her pupil; that she offered to teach him a science of healing the sick far superior to any medical science, and also to give him instruction in obstetrics and bone-setting. Dr. Stanly objected to signing the agreement which she presented to him, as he had grave fears that he might not earn enough money by the science to pay the sums demanded, and the plaintiff told him he need have no fears of that sort, as she would go with him and see that he was well settled. He, with a Mr. Tuttle, then signed the paper, and he paid her $50 of the $100 asked for, and agreed to pay the balance by installment. Subsequently, when Mrs. Eddy discovered that he and Tuttle were fast surmising that she was a fraud, she came to the defendant and demanded certain sums of money and the payment of the other $50, which was not then due. Upon his refusal to pay the sum Mrs. Eddy turned Tuttle and himself abruptly from the class and discarded them entirely, refusing to have anything to do with them. She never gave the defendant any manuscripts. She subsequently said that Stanly could not practice her art, because he did not believe her to be an honest woman; and, further, he could not practice because he was a believer in the Baptist faith, and until that was rubbed out of his head by Dr. Bently or some other metaphysician he could not practice. Not a word was said to Mr. Stanly about the $1,000 until this suit was brought, which was as much a surprise to the defense as this theory was, no doubt, to the Court. His client never had practiced the art to any extent, and had never received any benefit therefrom.

The evidence of the defense was much of it quite amusing. It appeared that the plaintiff told her students that there never need be any fear as to business, for the wonderful power which she imparted would compel patients to come to them. A Mr. Tuttle swore that Mrs. Eddy had told him that she had seen the dead raised to life. He described the process of instruction by stating that he was put under the treatment of Dr. Kennedy and had "his head rubbed up very nicely in excellent shape." The Doctor then dipped his hand in cold water and placed it on the student's stomach. This was repeated at frequent intervals. Mrs. Eddy inculcated integrity as one of the cardinal virtues of her theory. The witness swore that Mrs. Eddy had asserted her ability to walk on the sea to Egg Rock. Wallace W. Wright, of Lynn, had paid Mrs. Eddy $300 to be instructed in her art of healing the sick. Witness regarded it as mesmerism, or "psychology pure and simple, when stripped of its cloak of piety and religion." A series of written answers to questions propounded by the witness to Mrs. Eddy were put in, in one of which the plaintiff wrote that a knowledge of anatomy was a hindrance rather than a help; that the theory had never been practiced by any other person; that she had seen persons raised from the dead by her science. The witness had practiced, and had succeeded in a majority of cases, mainly dyspepsia and liver diseases; but had not effected a permanent cure to his knowledge, however.

Dr. Richard Kennedy, of Boston, testified to practicing with Mrs. Eddy in Lynn in 1870. She claimed that her science could cure advanced stages of consumption; Mrs. Eddy wanted the witness to rub the religion out of Stanly and rub her science into him. Witness stated that he believed in a personal God, and never entirely gave up that belief. He paid Mrs. Eddy $1,000 during the two years he was with her.

Mrs. Flora W. Bowker, of Lawrence, testified to the defendant's attendance upon her, which proved very beneficial. He manipulated the head and stomach; defendant told witness that he knew of Mrs. Eddy's having cured a person whom the doctors had given up. Dr. Stanly had saved her son's life.

Mrs. Eddy, in rebuttal, denied that she had ever said she could walk on the sea. The case will be finished this morning.

A Cry from Texas.

The Galveston *News* prints the following appeal to the Governor, with the statement that the Adjutant-General of the State had, in compliance, sent a company of militia to the spot temporarily:

STATE OF TEXAS, WHEELER COUNTY.—*To His Excellency Oran M. Roberts, Governor, etc.:* We, your petitioners, most respectfully bring to your notice this statement of our situation, which causes us to annex the subjoined prayer. We are occupying an extreme outlying frontier position, surrounded and depressed by disorder and lawlessness, with no security for life and property, subject not only to the merciless depredations of Indians, but thieves, murderers, escaped convicts, and outlaws from New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, the Indian Territory, and elsewhere. They go in armed bands and defy opposition. They rob, pillage, and murder at will, without fear of molestation from the emigrant settler or law-abiding citizen. Owing to the peculiar laws of Congress regarding the use of troops, etc., the United States military of this locality absolutely refuse to aid or protect us against any invasion or danger from these bandits. They have settlements and well-known places of resort, where they take stolen goods and congregate together to enact unlawful deeds. In some instances, as is well known to this community, a man dare not go to reclaim his stolen stock for fear of being murdered, though he may see it and know it to be his. An organization of this (Wheeler) county has been effected. An election of officers was held on the 12th of this month, but such a reign of terror exists in the Pan Handle of Texas—doubt, dread, insecurity for the future which pervades the minds of the entire population—renders a faithful discharge of duty extremely hazardous. Therefore the citizens ask that a company of rangers be sent there for their protection.

STEAM FOR HORSE-CARS.

Trial of an Automatic Non-Explosive Motor in New York.

New York World.

Col. H. Angamar's model steam motor Lillie made a trial trip yesterday from Third avenue and Sixty-seventh street to Printing-House Square. As the motor was backed out of the shed just above the Third Avenue Railroad depot it looked like an exaggerated bobtail car, excepting that it had perforated iron curtains at the sides, front, the rear. Within the inclosed front platform sat the driver by the side of the smokestack and steam chimney, with one hand on the lever and the other on the handle of the brake. When the iron curtain at one side was raised, the machinery of the motor, which extends from one end of the car to the other immediately under the floor, was brought into view. The boiler was felted inside, and so when the hand was applied to it only a slight degree of warmth was felt. In front was a little furnace. The boiler of the motor had been supplied with boiling water from a stationary boiler in the shed, and the furnace holds just enough coal to keep up the steam during the trip. The motor is therefore, automatic, and needs no engineer. The duty of the driver is simply to start it, stop it, and control the speed. The brakes, instead of being applied only to the flat part of the wheels, cover their whole surface. Col. Angamar said that to run 100 of these motor cars on the surface road, or for that matter on an elevated road, three stacks of stationary boilers thirty feet long and two-and-a-half feet in diameter would be necessary, and that the consumption of coal would be from two-and-a-half tons to three tons a day. The Lillie is a twenty-horse power motor, and can run twenty miles an hour. It can make two round trips on the Third avenue road with one filling of the boiler and the furnace. It is claimed for this form of motor that it can be run at half the expense of horse-cars, and that the boiler is not explosive.

The Lillie started down Third avenue about a block behind a horse-car, and its capabilities were shown by its being run close up to this car and then slackened, and by the ease with which it was stopped whenever the horse-car stopped. The motor did not really make so much noise as a horse-car, there being no puffing of steam, and an old woman crossing a street up-town did not notice its coming, although the bell was jingling. As the old lady did not quicken her steps the motor stopped short like my grandfather's clock to give her ample time to cross the track. The motor was a great attraction to passers-by and shopkeepers, who watched with astonishment the noiseless self-propelling car. In the Bowery the Lillie waited for an elevated train, and, then starting off, kept up with it until the horse-car in front was approached. None of the cart and car horses during the trip paid any attention to the motor, and it did not even frighten the children. It ran with a slightly uneven motion, as it was not adapted to this particular track and had no rubber springs, but the jumping was not too violent to prevent the reading of a newspaper. The car is fitted up handsomely, is one foot wider than a horse-car, and is not heated by the motor apparatus. There is also an additional step. The object of these trial trips is to show the Third Avenue Railroad Company what this form of motor is good for.

NIHILIST TRIALS.

Sophie Von Herzfeld Condemned to Death for Trying to Kill a Police Agent.

Dispatch to London Daily News.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 18.—The individuals whose trial is now proceeding before the military tribunal at Kieff are thus described: Louise Brandtner, a Prussian subject; three gentlemen named respectively Rotisloff Stebline-Kamensky, Vladimir Debogoriy-Makrievitch, and Paul Orloff; four persons who have refused to state their names; six ladies, viz.: Natalie Armfeld, daughter of a Privy Councilor; Catharine Sarandovich, daughter of a collegiate assessor; Alexandra Potalitsine, daughter of a retired Captain in the Russian service; Rarie Kovalevsky, daughter of a nobleman; Catharine Nirotchaieff, widow of a druggist; and Vera Vassilieff, daughter of a non-commissioned officer.

The charges are: 1. Brandtner, Stebline-Kamensky, Deborgoriy-Makrievitch, Orloff, the four unknown persons, and Armfeld, Kovalevsky, and Sarandovitch, as members of an illegal association, having for its object the overthrow of the State and social order; 2. Brandtner, Stebline-Kamensky, and one of the four unknown, with having offered armed resistance to the gendarmes and police, thereby causing the death of one of the police agents, and slightly wounding three others; 3. Another of the unknown, arrested by a soldier named Kapline, with having offered armed resistance to the police, and slightly wounded one of the policemen; 4, Debogoriy-Makrievitch and Kovaplesky with having forged and used false passports; 5. The four unknown individuals for concealing their names and callings; 6. Potalitsine and Nirotchaieff, for having concealed the offense mentioned under the first head; and 7. Vera Vassilieff, for not having denounced this offense to the authorities.

The second trial is of three persons,—one described as a gentleman, Valerien Osinsky; the second, an unmarried lady of noble birth, Sophie Leschern von Herzfeld; and an individual calling himself Alexander Vyschniakoff. The lady cannot be considered young and inexperienced, as she has been already tried before the St. Petersburg law courts in 1877, and was then adjudged to a very slight punishment, viz., to be domiciled in the provincial town of Samara. She was subsequently released, on the petition of her mother, from this mild form of rustication. She is about 35 years of age, and instead of profiting by the modified restraint she had undergone and the subsequent release therefrom,—whatever her former degree of guilt or innocence may have been,—she appears to have thrown in her lot with the most violent section of the revolutionists, and to have become daring and reckless, the charge against her being not only that she belonged to the illegal associations, but that she had tried to kill one of the police.

The specific charges against these prisoners are mainly, as in the former cases: 1, for being connected with an unlawful society having for its object the overthrow of the State and social order, Osinsky being one of the principal leaders of this society; 2, for having forged and used false passports; 3, Osinsky and the so-called Vyschniakoff, for having disseminated printed books and proclamations inciting to riot; 4, Osinsky, for having attempted to kill an officer of the gendarmes; 5, Leschern von Herzfeld, for having attempted to kill a police agent; 6, the so-called Vyschniakoff, for having concealed his name and profession.

BERLIN, May 28.—Judgment in the Kieff political trial, which commenced on the 17th, was pronounced on the 19th. Osinsky and Mlle. Sophia Leschern von Herzfeld were condemned to be shot. Mlle. von Herzfeld is described as of noble birth. The third individual, who is called Vyschniakoff, was condemned to ten years' labor in the mines.

International Meteorology.

The International Meteorological Congress, convened at Rome on April 14, terminated its labors after a brief and rather hurried session, referring much of the business for which it was convened to a committee. The Congress recommended that for each country daily synoptic weather-charts be made for study, as has been the daily practice in the United States since 1870; that storm-tracks should be traced; weather-notices given to farmers; winds, temperatures, etc., studied by the month and by the year; instruments at all stations compared with each other; the general march of weather-phenomena over the surface of the globe noted; uniformity of observation sought for; and other forms that have been long customary on this side of the Atlantic should be observed elsewhere. On the subject of observations actually simultaneous, first originated and practically put in use by the United States in 1870, and the basis of observation on which the greatest advances and success have been made by this country, it was resolved "that the development of simultaneous observations contributes much to the progress of meteorology, and that all works, which are undertaken in this direction ought to be encouraged." The publications of the United States Signal Office, such as the "Monthly Weather Review," with the synoptic and international weather charts, were referred to with approval, and with the recommendation that the publication of a similar review would contribute much to the advancement of meteorological study, and is therefore recommended to be made for Europe. The Congress asked that such stations as Mount Washington and Pike's Peak (the highest station on the earth) may be maintained, and that even more observations may be noted than those now attempted, and that all the observations may be published for the use of meteorologists everywhere. The Congress made no practical suggestions as to weather predictions in Europe, a matter which, it would seem, might be arranged with very little difficulty.

PITTSBURG RIOT BILL.

A Resolution Adopted for the Criminal Prosecution of the Accused Legislators.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 5.—Immediately after the assembling of the House of Representatives this forenoon, Mr. Law, of Philadelphia, arose to a question of privilege, and offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The Riot Investigation Committee reported that William H. Kemble, Charles B. Salter, of Philadelphia; Jesse R. Crawford, Assistant Superintendent of Public Grounds, of Blair County; A. W. Leisenring, of Mauch Chunk; and Christian Long, of Cumberland County, have violated Sec. 30, Art. 3 of the Constitution and the act of 1874, defining and prescribing punishment for corrupt solicitation of members of the General Assembly, etc., and that there is evidence of a violation of the Constitution on the part of E. J. McCune, of Cumberland County, and Dr. S. Shoemaker, of Harrisburg; and,

WHEREAS, The dignity of the House demands that these men should be brought to punishment; therefore be it

Resolved, That Messrs. McKee, Madill, Wolfe, Colborn, James Neill, Mapes, D. L. Sherwood, Hackett, Bradford, Kirk, and J. B. White be constituted a committee on the part of the House to commence criminal proceedings against the above-named persons, or such of them against whom they may be satisfied there is sufficient evidence, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County, and that the Attorney-General be requested to lend them such aid as they may need in conducting said prosecution.

As was to have been expected, the introduction of this resolution was the signal for another parliamentary battle, as the gentlemen named to serve on the Committee are nearly all, if not all, opponents of the Riot bill, and favorable to the punishment of those who have so shamelessly disgraced the halls of legislation. The "roosters," who had flattered themselves that they had saved the accused members from expulsion hoped to be able to defeat the resolution, and thus save from punishment those whose willingness to pay had made the "roosters'" peculiar practices so profitable; but in this they signally failed. Fully one-half of the men who voted against expulsion are men above suspicion. They voted as they did from motives of pity, uncertainty as to guilt, or in accordance with the spirit of justice, which gives an accused person the benefit of a doubt. But their support of this resolution would be less fatal in its results. Hence the "roosters" lost the support of most of the decent opponents of expulsion, and the result was an overwhelming victory for the friends of prosecution.

Mr. Faunce, of Philadelphia, was the first gentleman to raise his voice against the pending resolution. He thought it was making a precedent, and the House should consider the legality and constitutionality of the proposition. The secret of Mr. Faunce's opposition to the resolution was not friendship for or a desire to serve the Republicans, who would be reached by prosecution, but a desire to thwart Mr. Wolfe. Mr. Faunce sought to amend the resolution by striking out all reference to the appointment of a committee and to insert a provision referring the evidence to the Attorney-General, with a request to prosecute. Mr. Barrett, of Lackawanna, thought the resolution was an insult to the Attorney-General. A controversy ensued between Messrs. Doyle and Barrett, the latter charging that Doyle had repudiated the report of the Committee after signing it, which Doyle denied with some asperity. Barrett also brought Rhoades, another member of the Committee, to his feet by charging that a dispatch which Rhoades represented as coming from Gatchell, who was at home sick, saying that he approved the report, was a forgery. Rhoades denied this, whereupon Gatchell corroborated Barrett; but both the latter gentlemen exonerated Rhoades from knowledge of the fact. Mr. Wolfe called for the yeas and nays on the amendment offered by Mr. Faunce, and it was defeated by a vote of 63 yeas to 115 nays.

Mr. Frazer, of Allegheny, moved to amend the resolution so as to give the appointment of the Committee to the Speaker. This proposition raised such a storm of opposition that the Speaker did not put the question, and Mr. Frazer discreetly withdrew his obnoxious amendment, and a call for the previous question was sustained by 130 to 30. The resolution was then adopted by a viva voce vote.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby and His Friends Discuss the Army Bill, and Deplore the Oppression the South Is Groaning Under, and the North as Well.

Toledo Blade.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS (Wich is in the State uv Kentucky), June 2, 1879.—There wuz a sad meetin at Bascom's the nite we heerd uv the President's veto uv the Army bill. A feelin uv gloom pervadid the room, and ther wuz a sadnis that wuz painfully vizable on every face. Deekin Pogram hed succeedid in borrerin two dollars uv a Northern vagabond wich wuz prospectin the Corners with a view uv startin a baggin mill, on Secesshun Crik, and but for that we shood hev sunk under the new trubble that hed come upon us. The Deekin is libral when he hez the means, and so long ez that two dollars lastid we managed to keep up, wich we did for some time, likker bein redoosed to five cents. There was forty drinks in that sum, to say nuthin uv three rounds we got uv Capt. McPelter, whose credit is not yit eggshaustid.

"We shall hev a regiment at the poles here next fall," sighed the good old man, "and every cussid nigger in Libbertyville will vote, jist the same ez tho they wuz troo Kentuckians."

"Aint they troo Kentuckians?" asked Josef Bigler which wuz present ez he allus is when we don't want him. "Ain't they born on the soil, and don't the most uv em hev the best blood uv Kentucky coursin thro ther vanes? The heft uv em are three-quarters white, and they must hev got it from Kentuckians, ez none uv their mothers ever left the State."

We paid no attenshun to the ribald skoffer.

"Time wuz," sed Capt. M'Pelter, "when we hed it in our power to keep a Yankee from votin here, to say nothin uv niggers wich never dreemed uv sich a thing."

"Ah!" sed Issaker Gavitt, his eye litin up with a momentary enthoosiasm, "I remember in 1859, uv hangin a Yankee school-teacher, who insistid on votin a Ablishin tikkit. The tree is still standin, and allus shel stand ez a momentum uv days forever fled."

"We kin stand it," I remarkt, "for we are yoosed to bein ground down under the iron heel uv oppreshn."

"Never saw any soljers at the poles here," sed Bigler.

"We are yoost to bein ground down," I continyood, not heedin the interrupshen. "But als for our friends in the North! With sojers at the poles, and with the supervisor system continyood, wat will the Irish in Noo York do? Wat will the O'Brienns and the O'Shaughnesseys, and the hosts uv faithful Dimocrats which vote from mornin till nite, do, when a tiranikle Government interferes with glistnin steel to prevent em? Methinks I see the faithful patriot wich hez votid a dozen times langishin in a bashteel, and for wat? Oh for the days uv Tilden and Hofman, when the patriotic impulses uv Irish citizen run and wuz glorified."

"It is thunderin bad," sed Joe Bigler, "to think uv a lazy patriot like Claflin only votin wunst, when Teddy O'Brien, who puts in a whole day uv it, hez to be arrested and basteeled. It is shockin."

"Wait till another Presedenshel elecshun," sed Bascom. "Then the Dimocrisy will git its rites. There will be no Ablishnist General in the Chare to interpose his veto. Then we shel hev wat we want. The Confedrit soljers will hev their penshuns, and our clames for property destroyed by the Linkin's feends will be paid. I see a glorious prospeck!" sed Bascom, his eye litin up very like a prophet's. "I see Confedrit soljers comin into this bar in droves, and each uv em payin for their drinks jist afore takin uv em, to prevent mistakes. I see the akkounts that you hev been runnin up doorin all these dark days balanced, and the money in the till. I see the credit system for drinks abolished and the Corners come back to cash on the nale, and no tick. I see——"

"Yes," sed I, being suddenly prophetised, "I see armies uv men employed in dredgin out Secession Crik, to make it navigable. I see a Custom-House ez big ez that uv Noo York agoin up in the Corners, I see the Suthern Pacific Raleroade bilt, and I see a plank-road from here to Secessionville with other internal improvements, too tejus to menshun, and every one uv em at the expense of the Nashunal Government, wich for the purpose only uv Suthern improvements, is a Nashun. And as the North pays about nineteen-twentieths uv the taxis, there is where we shel hev our revenge. The North will pay and the South will reap the benefit uv it. Little did the North know wat it wuz doin when it took us back."

"And I see," sed Issaker Gavitt, "the South in full control uv the Government to do ez it pleases with it. I see the Northern Dimocricy in their proper places, askin us humbly wat we want. I see a Congris uv Suthern Brigadeers—I see Northern Congressmen apologizin for assistin to raisin troops to conker us, and bringin forth froots meet for repentance by givin us everything we ask for. I see the Suthern soljer on a level with the Fedral soljer, and a leetle abuv. I see the blue takin off its hat to the gray, and I see Dekorashen Day in the North abolished, for the one, bein generous, I am willin ef they sed the graves uv ther ded, they may, ef they will do it at nite, without any moosic or parade, wich is offensive to us."

"I am a goin into the prophit bizniz," sed Joe Bigler, "only I am goin to prophecy backwards, wich is the safest. I see a Dimekratic party wich got into power by aksident, and hez sense enuff to keep its hold. I see a number uv unconscionable asses in the South who supose that the North, wich egregiously whaled us wunst, ain't jist ez ready to do it agin. I see thousands uv kentry popelatid by a klass uv people wich don't know kindnis and mercy and wich mistake clemency for cowardis. I see, takin a handspring into the futur, I see an elecshin in Ohio this fall, wich will clean out the Dimocrisy completely and pave the way for the eleckshun uv Grant in 1880, with a Congris behind him wich will take mighty good care that the South will git jist wat it deserves and no more. I see the principle uv States' Rites squelched, and the old Fedral idea more firmly established than ever. I see the Corners remaining jist ez it is, onless the citizens exchange Bascom's bar for two cow feelds, and git to considerin a skool-house ez uv more importance than a quarter race track. I see the niggers crowdin out uv the kentry and I see the kentry without labor, becoz the white citizens hevn't got sense enuff to recognize the fact that they are men and givin em the rites that belong to em. I see—but wat's the use? Yoo never learn anything or forgit anything."

And after this depressin peece uv prophecy Josef rolled off with the remark that we would find he wuz a troo prophet. Perhaps he is. But I got all I wantid to drink for an hour or two.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Depossed.

A Generous Merchant.

New York Times.

A few days ago William Sloane, the head of the well-known carpet-house that bore his name, died in this city. He was known to be possessed of great wealth, variously estimated at from $800,000 to $1,000,000. In his employment were many persons whom he regarded with great admiration. He did not hesitate to freely ascribe to them the credit of the share they had in building up the fortunes of the firm, and before he died he saw fit, remembering this fact, to acknowledge his gratitude in a substantial way. In the Surrogate's Court yesterday, a petition for the probate of his will was filed, and it is probable that the will will be admitted. Its provisions will make glad the hearts of the fortunate employes who have been provided for. By the terms of the will, Mr. Sloane gives $33,500 to a number of the older employes, in sums varying from $1,000 to $5,000, according to the years of service of the different persons named. Mr. Sloane, in the clause of his will providing for these bequests, says that much of his success in life had been due to the fidelity, well-directed labors, and intelligent interest in his business of the men who had assisted him in his enterprises. The oldest employe had been in Sloane's service fully twenty-five years.

Mr. Sloane has not forgotten to provide for many religious bodies and societies, in which he took an interest, and he leaves $140,000 to be distributed as follows:

Board of Foreign Missions	$30,000
Board of Domestic Missions	30,000
Board of Church Extension	10,000
Board of Church Ministerial Relief	10,000
American Sunday-school Union	10,000
New York Tract Society	5,000
Seamen's Society	5,000
St. Andrew's Society	5,000
Presbyterian Home for Aged Women	5,000
New York Bible Society	5,000

Mr. Sloane also leaves $20,000 to his pastor, the Rev. John Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's—50 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
MONDAY, June 9, every evening and Wednesday Matinee at 8:15 [illegible] MACKAYE'S MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE CO., from New York City, in the popular Comedy-Drama in four acts, entitled
Aftermath; or, Won at Last!
A Strong Drama of Domestic Interest, with carefully well-drawn characters, and a [illegible] moral purpose that is nowhere unduly intruded.
JUVENILE PINAFORE COMPANY.
Special Matinees every day (except Saturday) at 2 o'clock to accommodate school children and others who have been unable to witness the evening performances. Farewell Appearance Sunday evening, June 15.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager... Mr. J. H. HAVERLY
THIS TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1879.
GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF THE
CHICAGO CHURCH CHOIR
PINAFORE COMPANY.
AN ARTISTIC SUCCESS,
CHICAGO TO THE FRONT.
No such rendition of the beautiful Opera ever given in the city. [illegible]

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Third Week of the Comic Opera Season, as given by the STANDARD THEATRE CO., from New York. Every evening this week Chas. Lecocq's [illegible] Opera,
THE LITTLE DUKE!
With a cast of unusual brilliancy, entirely new and beautiful Scenery [illegible] Costumes and Appointments. [illegible] Orchestra is under the direction of MAX MARETZEK. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
In preparation, Von Suppe's [illegible] Comic Opera,
FATINITZA!

PARK-PLACE PAVILION.
Corner Twenty-second-st. and Cottage Grove-av.
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
GRAND CONCERT
BY THE
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of ADOLPH ROSENBECKER.
Admission, 25 cents. These Concerts will take place every Tuesday and Friday during the summer.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
POSITIVELY ONE NIGHT ONLY.
AULD LANG SYNE.
Ticket-of-Leave Man!
SUNDAY EVENING, JUNE 15.
Cast to full strength of Original Museum Company, by a strange [illegible] Box Office now open.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.
A NEW PLAY, A NEW STAR, AND A NEW COMPANY.
First time in Chicago,
MISS ROSE LISLE
In her New Drama, THE FOUNDLINGS, written by herself, and produced with [illegible] the Broadway Theatre, New York [illegible] and Elegant Scenery and Properties. [illegible] Prices as usual.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE.
Lea & Perrins
Signature is on every bottle of the GENUINE
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
It imparts the most delicious taste and zest to
SOUPS
GRAVIES
FISH
HOT & COLD
JOINTS
GAME &c.
EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, [illegible]"
Sold and used throughout the world.
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS FIND GREAT BENEFIT IN HAVING A BOTTLE WITH THEM.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Agents for
LEA & PERRINS
[illegible] NEW YORK.

BUSINESS CARDS.
CAST-IRON
PIPES
[illegible]

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

S. H. Richardson, Mobile, Ala., is at the Gardner.

A. C. Capron, Plymouth, Ind., is at the Gardner.

Lot E. Clark, New York, is registered at the Pacific.

Robert Brinkerhoff, Cincinnati, is at the Pacific.

Judge W. Q. Gresham, Indianapolis, is at the Pacific.

Dr. J. F. Fairbanks, Baraboo, Wis., is at the Sherman.

O. M. Foster, Mobile, Ala., is stopping at the Tremont.

Andrew E. Elmore, Fort Howard, Wis., is at the Pacific.

H. G. Thayer, Plymouth, Ind., is registered at the Gardner.

Judge G. S. Robinson, Sycamore, Ill., is a guest of the Pacific.

Judge J. B. Speed, Louisville, Ky., is registered at the Palmer.

Col. D. M. Taylor, U. S. A., is among the guests of the Pacific.

Daniel McDonald, Plymouth, Ind., is stopping at the Gardner.

George P. Peck, Fond du Lac, is one of the guests of the Palmer.

Commodore Francis B. Ellison, U. S. N., is a guest of the Tremont.

Giza Haggenmacher, Budapest, Hungary, is registered at the Sherman.

Gen. G. Weitzel and Capt. A. N. Lee, U. S. A., are sojourning at the Palmer.

Bishop Gillespie, of Michigan is in the city for a few days, stopping at the Pacific.

J. N. Merrill, Auditor Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, is a guest at the Gardner.

Mr. Thomas F. Bouton, editor of the Jonesboro (Ill.) *Gazette*, is stopping at the Tremont.

J. B. Mulliken, General Superintendent of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, is at the Tremont.

The Charity Committee of the County Board will hold a session to-day. The Committee on Roads and Bridges takes a trip out to Riverdale.

H. L. Kirby and Johan Day, London; J. Walsh, Japan; Reynold B. York, Australia; and W. G. Shippworth, China, are guests of the Pacific.

After capturing the $10,000 robbers, Supt. Dixon turned his attention to dogs, and an edict has gone forth that all dogs found running at large will be condemned to death.

C. M. McGee, Vice President of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, and J. P. Coulter, Master Car-Builder of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, are at the Palmer.

R. L. Colvin of the Janesville *Gazette*, W. H. Remington of the Omaha *Herald*, and C. K. Reifsnider of the St. Louis *Journal of Commerce* are among the guests of the Tremont.

The body of the old and unknown man found drowned a few days ago in the North Branch of the river was yesterday identified by a son of the deceased as that of Charles Dabbert, of No. 124 Cornelia street.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 73 degrees; 10 a. m., 77; 12 m., 79; 3 p. m., 80; 8 p. m., 73. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.48; 8 p. m., 29.35.

The many friends of Mr. Sol A. Smith, the President of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company's Bank, who has been confined to his house for several weeks by illness, will be glad to learn that he has recovered sufficiently to resume his place in the bank.

The County Collector yesterday applied to Judge Loomis, in the County Court, for judgment against the delinquent tax-payers for this and prior years. A rule was entered calling on the delinquents to show by Thursday morning why judgment against them should not be given.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Dyer Mining Company, of Leadville and Chicago, yesterday, the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year: D. McDonald, George R. Clarke, C. A. Knight, T. G. Warden, G. E. Wright, H. L. Pinney, Samuel Pike, H. V. Reed, H. G. Thayer.

A horse belonging to hose-cart No. 17 was badly injured at the west end of the Lake street bridge at 10:40 o'clock yesterday morning. In running to a fire the cart collided with a truck wagon owned by the Allston Manufacturing Company and driven by Thomas Keeley. The injured animal was shot.

Miss Frances E. Willard's usual summer trip East has been hastened by the illness of her secretary, Miss Anna Gordon. Miss Willard accompanied Miss Gordon to Boston on the 5th, and will fill engagements in New England and New York State. Her post-office address for the summer will be Auburndale, Mass.

Marie Roze, accompanied by her husband, passed through the city yesterday afternoon, making only long enough stay to change cars. Her haste is occasioned by a cablegram from Col. Mapleson, who is in need of her services. She therefore makes the long journey from San Francisco to London without stopping.

Felix White, while endeavoring to pull down a partially-open window in the second story of his house, at No. 311 West Polk street, accidentally lost his balance and fell out of the window to the ground below. The fall was partially broken by his alighting upon the roof of an adjoining cottage, and Dr. Marchand, who attended him, does not consider his injuries dangerous.

Justices Meech and Scully and County Clerk Klokke yesterday began the canvass of the vote at the late election. To all intents and purposes they finished it also, for they found nothing to disagree with the report as given in THE TRIBUNE; and they will complete the count to-day. The differences between the published records and the official count were remarkably few and unimportant.

A horse attached to a lumber-wagon owned by John Wolf, of No. 286 Centre avenue, ran away at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon from the corner of Kinzie and State streets. Mr. Wolf was thrown out and slightly injured, and between Kinzie street and State-street bridge the runaways collided with Mandel Bros.' delivery-wagon, breaking it into pieces and slightly bruising a cash-boy named Gustav Fick, who was upon the seat with the driver.

The relatives of the late Lieut. Adolph Burkhardt tender their many thanks to the members of the G. A. R., the Illinois National Guard, and the Seventy-second Illinois Regiment, who participated in the burial services, for the kindness and sympathy shown to deceased; also to Col. Compson for his sympathetic manner in conducting the burial services, and to the many other friends for the respect shown to deceased and to his family in their bereavement.

Mr. George T. Beebe, formerly a member of the Common Council, and for the last twenty years one of the leading, honored, and respected members of the Board of Trade, died at his residence, 310 Chicago avenue, yesterday morning of consumption after a long and lingering illness. He was in the commission business, under the firm name of Wright & Beebe, and at the time of his death was a member of the firm of Nash & Beebe, also in the commission business. Resolutions of respect to his memory were offered on 'Change and unanimously adopted.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest upon Mrs. Julia Smith, an aged colored woman, who died of injuries received by being run down by a freight train on the Alton Road. An inquest was also held on the body of a newly-born infant which was thrown down a vault by Frederika Operman, its unnatural mother. She was employed as a domestic in the home of a family living at Grand Crossing, and gave birth to the child Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. When the family discovered that she had killed her offspring they ordered her off the premises. She went, and has not since been seen. The Coroner's jury recommended that she be searched for, arrested, and prosecuted.

There is nothing so unseemly, so un-Christian-like, and so bad for the digestion as anger and revenge. A young man residing in this city was injured the other day by another man,—a married man with a lean wife who has no children,—and, instead of putting a head on his enemy or even wishing he was dead, or anything of that vile and vulgar sort, he went home mildly and gently, and got his sister to write a postal-card addressed to his enemy at his private residence, as follows:

> DEAR WILLIAM: Unless you send round that new silk dress you promised me nine weeks ago and a new carriage for the baby—dear little thing, how she resembles you!—I shall be forced to call upon your wife and ask her to intercede with you. Your loving and patient,
>
> ELIZA.

The next morning the injured man, with a sweet smile, put the card in the Post-Office so as to be delivered at 11 o'clock, after his enemy had gone to the office.

GORTON—WHITNEY.

Miss Fannie Whitney, a member of the Cecilia Quartette, was married in a very quiet manner last evening to Mr. Edward F. Gorton, of the law firm of Conger & Gorton, at the residence of the groom, No. 291 Thirty-fourth street, the Rev. Arthur Mitchell officiating. No cards were issued. Mr. and Mrs. Gorton will be at home Thursdays, June 19 and 26, at the above mentioned number.

DONNELLEY, LOYD, & CO.

The troubles between the Typographical Union and the firm of Donnelley, Loyd, Gassette & Co. are still in statu quo. Mr. Donnelley had an interview with Samuel Goldwater, the President of the Trades Council, yesterday, in which he stated that some of the statements made by the printers were false. The latter claimed that he used some very strong and ungentlemanly language in speaking of them, which they did not openly resent, but behaved in a quiet and dignified manner. A group of six or eight Union printers hovered about the entrance of the Lakeside Building all day and distributed circulars to the passers-by, such as appeared in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning. They claimed that the firm was running about half a force on the Directory, and was trying to put a bold face on the matter. They also told the reporter that the Union had had more trouble with Mr. Donnelley than with any other man in the city except Storey, and they appeared to be pretty well down on him.

INDIAN RAIDS.

Col. Mackenzie telegraphs to military headquarters from Fort Clark, Tex., that a party of Indians killed a woman and two children, the 1st inst., on Cedar Fork. Scouts have been sent out from Pecan Springs, and the company of the Tenth Cavalry at Lancaster notified. When last heard from, which was June 2, the Indians were moving eastward. Lieut.-Col. Hatch reports, from Fort Sill, that he has detached F Company, Fourth Cavalry, under Capt. Wirt Davis, with instructions to establish a camp on the road to Fort Elliot, sixty miles from Sill. From that point scouting parties will be sent out to keep the Indians in check and out of the Texas Pan-Handle. June 3 a party of 750 Kiowas went out on a pass to hold their "medicine-dance." One hundred Comanches also go out, and 300 are already out. No trouble is anticipated from these Indians, but there are many malcontents among them, and they may take the opportunity of the number massed together to urge on an outbreak.

THE COMING EXPOSITION.

Preparations for the accommodation of exhibitors at the coming Exposition in September have already been commenced. The Exposition Building is being renovated and repaired with this end in view. Quite a formidable body of workmen are now employed there, who will continue their work until the time for the opening arrives. Already a large number of applications for space have been made, and the indications are that the competition for room will be more than usually active. Among those who have already spoken for space are a considerable number of foreign applicants, so that the display will by no means be confined to articles placed there by Chicago exhibitors. Indeed, there is fear to be apprehended that a good many will not get in who wish to show their merchandise, manufactures, and mechanical contrivances. The exhibition of machinery promises to be unusually fine, and already a good many entries have been made. Mr. Reynolds is now at his office in the Exposition Building, daily, for the purpose of accommodating exhibitors. With the improvement of the times there seems to be a revival of something like the old interest in this exhibition, and Mr. Reynolds and his assistants claim that there is now every prospect that the coming show will be the largest, most cosmopolitan in its features, and the most complete of any ever held in the city of Chicago. Certainly no pains or expense will be spared on the part of the Exposition Company to make it so. All the old features of the Exposition will be retained and improved, and many new ones added. The whole will be more compact and symmetrical, and more tastefully arranged than previous exhibitions, if possible.

THE CITY-HALL.

There were 4,021 pounds of meat condemned last week, and 330 nuisances abated.

The City Treasurer received yesterday $580 from the Collector; Comptroller, $397; and the Water Department, $4,167.

Corporation-Counsel Adams left for Mt. Vernon last evening to attend to some tax cases before the Supreme Court.

Elmer Washburn had an extended interview yesterday with Mayor Harrison under lock and key. What transpired could not be learned.

Mayor Harrison devoted Sunday to selecting employes for subordinate positions in the several departments. He will announce the lucky ones at his convenience.

The office of Boiler-Inspector is to be filled on the recommendation of three "experts," says the Mayor. Now let the candidates for the place have the "experts" appointed, and all will be well.

Commissioner Waller has decided to report to the Council that the proposition to lay water and gas pipes in the alleys is entirely impracticable. A resolution is pending in that body on the subject.

The employes discharged from the Water Department, it turns out, were not so largely Democratic as was supposed, and, although they are moving to get back, the probabilities are that the Mayor will not interfere.

The mortality report for the week ending June 7 shows the deaths to have been 108 against 118 the preceding week, and 87 the corresponding week of last year. The leading causes of death were consumption, 11; convulsions, 8; diphtheria, 8; scarlet fever, 3; and accident 5.

Permits were issued yesterday to Caspar Vedder to build a two-story dwelling, corner of Archer avenue and Beers street, to cost $2,800; to William Evans to erect a three-story dwelling at No. 337 West Monroe street, to cost $6,000; to P. Horen to erect a two-story dwelling at No. 221 West Fourteenth, to cost $3,000; to Edward Lynch, to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 85 Loomis street, to cost $3,500; to Mary Stecker, to erect a two-story dwelling at No. 470 South Union, to cost $2,200; to Mrs. John Yunker, to erect a three-story dwelling, Lake street, near Elizabeth, to cost $4,000; to Rudolph Schafanek, to erect a three-story store and dwelling at No. 106 West Eighteenth street, to cost $3,200; and to Matt Lillig to erect a two-story store and dwelling at the corner of Ambrose and Hoyne streets, to cost $1,800.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Sub-Treasurer of the United States disbursed yesterday the sum of $139,000.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $15,223, of which $9,649 was derived from the tax on whisky. There were fifty barrels of alcohol exported.

Judge Bangs was yesterday engaged in preparing for trial the case of the United States against August Wallbaum for $100,000 for damages on a contractors' bond. The defendant had contracted to furnish stone for the canal at the Sault Ste. Marie and failed to carry out his agreement. A large number of witnesses have been subpœnaed.

The restrictions relative to the importation of rags have been removed. A circular received from Washington at the Custom-House yesterday states that official information having been received that the "plague" which existed in Southern Russia had now became almost extinct, the regulations issued March 8, 1879, imposing certain restrictions upon the importation of rags into the United States had been revoked.

Mr. A. B. Moore, who has been engaged in the Revenue Service in this city for the past four years, and lately a United States Gauger, died at his residence, 360 West Madison street, yesterday of a brief illness from an enlargement of the heart. His remains were conveyed to Ottawa, Ill., his former home. He was once Clerk of LaSalle County, Colonel of the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Volunteers, and a member of the Union Veteran Club.

Some of the workmen employed on the new Custom-House who had been witnesses, or who were to testify in the late Custom-House cases which have been brought to a close, have been discharged by Assistant Superintendent King. Their names are: P. C. McQueeney, Patrick Griffin, Andrew Kathner, and three other men named Howenstein, Conners, and Cunningham. The squad called at Collector Smith's office yesterday to present the case to him, but that official was out, and they had nothing to do but stand around and swear for the balance of the day. They were all mad.

The names of the petit jurors called this morning and sworn in for the June term are as follows: John W. Cobleigh, Morrison, Whiteside County; J. L. Hyde, Dixon; Thomas W. Scott, Franklin Grove, Lee County; D. B. Snyder, Dixon; Herbert W. Word, Wataga, Knox County; J. W. Mack, Oregon, Ogle County; David McDonough, Henry, Marshall County; John F. Fort, Lacon, Marshall County; H. B. Hills, Wheaton, DuPage County; Franklin Robinson, Fairbury, Livingston County; J. C. Ambrose, Evanston; A. H. Salisbury, Dalton; William H. Soper, John H. Salisbury, E. H. Wheaton, Gustav A. Korn, Thomas Worth, James W. Brown, John G. Mitchell, Robert Black, C. B. Throop, Lyman McDaid, Sanford Rankin, and James S. Osgood, of Chicago.

The hearing of the Le Burn & Son's smuggling case was concluded by Commissioner Hoyne yesterday morning, and the parties were dismissed for lack of evidence showing a criminal intent. It appears that the parties were only ignorant of the law. The Custom-House officers collected the duty on the articles and allowed them to pass as if regularly imported. The property seized consisted of twenty-one silver watches, six gold watches, ten clocks, and two candlesticks, which were found at 83 West Kinzie street on Saturday last by Inspector of Customs Keete. The property came to the United States by the way of Philadelphia from Belgium. Mr. Charles Henrotin, Belgian Consul here, testified that the accused parties were Belgian subjects, and that they were honest men. The parties themselves claimed that the property had passed the Custom-House at Philadelphia in the regular manner.

CRIMINAL.

At 11 o'clock last night Charles Anderman, an employe of the Union Rolling Mill, while seated outside the mill, was struck by some malicious person with a piece of cast iron, which cut him severely on the right cheek and the temple.

Thomas Cannon, formerly well known in this city, and but recently returned from St. Louis, was arrested yesterday morning in a Union street bagnio. He is being held for a St. Louis burglary, and also one in this city near Twenty-second street, concerning which no particulars have yet been divulged.

The police are busy looking up an alleged robbery at No. 546 Wabash avenue. Mrs. Henry T. Murray, living at that number, discovered Saturday that a lot of jewelry, including a magnificent solitaire ring, were not in their place. As the jewels are valued at from $2,000 to $3,000, she became quite excited over the loss, and some remark made by her was construed into a charge that her brother, William M. Mead, was the guilty one. Yesterday this was positively denied. If the jewels were stolen it was evidently done by some one within the house, but the police think they have only been mislaid. A thorough investigation will be made.

Justice Summerfield: John Smith, Robert McCarthy, John and Frank Ward, caught in a series of peculations from the store of Carson, Pirie & Co., $500 to the 11th; Harry Wilson, alias Billie Murray, charged with shop-lifting at the store of Mrs. H. Neil, No. 208 State street, $500 to the Criminal Court; Ida Wilson, claiming to be his wife, and on her honeymoon trip, discharged; John Kelley, drunk and disorderly, $100 fine; Joseph Dolan, notorious vagrant, and as the thief who planned and did his best in executing the John R. Hoxie robbery of a few years ago in the Town of Hyde Park, $100 fine; Mary Johnson, disorderly on complaint of Peter Johnson, sent to the House of Good Shepherd; John Wall, caught in the act of forcing entrance to the store of Stewart, Wolcott & Co., No. 85 South Water street, and stealing four tubs of butter, $600 to the Criminal Court; William Connors, the suspected partner of William Houlihan in the robbery of Larney Bros., at Brighton, $100 fine for carrying concealed weapons, and discharged upon a charge of vagrancy; James Knighton, colored teamster, assaulting P. L. Bressler, and cutting him several times about the head in a quarrel as to the possession of a dog, $500 to the 11th; Harry Smith, William Kellogg, and Lottie Underwood, suspected for complicity in the $10,000 robbery, $2 fine on general principles. Justice Morrison: William Tumblinson, a boarder at the Windsor Hotel who was identified as the man who placed in pawn about $50 worth of clothing and jewelry, stolen some days ago from the room of another boarder named Frederick Stadelmann, $300 to the Criminal Court; Bridget McKenna, pawning some clothing given her to wash, $300 to the Criminal Court; Patrick Fitzgibbons, discharged last Saturday upon a charge of drunkenness, $100 fine; David Callaghan, endeavoring to sell rotten fish, $5 fine; Michael Mangan, alias "Whistling Mickey," $50 fine for drunkenness; Mary Connors, John and James Sweeney, drunk and disorderly, $50 fine; Kate Dillett, drunk, $50 fine; Catherine McCrink, drunk, $100 fine; George White and George Powers, vagrants, $20 fine each; John Swinburn, Willie Ivens, $200 each to the Criminal Court for the theft of about $25 worth of property from the house of Mathew Hill, No. 86 Western avenue; Lazzarta Osborn, same charge, discharged. Justice Kautmann: Mary Nelson, disorderly, $25 fine; George Barth, charged with firing two shots at Henry May in front of Brand's Hall, on Clark street, at an early hour on Sunday morning, continued to the 12th.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

TREMONT HOUSE.

J. E. Mitchell, Milwauk.	Ben Eggleston, Cincin.
Wm. Hamlin, Toronto.	J. M. Hutchins, S. Fran.
George Alden, Boston.	G. L. Ingersoll, Clevel'd.
S. G. Dexter, Portl'd, Ore.	M. L. Ross, Quincy.
J. S. Waterman, Sycam'e.	C. W. Fillmore, F. Way'e.

PALMER HOUSE.

J. B. Woolsey, N. Y.	T. C. Murphy, Louisv'le.
Geo. Moorehead, Engd.	A. Noble, Detroit.
T. Moss, Jr., Liverpool.	L. Bohr, Shreveport, La.
Henry Gibson, Omaha.	J. M. Thayer, Wyoming.
E. B. Em, St. Louis.	J. S. Todd, Louisville.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

F. E. Lorne, New Orleans	M. S. Patrick, Omaha.
D. C. Richardson, La'r'nc	S. G. Davis, Nashua, N. H.
P. M. White, Marquette.	D. L. Appleton, Wis.
A. T. Dalzell, Pittsburg.	G. H. McDowell, Memphis
F. C. Hayes, New Britain	J. M. Bell, Boston.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

W. C. France, St. Louis.	Asa How, Dubuque.
H. C. Morse, Minneapolis	Thomas Galt, Sterling.
D. S. Plume, Waterbury.	A. Z. Tambull, Elmira.
W. S. Wilson, Phila.	E. A. Fisk, New Orleans.
D. P. Lane, Rockford.	D. [illegible] Fulton, Hudson.

GARDNER HOUSE.

J. Schofield, Chicago J'n.	L. H. Wilder, Cincinnati.
J. C. Hill, Cincinnati.	R. Miller, New York.
Geo. Milburn, Toledo.	Geo. Dillon, Chicago J'n.
Henry S. Strauss, N. Y.	Sam'l Pearson, Oshkosh.
M. K. Ormsby, Cairo.	L. W. Barker, St. Louis.

JOHNNY LAMB.

JUDGE DICKEY TAKES HIS CASE UNDER ADVISEMENT.

The argument for the prosecution in the matter of the application for a supersedeas for John Lamb was heard by Judge Dickey in chambers at the Grand Pacific yesterday morning. The points made were these.

Before a party can be relieved by writ of error, the error must be manifest and material.

Jurisdictional—the necessity for applying to the full Bench for a supersedeas, the Supreme Court being now in session.

Even though there should be reasonable cause for allowing the writ on the ground of apparent and manifest material error of record, the Court is inhibited from granting it unless the Court is also of the opinion that there is reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the defendant.

The defendant assigned as error apparent of record that the verdict was "contrary to the evidence." It is a general rule that Courts will grant a new trial with great reluctance when the proceedings have been regular, and no misconduct is attributable to the jurors, merely because the jury may have mistaken the law of the case in the light of the evidence.

The brief submitted contained a full presentation of authorities sustaining the law of the case as laid down by Judge Williams in opposition to the views of the defense, especially the instruction that it was immaterial who fired the fatal shot, if such firing was the result of a general conspiracy to commit the other substantive felony.

The people were represented by Assistant State's-Attorneys Weber and Baker.

Justice Dickey did not give a decision, but will take the record and the lists of authorities with him to Mt. Vernon to-night, intending to consult his associates before announcing his conclusion. Should the application be refused, Lamb's lawyers will have to go before the Supreme Court at Ottawa. Only eleven days are left them, the hanging being set for Friday week, and as Justice Dickey may take half of that time to make up his mind, it will be a pretty close shave for Col. Van Arman and Mr. Forrest to present the case to the full Bench, and get them to pass upon it.

WOLVES.

BIG MONEY IN LUPICULTURE.

An honest farmer came into THE TRIBUNE office on Saturday and wrote out an advertisement, "Wanted, for agricultural purposes, two yoke of healthy wolves. Address Shepherd, this office." A reporter, who had noticed the singular wording of the advertisement, entered into conversation with the honest farmer on the subject:

"You see," said the bronzed agriculturist, "we raise a good many sheep in my section."

"But I don't see," said the reporter.

"But you will," said the farmer, "if you will only listen. We raise a good many sheep in our section, and the business is overdone—no money in it. *I* prefer to raise wolves. You see, there is the bounty on wolf-scalps. My she-wolf hatches out three broods of wolves every year, and, on an average, has five wolf-foals at a time. Fifteen wolf-scalps—it makes no difference if they are a day old or a year, they are scalps in the eye of the Revised Statutes—a year at $5, is $75, and that is a blamed sight more money than you can make out of a yoke of sheep."

"But doesn't their keep cost something?" asked the reporter.

"Nothing—that is to say, hardly anything. My neighbors, as I have already said, raise a great many sheep, and there is no money in the business, so at night I let my buck-wolves out, and, as they are good providers for their families, and characterized by strict application to business, they bring back enough unmanufactured woolen hats and crude mutton-fricassee to supply themselves and my family too. It is a blessing to my neighbors, too; there is no money in sheep at present, and besides the principles of political economy teach us that when any industry is suffering from over-production the right way to give it relief is to curtail production. Besides, there are further advantages about the process which may not at first occur to you. For instance, as I keep the secret of my wolfiary to myself,—for the world in all ages has been suspicious and envious of its great men,—part of the neighbors attribute the diminution in the mutton crop to dogs, and part to wolves. The result is that a strong feeling in favor of the payment of bounties for the destruction of the latter rapacious animals prevails in our county, and the discussion of the dog-law question in all its various aspects conduces to keep alive and feed the sacred flame of oratory.

"Of course there are seasons of the year when the sheep are penned up, but then those wholesome and nutritious fruits, the yellow and brindle dogs, are in season, and, as the impulse of every farmer's dogs is to go out and nominate a partisan ticket when they see anything with four legs and a tail passing peaceably along the road at night, my wolves live on the fat of the land. Old David Davis, my senior wolf, comes home often with as many as four and five dogs of a night, and, though their skins are too much clawed and bit up to be available for mittens, their fat is good for rheumatism.

"Then again my wolves and myself are on a footing of mutual respect and toleration, and they make the best sort of watch-dogs,—I've often thought of taking out a patent for them. One of my wolves—William M. Springer I've christened him—would amuse you if you could see him after a lightning-rod special commissioner. I put up a post about twelve feet high in my front yard, with a few staples driven promiscuously into it so that if a man had business at the top of the post he could attain thereto without any unnecessary waste of time. About once or twice a week during the busy season I hear a noise like a whole menagerie broke loose, and a ward meeting, and when I came out of the barn I see a man on top of that post and old William M. Springer walking round it on his hind legs and opening a mouth like a carpet sack full of handsaws. I discover that my visitor is agent for a lightning-rod company, or a wire fence, or an orchard and garden seed house, and that William M. Springer has let him advance beyond his base of supplies, cut his lines of communication with the gate, and driven him in great disorder to the top of the post, refusing to accept anything but unconditional surrender. Why, sir, there's nothing like such emergencies to bring out a man's better nature and quicken his generosity. Often and often a lightning-rod canvasser has freely offered me $20 to call off my dogs,—my wolves I mean,—and there was one liberal individual came round a few weeks ago and pressed upon me his pocketbook and watch and a new spring overcoat that he had only worn twice, as a token of his esteem and admiration for my frank and manly character. Oh I tell you them wolves pay for themselves ten times over in the course of a year!

"And as for tramps—well, one day two tramps came to my house, and, as the post wasn't built to accommodate more than one caller, you can imagine the result. The tramp who pre-empted the top of that post was dumb, and by the time I happened to come down from the medder lot where I was plowing the other tramp had been eaten beyond all recognition, and the hair of the one on top of the post had turned white as milk-punch. I'd rather have paid $10 than have that happen, for Gen. William B. Anderson, the wolf that was on duty at the time, died of indigestion in less than four hours. Well, I took the other tramp down, and he made signs that he wanted to be given a knife, and then he went and carved some sort of a hieroglyphic on the post of my front gate,—a triangle, a circle, and some other mystical inscriptions. From that day to this there never has been a tramp inside of my front gate. The country may be swarming with them, but when one of them comes to my front gate he looks at that hieroglyphic, drops the latch, and breaks over the hill in a way that would make O'Leary or M'Leavy sick, with his hair standing on end. Curious, ain't it?"

"But," said THE TRIBUNE reporter, "what made you go in for wolves?"

"Stranger," said that brawny and bearded man, as his powerful frame trembled with emotion and a pearly tear meandered down his cheek, "stranger, I was married once. Ah, I may well say I had a wife. That woman's executive ability was immense. The atmosphere was full of oxygen when she was round. And of pot-lids and things. If you could have seen her on a bright, bracing day, with all her surroundings,—seen a strange dog a coming out of the back kitchen door a neck or maybe half a length ahead of a flat-iron, and the neighbor's cat, with her tail as big as an electrified muff, laying herself along the ground in her hurry to get home without stopping to lick the boiling pork-fat off of a bald place on her back, and a gray-headed old tramp sailing majestically over a fence five feet high as if he had the pinions of an eagle, you could have appreciated her passion for order and peace. After she died I took it greatly to heart,—the doctor thought I'd never get round again, and luckily I thought of the wolves. Those lively, innocent creatures remind me so of my Sarah Semantha when I see them gamboling about that post or ranging up to a strange dog who labors under the hallucination that he is some on the fight, that it brings tears to my eyes. I see that you are affected,—perhaps you, too, know what it is to have loved and lost, to have laid her away under the clods of the valley? Just you get a wolf or two,—it'll pain you at first, and recall your great loss, but after a time you will feel more reconciled, and the animals will only remind you of what was brisk and lovable in her.

"Well, good-by. If ever you happen to be visiting my part of the State"—here he gave THE TRIBUNE reporter his address—"drop round and see me, and I'll show you my wolves. If you see any one upon the post don't come in, for there is only room on the post for one, and it is apt to irritate William M. Springer and make him unfriendly towards strangers to see a man on that post that is so near, and yet so far, as the poet says. You won't have long to wait, for I'm always on hand, or else the hired man is, as soon as any one is observed to be on the post or heard to yell. If you come in by way of the post, don't forget to yell—we'll hear you then, sure. And if ever you are thinking of going in for farming, take my advice, and don't squander your substance in agriculture—move right into a sheep-grazing country where there's a bounty for wolf-scalps and a good run of peddlers and grow wolves. There's big money in wolves."

HILDRUP VS. JONES.

THE FORMER DECLINES TO STEP DOWN AT THE REQUEST OF THE LATTER.

United States Marshal Hildrup still sits unconcerned in his office, attending to his official duties. Up to yesterday afternoon "Long" Jones had not called upon him, or sent any delegation to wait upon him, to learn whether he was willing to stand aside. Mr. Hildrup don't propose to give way to anybody, and he don't consider himself responsible for Cook County going Democratic during the late elections either. On that point he has no apologies to offer to the Republican party, or to Senator Logan, or anybody else. The Marshal even goes so far as to assert that he believes the recent Judicial election would have gone Democratic if "Long" Jones had been United States Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois instead of himself. In other words, he don't believe Jones owns the Republican party of Chicago, or that he could control a dozen votes, or even his own vote by any "combinations" he might make. A number of telegrams have been sent to the President by politicians here, telling his Excellency how absurd and ridiculous these assumptions are on the part of Jones and his friends. The mighty grip of the Marshal's office here in Chicago has never yet been made quite so apparent in politics here as the Jones faction would now like to make it appear. Ex-Marshal Campbell didn't bother himself much about politics during the long term of his incumbency, but went right forward attending to his official duties without regard to what "the boys" were doing. Mr. Hildrup proposes to do the same, and he pronounces the present interference with his affairs on the grounds presented to the President simply "cheeky," to say the least. At any rate, he proposes to hold on until the President tells him to let go.

THE PATHETIC STORY OF JONES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 8.—In common with the good citizens of Chicago who enjoy the privilege of voting the Republican ticket, I have been greatly amused with the pathetic story of Jones, as related in your Washington specials. Jones wants to be United States Marshal; the Republican party in Cook County is dying for the want of Jones,—is dying of too much management of the Hildrup kind,—and the delegation in Congress (all except Cannon and Sherwin, whose diagnosis does not agree with that of the other political doctors) have voted that Hildrup must pack up and leave. One dispatch says:

> The argument upon which this story is based is that the politicians are not satisfied with the political management of affairs in Chicago: that the Marshal's office, in particular, has given great dissatisfaction, in that it has not rendered sufficient aid to politics, if it has rendered any at all; that, in short, the defeat in the judicial election is largely attributable to inefficiency on the part of the local Committee, and inactivity on the part of officials generally. It is the talk among Illinois politicians here that the Republican management in Chicago ought to change hands. It is stated that the person selected as the possible successor of Marshal Hildrup is "Long" Jones.

I suppose it is the duty of the rank and file to accept the theory of our Representatives in Congress, and join in the cry for the removal of the Marshal. The old-fashioned notion that persons were selected for their fitness and sent to Washington to make laws for the promotion of the business interests and the common good of the country has long since been proved to be fallacious. Gentlemen are sent to Congress to run party politics, and it was for this purpose we voted for Messrs. Aldrich, Davis, Barber, et al. Some of us, perhaps, did not anticipate that they would add to their party duties the taking on of the ornamental but undignified role of "tail" to John A. Logan's kite. But, if one receives more than one bargained for, what right has one to complain? Then let us be thankful for this political wisdom (albeit it is the only kind of wisdom we are ever likely to receive from that source), emanating from the House of Representatives, for Senator Logan, "Long" Jones, Gov. Cullom, and the rest of the saintly leaders of the Republican party.

The opinion had obtained that the city election, which resulted in the choice of Mr. Harrison for Mayor, was run for the Republicans by "Long" Jones and other friends of Gen. Logan; that Mr. Wright had been promised the Mayoralty for acting as Treasurer of the Logan Committee; that when he had been nominated, "Long" Jones, agreeably to a request from the Senator, hastened from the desert of Jo Davies to the Garden City to aid in running the campaign; that unusual pains were taken to exclude from the party counsel any of the old set, and any known to be friendly to Oglesby; and that neither Hildrup nor other Federal official was invited to share the labors lest he might want to take unto himself also some of the credit of the victory. But such opinion must be erroneous. The campaign could not have been run by the "Long" Jones fellows, or is our Carter a Republican in disguise?

I find also prevalent among the church-goers, and those not church-goers, but decent people with some sense of moral responsibility, the opinion that the Judicial Convention was largely made up of the friends and followers of Logan and Jones,—at any rate that they were in a majority, and were enabled to put Dan Munn, of unsavory whisky memory, into the chair; that through his ruling he secured the nomination of Reed, attorney for the whiskyites; and that against the protests of the Republicans of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and other similar wards other heavy weights were put upon the ticket. But this, too, must be a mistaken opinion, and should be abandoned. If there are any who believe that the Republican party hereabouts is sick from the effects of too much Loganism, "Long" Jonesism, and Dan Munnism, let them abandon that belief at once and join with the Illinois delegation in demanding the scalp of Jesse Hildrup.

If the President object that Mr. Hildrup is a good office, acceptable to the Court, Bar, and people; that he has been in office only two years, and prefers to serve out his term; that it is not the duty of Federal officers to control conventions and manage political campaigns; and that the local machinery ought to be sufficient for that purpose (was sufficient on the part of the Democrats who had no United States Marshal), let the President be coerced into acquiescence, or denounced as an enemy to his party. "Long" Jones is out of meat, and the entire Republican delegation in Congress is on the hunt.

As for Hildrup, let him get down his Bible, and read from Job, xiv., 1: "Man that is born of woman is of few days and full of trouble. He cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not."

PAUL CRAYNE.

UNION VETERANS.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE LATE GEN. SHIELDS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Union Veteran Club was held last evening in their rooms at the Grand Pacific Hotel. A. L. Chetlain presided, a fair attendance being present. After some miscellaneous unimportant business Col. R. W. Ricaby presented his resignation as Treasurer, giving as a reason the onerous duties of his office. The resignation was accepted after expressions of regret. Several names of new members were proposed and referred to the Committee on Applications. A number of new members were reported on by this Committee, and after the usual balloting duly elected. An amendment changing the number of black-balls required to reject from five to fifteen, was laid over for one month. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Charles Hubbard Smith, a former member of the Club, were offered and passed unanimously.

The following was passed by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, We recognize in the life, character, and services of the late Gen. James Shields a patriotism and fidelity worthy of the emulation of every American citizen, and, bowing with reverence before Almighty Providence, whose wisdom is beyond the comprehension of the mortals of this world, we accept with deepest sorrow the Divine decree which has called from the walks of this life one of the warmest, truest friends, and one of the purest, most unselfish patriots known to the history of this country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Gen. James Shields the soldiers of the Union have lost one of the truest of their number, society one of its brightest ornaments, and the country one of its ablest and bravest defenders, the record of whose heroic deeds and self-sacrifices for his adopted land will in all future time adorn the brightest pages of our nation's history.

Nor wreck, nor change, nor winter's blight,
Nor Time's remorseless doom,
Can dim one ray of holy light
That gilds his glorious tomb.

Comrade Carroll stated that a meeting was to be held at the Pacific this evening to take appropriate action in memory of Gen. Shields, and Comrades Carroll, Ricaby, Mullins, Healey, Scribner, Cook, and Curtis were appointed to represent the Club at that gathering.

Comrade Brooks reported that a movement was on foot to procure a handsome stand of colors for the Club, and a committee, consisting of Comrades Brooks, Marshall, Ruff, Carroll, and Scribner, was appointed to take the matter in charge.

Col. Jacobs made to the Club the formal announcement of the death of A. B. Moore, one of its old members, at his residence last Saturday, and Comrades Jacobs, Ricaby, and Eichelberger were appointed as a committee to prepare appropriate resolutions of respect, to be presented at the next meeting.

The President then stated that a communication had been received by him reflecting seriously on the character of a certain member of the Club, and Comrades Pratt, Nelson, and Boyd were chosen to investigate the matter and report.

The sum of $15 was appropriated to assist in paying the burial expenses of an old soldier who died recently among strangers in this city.

The meeting then adjourned until the fourth Monday in September.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 4.—A certificate of organization was to-day filed with the Secretary of State by the Masonic Benefit Association of Illinois, with headquarters at Peoria. The first Board of Directors are John J. Steiger, Alexander Hearst, Albert L. Schimpff, Bernhart Meals, Charles J. Off, A. B. Sawyer, William M. Mead, Harlow P. Tracy, and Thomas D. Gault.

The organization of the Northwestern Associated Press has been completed, and the final papers were filed with the Secretary of State to-day.

Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard and Brig.-Gen. J. N. Reece leave to-night to attend the formal opening of the new armory of the Fourteenth Battalion at Rock Island on Wednesday. Gov. Cullom, Lieut.-Gov. Shuman, and other dignitaries are expected to be present, and quite a celebration is anticipated.

The Auditor to-day registered $3,750 of the new Macoupin County refunding bonds. This makes $472,425 of this county's debt which has been refunded out of the original indebtedness of about $1,600,000.

A MASTODON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., June 9.—On Saturday Mr. George Hardrock, living three miles from Clinton, in Texas Township, DeWitt County, found, while ditching to lay drain-tile, the remains of a mastodon at a depth of five feet. One tusk measured eleven feet, and, when brought in contact with the atmosphere, crumbled, with the exception of some four inches. The teeth were from ten to fourteen inches. Some other parts of the head were found. The discovery created quite an excitement.

LOUISIANA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9.—In the Constitutional Convention, ex-Gov. Pinchback made a long address on the subject of education, in which he reviewed the political events of the State for the past few years, expressed disappointment at the results of the Democratic administration of the State Government, but still hoped that good would be accomplished by it. He dwelt upon the unsatisfactory condition of the colored people, and appealed to the whites to lend them a helping hand in their efforts to become good and intelligent citizens.

THE ENGLISH GOTHIC STYLE

in wall paper, showing blocks of embossed gold alternating with drab ground and tall golden lilies and sprays of olive-green, as shown by the Chicago Carpet Company, Wabash avenue and Monroe street, is simply exquisite.

FRESH FLOWERS.

Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes are as fresh and sweet as the flowers from which they are made, and cannot be improved. Truly splendid.

DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer House.

For true flavor buy Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

We challenge any one to excel the "Challenge" cigar, 3 for 10 cents, at Dawson's, 211 State.

Imported Key West and domestic cigars, wholesale or retail, Dawson's 211 State street.

Delivering choice cigars by the box is a specialty with Dawson, 211 State street.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGES.

STARRETT—FERSLEW—At Calvary Church, by the Rev. Luther Pardee, June 8, David Webster Starrett and Grace Violette Ferslew.

DEATHS.

TRAINOR—The funeral of the late Anthony Trainor (professionally known as Tommy Turner) will take place this morning at 10 o'clock from his late residence, 175 West Monroe-st. All friends are invited. Members of the Order of Elks and the dramatic profession will meet at the Academy of Music at 10 o'clock sharp. Carriages to Rosehill.

DELANY—June 9, Mrs. Mary, widow of James Delany, native of Meady, County Wexford, Ireland, aged 53 years.

Funeral from family residence, 118 North Green-st., at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 11, by carriages to Calvary. Friends are invited.

☞ Liverpool and Birkenhead (Eng.) and Wexford (Ire.) papers please copy.

HISE—On Monday evening, June 9, at his late residence, 1472 Indiana-av., Henry Hise, in the 59th year of his age.

Funeral services at the house Wednesday morning at 8:30 o'clock. His friends are invited. The remains will be taken to Ottawa, Ill., for interment.

☞ Harrisburg (Pa.) papers please copy.

BAUMGARTNER—Sunday, June 8, Miss Caroline Baumgartner, at her late residence, 258 Forquer-st.

Funeral services at St. Francis' Church, West Twelfth-st., Tuesday, June 10, at 2 o'clock p. m.

☞ Evening papers please copy.

MORAN—At his residence, 90 Forquer-st., of typhoid fever, Edward Moran, native of Lismactique, Parish Hugginstown, County Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 33 years.

Funeral Wednesday, at 10:30 a. m., to Jesuit Church; thence to Northwestern Depot, by cars to Calvary.

POPE—At her late residence, 337 South State-st., June 9, in the 51st year of her age, Laura, beloved wife of Darius Pope.

Funeral from Olivet Baptist Church at 1:30 p. m., June 10, under the auspices of the Mount Olivet Lodge of Good Samaritans, No. 60. Members and friends are invited.

☞ Louisville (Ky.) papers please copy.

BEEBE—Of consumption, at 310 Chicago-av., June 9, George T. Beebe, in his 43d year.

Funeral at his late residence, Wednesday, June 11, at 10 a. m. Friends of the family invited.

A MATTER OF INTEREST TO TRAVELERS.

Tourists, emigrants, and mariners find that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicinal safeguard against unhealthful influences, upon which they can implicitly rely, since it prevents the effects of an unhealthy climate, vitiated atmosphere, unaccustomed or unwholesome diet, bad water, or other conditions unfavorable to health, would otherwise produce. On long voyages, or journeys by land in latitudes adjacent to the equator, it is especially useful as a preventive of the febrile complaints and disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which are apt to attack natives of the temperate zones sojourning or traveling in such regions, and is an excellent protection against the influence of extreme cold, sudden changes of temperature, exposure to damp, or extreme fatigue. It not only prevents intermittent and remittent fever, and other diseases of a malarial type, but eradicates them, a fact which has been notorious for years past in North and South America, Mexico, the West Indies, Australia, and other countries.

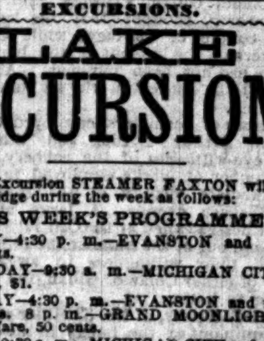
ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THERE WILL BE AN ENTERTAINMENT AT Grant-Place M. E. Church this evening for the benefit of the Grant-Place Mission at Nickersonville. Prof. Nightingale, Mr. A. Friese, Mr. H. R. Kaiser, Mr. William Miller, and others will appear. A varied programme has been provided, and an enjoyable time may be expected.

THE SECOND QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE Young Woman's Christian Temperance Unions will be held Friday, June 13, at Room 4, 148 Madison-st., at 3 p. m. It is hoped that there will be a large representation from each Union, as plans of work for the coming year are to be discussed.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely pure—made from Grape Cream of Tartar, imported exclusively for this Powder from the Wine district of France. Always uniform and wholesome. Sold only in cans by all Grocers. A pound can mailed to any address, postage paid, on receipt of 60 cents. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 171 Duane-st., New York. Most cheap powders contain alum; dangerous to health; avoid them, especially when offered loose or in bulk.

EXCURSIONS.

LAKE EXCURSIONS

The new Excursion STEAMER PAXTON will leave Clark-st. bridge during the week as follows:

THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME:

TUESDAY—4:30 p. m.—EVANSTON and return; fare, 50 cents.

WEDNESDAY—9:30 a. m.—MICHIGAN CITY and return; fare, $1.

THURSDAY—4:30 p. m.—EVANSTON and return; fare, 50 cents. 8 p. m.—GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION; fare, 50 cents.

FRIDAY—9:30 a. m.—MICHIGAN CITY and return; fare, $1.

SATURDAY—4:30 p. m.—EVANSTON and return; fare, 50 cents. 8 p. m.—GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION on Lake Michigan; fare, 50 cents.

SUNDAY—2:15 p. m.—SOUTH CHICAGO and return; fare, 50 cents, stopping at Lake Front, also, 8 p. m.—GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION on Lake Michigan; fare, 50 cents.

A most enjoyable time will be had by those who participate in these Excursions.

Nevans & Dean's excellent Brass and String Band will accompany each and every excursion. Ample accommodations for dancing. Apply to Capt. JESSE COX, 232 South Water-st., or on board.

THE FLOATING PALACE

EXCURSION STEAMER

RUBY,

Will leave her Dock, Clark-st. Bridge, at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.,

TUESDAY, June 10, WEDNESDAY, June 11, THURSDAY, June 12, SATURDAY, June 14, for SOUTH PARK, HYDE PARK, WATER WORKS CRIB AND GOVERNMENT PIER,

Stopping at the Crib 20 minutes; South Park, 40 minutes. Calling at Lake Front at 3 p. m., and Thirty-fifth-st. at 3:15 p. m.

FRIDAY, June 13—For Evanston at 2:30 p. m. Moonlight on the Lake at 8 p. m.

SUNDAY, June 15—For South Chicago at 2:30 p. m. Moonlight on the Lake at 8 p. m.

FARE from Thirty-fifth-st. to South Park and return, 25c. All other Round Trips, 50c. Brass Band on board. HENRY BABY, Manager.

WEDDING CARDS.

WEDDING NOTES & CARDS. Elegant Styles, Superior Notice, Least Money. Stationery and Fine Engraving. S. D. Childs & Co., 75 Washington-st. Cor. Dearborn.

AUCTION SALES.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

TUESDAY'S SALE

June 10, at 9:30 o'clock.

SPECIAL FURNITURE SALE.

New and Second-Hand Furniture, Carpets, Plated Ware, Crockery and Glassware, Cigars, Show Cases, Refrigerators, General Merchandise, &c., &c.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

354 West Randolph-st.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

Tuesday Afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The entire Furniture, consisting of Parlor Furniture, New Brussels Carpets, Bedding, PIANO, and

Library of 250 Volumes of Books.

Sale Peremptory, by order of Mortgagee.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

PAWNBROKER'S GOODS,

FROM GOLDSMID'S OFFICE,

AT AUCTION,

AT OUR STORES,

78 & 80 Randolph-st.,

Wednesday Morning, June 11,

At 10 o'clock and 2:30 o'clock.

The whole of his Forfeited Pledges to date,

Gold & Silver Watches, Fine Diamonds,

Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Opera and Field Glasses, &c. Sale peremptory.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 9:30 A. M.

Important Special Consignment to clear.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11,

WE SHALL SELL

AT AUCTION

A LARGE AND CLEAN LINE OF

Custom-Made and Seasonable

BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

THURSDAY, June 12, at 9:30 a. m.,

TRADE SALE

Crockery & Glassware.

A good assortment of American and English W. G. Ware. Brown and Yellow Ware. New lines Glassware. Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

BY FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., General Auctioneers, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.

50,000 Cigars,
50 dozen Whips,
250 Chromos,

AT AUCTION,

THIS MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT OUR STORES,

84 & 86 RANDOLPH-ST.

Sale peremptory to close a partnership.

FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auct'rs.

CLOSING SALE!

GALE COLLECTION

OIL PAINTINGS,

This (Tuesday) Evening, at 8 o'clock.

Positively the last opportunity to buy from this superb collection.

FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auct'rs.

Mr. B. SCOTT, Jr., Art Auctioneer conducts the sale.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 173 East Randolph-st., Is the Oldest and Longest Established AUCTION HOUSE IN CHICAGO.

Will give particular attention to

REAL ESTATE SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Fine Collection of Oil Paintings!

AT AUCTION

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, at 10 o'clock a. m. and 2:30 p. m., at Stores No. 79 and 81 State-st., just north of Field, Leiter & Co.'s. We shall sell without regard to prices a fine collection of Oil Paintings belonging to the estate of Edward S. Miner, deceased. Among them are many fine pictures, which are now on exhibition. By order of the Executor.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR THURSDAY TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Etc.,

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at our salesroom, 173 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers, 137 and 139 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALE,

TUESDAY, June 10,

BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS

WEDNESDAY, June 11,

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

THURSDAY, June 12,

SPECIAL SALE

Flowers, Straw Goods, Linens, Fans, &c.

CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO., 130 and 132 Wabash-av.

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

AT AUCTION,

Tuesday Morning, June 10, at 9 o'ck.

Splendid Line of Slippers, Sandals, Ties, Newports, Men's and Boys' Hand-made Shoes, etc. Also 300 Lots Fine Bankrupt Stock and Manufacturers' Samples.

JAS. P. McNAMARA, Auct'r.

HUNT'S REMEDY.

DELAY IS Dangerous. Persons suffering from Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Bladder, Urinary, or Liver Diseases, should at once take HUNT'S REMEDY. Diabetes, Gravel, General Debility, Retention or Incontinence of Urine, and Pains in the Back, Loins, and Side, Disturbed Sleep and Loss of Appetite are cured by HUNT'S REMEDY. TRY HUNT'S REMEDY. Sold by all Druggists. Sold at wholesale by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., Chicago.

CANDIES.

CANDY CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb. and upward, at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

ION SALES.
MEROY & CO.,
CTIONEERS.
AY'S SALE
at 9:30 o'clock.
RNITURE SALE.
d Furniture, Carpets, Plated Glassware, Cigars, Show Cases, Merchandise, &c., &c.
ROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.
Randolph-st.
ORTGAGE SALE
ernoon at 2 o'clock.
consisting of Parlor Furniture, Bedding, PIANO, and
Volumes of Books.
rder of Mortgagee.
ROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.
KER'S GOODS,
OSMID'S OFFICE,
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UR STORES,
Randolph-st.,
Morning, June 11,
k and 2:30 o'clock.
Forfeited Pledges to date,
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d Plated Ware, Opera and Field
nptory.
ROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.
GORE & CO.,
82 Wabash-av.
TRADE SALE
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P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
AY, JUNE 11,
HALL SELL
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SHOES,
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GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-av.
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DE SALE
&Glassware.
American and English W. G.
rs. New lines Glassware.
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O. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.
EIM, BARKER & CO.,
ctioneers, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.
Cigars,
en Whips,
romos,
UCTION,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT
STORES,
NDOLPH-ST.
to close a partnership.
, BARKER & CO., Auct'rs.
G SALE!
COLLECTION
INTINGS,
Evening, at 8 o'clock.
the last opportu-
from this superb
M. BARKER & CO., Auct'rs.
rt Auctioneer conducts the sale.
TTERS & CO.,
Randolph-st.,
nd Longest Established
USE IN CHICAGO.
rticular attention to
TATE SALES.
TOR'S SALE.
of Oil Paintings!
UCTION
at 10 o'clock a. m. and 2:30 p.
nd 81 State-st., just north of
We shall sell without regard to
of Oil Paintings belonging to
Miner, deceased. Among them
which are now on exhibition.
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UTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
URSDAY TRADE SALE
GOODS,
rnishing Goods, Etc.,
2, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at our
ah-st.
TTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
RADDIN & CO.,
137 and 139 Wabash-av.
ON SALE,
AY, June 10,
S, AND SLIPPERS
DAY, June 11,
AND NOTIONS.
DAY, June 12,
CIAL SALE
Straw Goods,
, Fans, &c.
CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.
ANDERS & CO.,
182 Wabash-av.
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UCTION,
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ppers, Sandals, Ties, Newports,
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HAS. P. McNAMARA, Auct'r.
'S REMEDY.
Dangerous. Persons suffering from Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Bladder, Urinary, or Liver Diseases, should at once take
HUNT'S REMEDY.
Diabetes, Gravel, General Debility, Retention or Incontinence of Urine, and Pains in the Back, Loins, and Side, Disturbed Sleep and Loss of Appetite are cured by HUNT'S REMEDY. TRY HUNT'S REMEDY. Sold by all wholesale by Van Schaack, St
ANDIES.
CELEBRATED THROUGHout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb. and upward, at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

DENNIS KEARNEY.

Exposure of the Disgraceful Record of the Sand-Lot Agitator.

An Oppressor and a Coward---He Denounced Workingmen as "Lazy and Shiftless,"

Suggested that They Should Live on Five Cents a Day, and Helped to Reduce the Wages of Laborers.

How He Organized a "Piece Club," Exacted Tribute from Candidates, and Put the Money in His Own Pocket.

San Francisco Chronicle, June 1.

Now that Dennis Kearney is on trial at the bar of public opinion, having been summoned to show cause why he should any longer be permitted to parade as a public reformer, or domineer over the honest workingmen of this city and State, a close scrutiny of his past record is both proper and necessary.

He was born in the County of Cork, Ireland, on the 1st of February, 1847. At the age of 11 years he went to sea as a cabin-boy. In 1868 he came to San Francisco as First Mate of the clipper-ship Shooting Star, and soon afterwards entered the service of Holladay & Brennan, on a coasting vessel.

A BRUTAL AND COWARDLY OFFICER.

He admits that, as Mate and Second Officer, he was unusually severe. Those who had an opportunity of knowing declare that he was a heartless tyrant. "Hey, you Irish sons of ——, what are you standing there for? Move yourselves d——d quick!" was his common method of addressing the men,—so states the Captain of a Pacific Mail steamer. In 1870 his career as a maritime officer abruptly terminated by reason of his cowardly conduct on the steamer Montana. That steamer struck a reef at Coxo Bay, near Point Concepcion, in the midst of a dense fog. While the passengers were in consternation, and women and children were shrieking with fear, Kearney and six cowardly sailors cut away a boat and deserted. Capt. Carroll saved the vessel from wreck, on observing which Kearney returned, and, in the presence of passengers and crew, howled and begged for mercy, shedding tears like the poltroon that he is. Carroll knocked him down twice, kicked him around the deck like a dog, put him in irons, and at the next landing thrust him ashore in disgrace. There is no information obtainable showing that he served on any other vessel thereafter.

A DRAYMAN AND BOGUS REFORMER.

In the following year he became a drayman at this city, abandoned his religious faith, and commenced participating in Sunday discussions at Social Hall. As a speaker he was coarse, spluttering, hesitating, and almost unintelligible. His views on labor at this period were briefly as follows: There was plenty of work for everybody that wanted it, and the talk to the contrary came mainly from lazy and shiftless people. When he was in Ireland he lived on five cents a day, and, if the people who were finding fault with present arrangements here would go to work, eat stale instead of fresh bread, and otherwise economize their outlays, the hard times would disappear. Although the views since advocated by him are very different, his acts indicate his actual belief in those advocated by him in Social Hall. In testimony thereof the public will recall his instrumentality in reducing labor to $1 per day in behalf of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. In the summer of 1877 he was one of a committee of four from the Teamsters' and Draymen's Union appointed to wait on Senator Sargent and complain against the monopoly of the bonded drayage business of the Custom-House; in reference to which Sargent replied that he "would not touch it with a forty-foot pole." On Aug. 11 a meeting of the Union was held, at which resolutions censuring Sargent were adopted. Kearney was present, and spoke in his usual incoherent style, much to the amusement of his auditors.

DOING DIRTY WORK FOR AN OFFICE-SEEKER.

At that time William Buckley (now foreman of the new City-Hall) was a chronic aspirant for the office of Superintendent of Streets, and was backed by Lux & Miller, the great land monopolists. In consideration of certain promised favors, Kearney agreed to bring the Union over to Buckley's support in the Taxpayers' Convention. He so far succeeded as to get himself appointed on a committee to represent to the Convention the wishes of the Union in the matter, which were favorable to Buckley. One of Kearney's coadjutors on this occasion was Frank Pixley, the notorious defamer of our foreign-born citizens. Kearney performed his mission so stupidly and insultingly as to array the Convention against Buckley. On reporting the result to the Union, he was directed to draft resolutions declaring a want of confidence in Manzer, the Taxpayers' candidate, and report them at the next meeting. He disregarded his instructions, and with the assistance of Buckley patched up a set of resolutions, of which the following is a fair specimen:

> *Resolved*, That we the draymen, teamsters, lumber-teamsters, and expressmen of San Francisco, indorse William Buckley for the office of Superintendent of Streets, and we earnestly request and solicit the support of all intelligent voters to use all honorable means in their power to procure his election; that we ignore the nomination of L. M. Manzer, and will resort to all honorable means to defeat him.

FRAUDULENT POLITICAL PRACTICES.

These resolutions seem to have been hastily published over Kearney's signature, without having been submitted to the Union for adoption, and, when he presented a bill for advertising them, payment was refused. Subsequently meeting Buckley on the street, he exclaimed, "Bill, by God, we'll nominate you, anyhow." Two witnesses have heard Buckley narrate this within the past ten days. Regarding his own personal profit as paramount to the welfare of the Union, he still persisted in his endeavors to carry into effect his agreement with Buckley, and accordingly published in the *Chronicle* of Aug. 17, 1877, the following advertisement:

> Draymen, teamsters, mechanics, and laboring men in general, who are opposed to professional politicians, municipal corruption, etc., will please attend a public meeting at Dashaway Hall, Post street, near Dupont, on Saturday evening, Aug. 18, at 8 o'clock. Political tricksters are requested to remain at home, as law-officers will be in attendance.

THE BUFFOON'S FIRST ATTEMPT TO RUN A MEETING.

On the following day the President of the Union published a card warning all persons interested that the call did not emanate from the Union. Consequently, few teamsters and draymen attended the meeting, but, by diligent drumming, Kearney and Buckley succeeded in getting several hundred laborers and mechanics together. Along the water-front Kearney was regarded as a good-natured fool; and many persons jestingly promised to act as Vice-Presidents, but failed to put in an appearance. On taking his seat on the platform the incipient agitator was at a loss how to proceed, being frightened, nervous, and flustered, but finally bawled out, "Let's appoint a Chairman." Whereupon a confederate promptly named J. T. McCarthy, a well-known politician. Feigning ignorance of the man, Kearney inquired if any one could vouch for him as a workingman. A prompt response came from another confederate that he was an engineer. "Where does he work?" inquired Kearney. "All over town," was the answer. This appearing satisfactory, McCarthy was elected and took the Chair. Kearney was chosen Secretary, and proceeded to develop the object of the meeting. J. G. Day, who had but recently arrived from Boston, suggested the propriety of testing the sense of the meeting as to whether it was desirable to form an organization for political purposes, and offered a resolution to that effect, which was adopted. This unlooked for departure from the order of proceedings that had been carefully chalked out in the interest of Buckley utterly disconcerted Kearney. His incapacity to contend against intelligent opposition in debate was never more apparent. Indeed, by his silence and uneasiness he admitted that he was

A COMPARATIVE IMBECILE;

that he had no business on the platform of a public meeting; that he was out of place anywhere except on a wharf or driving a dray; and fully justified the criticism of Clitus Barbour relating to his appearance and the part he took in the Workingmen's Convention. Objection being made by P. J. Healey that a Workingmen's organization already existed which was about to place a ticket in the field, and that to divide the Workingmen by now forming another party would be to defeat them, a two hours' discussion ensued, during the entire continuance of which Kearney sat in abashed silence. But for Day the discussion would have ended in an adjournment in favor of the then existing Workingmen's organization, and Kearney would never have been heard of again. Day carried his point, and the following committee to report on a plan of organization was appointed: P. Sullivan, upholsterer; Robert Breckinridge, longshoreman; P. Farley, stairbuilder; J. G. Day, carpenter; D. Kearney, drayman; and McCarthy, so-called engineer. Resolutions were then read by Kearney, ostensibly in the interest of the laboring classes, but really intended to centre their votes on a Dolly Varden ticket made up of indorsed candidates from a number of parties, with William Buckley as the only original nominee of Kearney's new party. It was thus expected to gather sufficient strength as a municipal party to secure the withdrawal of some of the nominees for Street Superintendent, or an otherwise profitable compromise in the interest of Buckley and Kearney. The first conference of the Committee was had on the following Sunday afternoon at Kearney's house. After a brief talk, they adjourned to meet the following night, deciding to name the organization the Trades and Labor Union. On the following night, in a dingy upper chamber within gunshot of the old City-Hall, the worthies of the Committee again assembled, surrounding a rickety pine table, illuminated by the flickering light of a tallow dip, and there began to hew out the frame-work of a new political party, Kearney in his secret glee interpreting the proceedings as the furtherance of his own private plot. This was the night of Aug. 20, 1877.

ORGANIZING A PIECE CLUB.

Pursuant to adjournment the Convention met at Dashaway Hall on the following Wednesday night, Aug. 22. The Committee reported a plan of organization. Day was elected President; Kearney, Secretary; and C. C. Hickey, Treasurer.

The meeting was an exceedingly stormy one, being composed of numerous antagonistic factions, and narrowly escaped breaking up in a row, but, through the strenuous exertions of Day, peace was finally restored. Among those whom he forced to be seated was the ignorant ignoramus Kearney, who made more noise than a sternwheel steamboat. Ward representatives were chosen, who met at an upholsterer's shop at No. 616 Post street on the evening of Aug. 28.

Said the Chairman: "Gentlemen, if you propose to go into this election make an estimate of the probable cost of running the campaign and the resources from whence the funds are to be derived. Mr. Secretary, you will please take down the items of campaign expense as the members of the Committee shall suggest them to you."

Kearney then wrote down the items as they were given, as follows:

Rent of halls	$110
Incidental expenses of Executive Committee	100
To man precincts on election-day	825
Advertising wagon	60
Advertising	200
Tickets	400
Total	$1,695

Chairman—"Here we have a total of $1,695, and the question is, Where is this large amount of money to come from? Now, gentlemen, suggest to the Secretary the amount which you think each candidate will contribute."

Reference to the minutes, in Kearney's own handwriting, will show the following result: Supervisors, $600; Justices of the Peace, $100; City and County Attorney, Fire Commissioners, and District Attorney, $100 each; Mayor, Sheriff, Tax Collector, Treasurer, Recorder, County Clerk, Chief of Police, Public Administrator, $150 each; Auditor, $25; Coroner, Surveyor, and Superintendent of Public Schools, $50 each; Superintendent of Streets, $200. Total, $2,570.

Kearney took an active part in the discussion and in suggesting the amounts. The President and Secretary were authorized to receive subscriptions and to disburse the same. So numerous had been the applications of candidates for municipal honors that the Committee speedily assumed the importance of a nominating Convention. At this meeting they made up and published a municipal ticket from the tickets of the other parties, chiefly from the Democratic.

A CHARACTERISTIC ACT OF TREACHERY.

In all the proceedings thus far Kearney seems to have confined himself chiefly to the clerical duties of his office until the nomination for Street Superintendent came up, when all the candidates for that office were brought under discussion. The Committee was about equally divided between Richardson and Hagan, whose secret emissaries, then present, held out financial inducements to secure the nomination. Here was Kearney's opportunity to have brought in his candidate, but whether he was captured by the offers of money that were made, or whether other weighty arguments won him, he then and there abandoned his man. It is only one of the many instances in his career where he has broken his pledges and betrayed his friends. After completing their ticket the Committee adjourned, and two days later established the headquarters of the Union at Huddy's Hall, on Market street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Printed letter-heads were issued of the following form:

J. G. DAY, *President*. D. KEARNEY, *Secretary*.
HEADQUARTERS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
TRADES AND LABOR UNION,
San Francisco.........187..

They were chiefly used in notifying candidates of their nominations, and such notifications ran substantially thus:

> SIR: At a meeting of this Union you were nominated for the office of ——. The expenses of the campaign will be defrayed by the voluntary contributions of the nominees of the party. Please respond.

The returns from all these notes fell far short of the amounts suggested at the Post street meeting, and the idea of carrying on the campaign on a liberal scale was abandoned. Kearney sought and obtained an interview with Mayor Bryant, and represented verbally to him the fact of his being Secretary of the Trades and Labor Union, and in his customary extravagant way magnified its political influence. Bryant at once expressed his desire to secure its support, and to form the acquaintance of Day, he being the President.

PROWLING AROUND FOR POLITICAL PREY.

Kearney thereupon fixed a time, and he and Day met the Mayor at his place of business on California street, where the latter-named paid Day $100. To ascertain the truth of the facts here presented, and to further develop the case, a reporter of the *Chronicle* was recently sent to the residence of Day, and had the following interview with him:

Reporter—"Mr. Day, the *Chronicle* desires to know whether it be true that you were associated with Dennis Kearney in an organization called the Trades and Labor Union, which operated at the last municipal election. It is charged and believed in some quarters that you and Kearney, in your capacity as Managing Committee of such Union, assessed and collected large sums of money from candidates nominated by your Union, which you did not appropriate to the uses for which they were intended."

Day—"The Union appointed Kearney and myself a Committee to conduct the campaign, with full power in the premises. The sum total of the amounts collected by me is $260, which is all the money that came into my hands from any and all sources in connection with electioneering matters or anything relating thereto."

Reporter—"Was any person authorized to collect money from candidates and expend the same without your knowledge or direction?"

Day—"No such authority was given to any one, nor were any disbursements made for the Union other than those made by myself."

Reporter—"If Kearney collected any money on this account is there any ground upon which he could be justified in failing to report the same to you?"

Day—"None."

Reporter—"I am, then, curious to know how you would characterize the conduct of Kearney if it can be shown that both before and after the election he collected money in the name of the Union, concealed the same from you, and appropriated it to his own use. Such conduct on his part can be established, and will be either by his silence or the production of convincing proof."

Day—"Considering my relations with Kearney at that time, I cannot find in my vocabulary any terms meet to express my abhorrence of a man that would do so treacherous and dishonest a thing. But if I were to draw from my recollection of his own classically chaste utterances I should say: 'The red-headed vampire,' 'the daylight robber,' 'the hell-born and hell-bound villain,' and the 'perambulating quintessence of human depravity.'"

KEARNEY'S DISHONESTY COMPLETELY ESTABLISHED.

And now Dennis Kearney's dishonesty in this affair is to be established by the testimony of Mayor Bryant. On several occasions after his visit in company with Day to Bryant, the latter paid Kearney considerable sums of money, the last of such payments being made after the election. Here was this two-faced rascal clandestinely collecting money for the Trades and Labor Union to the amount of several hundred dollars, so far as known, and instead of paying it in to the Committee he was putting it into his own pocket,—obtaining money under false pretenses, betraying a trust, and robbing the Union, thereby so crippling it that its usefulness was completely destroyed, there being not enough funds remaining in the treasury to work any of the polls on election day. The public will expect the autocrat of the sand-lot to plead to this indictment in his afternoon speech of to-day. If he fails to so plead they will be forced to conclude that he is a thief, as well as a coward and fraud.

The Latest Political Crime in Florida.

Florida Letter to Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Word comes from Jacksonville that Hull, Congressman from this district, is acquitted of complicity in election frauds. How will this look to the American public? Here is a candidate for Congress defeated at the polls. He writes to a creature in his service that he must have 202 majority in Brevard and Dade Counties in order to overcome his opponent's vote. There were not and are not now 202 voters in the two counties of all parties, let alone a majority of that magnitude for any candidate. This was well known to Mr. Hull, and fully known to the State officers who gave him his certificates of election. This majority, however, was furnished Hull, and he constituted himself the messenger to convey the "returns" to Tallahassee. On the "face" of these returns a certificate was issued. Subsequently when the Supreme Court, which is Democratic, reviewed the case and issued its mandate for a certificate to issue to Bisbee, the Attorney-General had a ready "opinion" that as one certificate had already been issued another could not be, because the second would conflict with the first.

So Hull goes to Congress with the Governor's certificate of election, and Bisbee goes with the declaration of the Supreme Court that he, and not Hull, is legally elected. Hull is given the seat, however. Hull is also indicted. There was no doubt of his guilt. His own letter proved it, and the Judge based his charge to the jury on the letter. But the edict had gone forth from the House of Representatives at Washington that Hull must be cleared, and the edict was obeyed. The result was received with demonstrations of joy by Hull's political friends, for which some of them were very properly fined by Judge Settle, and such as could not pay were committed, and an opportunity thus afforded them to reflect over their ill-timed enthusiasm. The defense was very weak, and the closing argument the merest bosh. It was pretty broadly intimated, however, in the course of the concluding remarks, that the verdict was already known, and that the defense entertained no fear of the result. In the meantime three of those who assisted Hull in this fraud are in the State Prison for their crime, while the one who profits by their and his own criminal action not only escapes all punishment but is rewarded for his success in violating the rights of Electors and escaping the Penitentiary.

CURRENT OPINION.

Cold Comfort from Louisville.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

The Ohio Democrats should not, and doubtless they do not, disguise from themselves a knowledge of the fact that "Jordan is a hard road to travel."

Compliments of the Season.

Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche (Ind.).

Wattahson, sah, says Hendricks is "a fool and conspirator." Hendricks says Wattahson, sah, is "drunk,—crazy drunk." Compliments of the season.

A Curious Blindness.

Denver Tribune (Rep.).

The Democrats have a curiously convenient way of regarding the unfolding of the United States flag as the waving of the bloody shirt. They should distinguish between the two.

Hit Him Twice.

Binghamton (N. Y.) Republican (Rep.).

The New York *Sun* asks: "Shall we uphold the arm that strikes at Liberty?" Yes, sir! if it is the arm of the United States Marshal, and he strikes at the liberty of a ballot-box-stuffer.

A Good Head Needed.

New York Tribune (Rep.).

In 1831 Georgia offered a reward of $5,000 for the head of William Lloyd Garrison, "dead or alive." The statute has never been repealed, but the Empire State of the South will now never acquire the longed-for boon. Yet there are few States that more need a good head.

Biting Off More Than They Can Chaw.

Cleveland Herald (Rep).

It gives a man a good deal of authority nowadays to have fought four years to destroy the Government; yet it is respectfully submitted that the Brigadiers, in undertaking to decide which of the people's laws shall be executed and which shall not, are shouldering a little bigger load than they can carry.

Poppycock.

Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

The Democratic caucusing has resulted in another programme. It is, perhaps, less offensive and more contemptible than anything heretofore produced. It does not seem to have occurred to them that they should go home and mind their own business; that their extra session of Congress is odious, and their affected anxiety about personal liberty the merest poppycock.

What the Democrats Have Achieved.

New York Herald (Ind).

There is no longer any discord between President Hayes and the party that elected him. The Democratic leaders must thank themselves and their blundering strategy for the new strength which is thus given to their adversaries. They have healed the quarrel between the President and the stalwart Republicans, and, as a consequence of their folly, will have to confront a perfectly united opposition in the Presidential contest.

The Exodus Encouraged.

Meridian (Miss.) Mercury (Dem.).

By manuring a few acres, a white man can make really more clear money by his own individual labor than he now realizes from the labor of half-a-dozen free negroes. White labor will come in so soon as the negroes quit the South, so it is stupid in Southern men to lament and resist the inclination of the negroes to leave the South. Our idea is to force them to go by refusing to hire them, and then to keep them out of the South.

Solemn Times.

New Orleans Democrat (Dem.).

There can be no question but that the position of the Democratic party in Congress at this time is a most critical one, and that nothing else than the wisest counsel, the greatest civil courage, and the most perfect unity of action can rescue it from fatal disaster. Whatever course the Democratic caucus may determine upon must secure the co-operation of every member of the party in order to insure its success and avert the most disastrous and disgraceful failure.

A Pertinent Suggestion.

Apropos of the announcement that Memphis, Tenn., proposes to erect a monument to Gen. Forrest, who commanded the Confederate forces at Fort Pillow, the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) pertinently says: "Wouldn't it be in the line of prudence for the Memphians to save this money until they see whether the summer-season brings them a visitation of yellow-fever or not? There was a rather distressing lack of funds there last year, as many people will recollect without much of a tax on the memory."

Halstead as Secretary of War.

Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.).

The nomination of Mr. Halstead for Secretary of War, to take the place of Secretary McCrary, resigned, has been suggested. Mr. Halstead has the ability to fill the place, and we hope it will be tendered to him. The man who is able to manage successfully a great newspaper needs no indorsement as to ability to direct the War-Office. The President may rest assured that Mr. Halstead's appointment would be favorably received by the Republican press. There would be a sacrifice in the case, but it would be all on the side of the editor.

Incredible.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

After the fearful experience to which the doctrine of State-rights has subjected us, it seems incredible that men can now be found in the country to advocate such a doctrine. There is scarcely a child over 10 years of age in a Northern State who does not understand that the greatest evils which have befallen us as a Nation have been directly caused by this heresy; and yet, notwithstanding the painful lessons it has taught in the past, there has never been a time when its advocates have been so bold, so defiant, and so determined to make it the ruling principle of our Government.

Some Snags.

Detroit Post (Rep.).

The attempt, if one shall be made, of the Confederate Democratic majority to provide that no money shall be used to pay Supervisors of Elections and Deputy Marshals at elections, will run against several snags. In the first place, the law, so long as it is unrepealed, provides that Supervisors and Deputy Marshals shall be appointed under certain conditions. The law provides that Supervisors shall receive a certain named compensation for their services. But there is another law which makes a perpetual standing appropriation to pay these officers. Sec. 3,689, Revised Statutes, provides that:

> There are appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes hereinafter specified, such sums as may be necessary for the same respectively; and such appropriations shall be deemed permanent annual appropriations:
>
> To pay fees of Supervisors of Elections.
>
> To pay Supervisors of Elections compensation, etc.

This same clause provides a permanent appropriation for paying interest on the National debt, salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court, for surveying the public lands, and for various other permanent and regular expenditures. Under this law, the pay of Supervisors of Elections is placed on the same footing as the interest on the National debt; and, unless this law is repealed, the Confederate Democrats cannot cut off the pay of Supervisors of Elections.

Don't Know the Alphabet, and Must Be Sent Back to School.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press (Ind. Rep.).

It is evident that the South, owing to the existence of Slavery, was never properly Americanized, never caught the spirit and meaning of Democracy; and now, when it is settled that this country is an indestructible union of States, the North will have to assume toward that unfortunate section an attitude of patient forbearance, and of trust in the efficacy of time in correcting erroneous habits of thought. It will require several generations to root out the Southern ideal of social life, modeled on the basis of the old plantation system,—a system which embodied no element of democratic equality, and enforced no lessons of republican citizenship. It was essentially an aristocracy, and, like all aristocracies, it tended to develop much that was admirable in character in the few, while exacting servility in the many. The ideal Southerner was a man of lavish wealth, of generous impulses, chivalrous, incapable of meanness, jealous in honor, of noble manners and princely hospitality. These are certainly precious qualities in any civilization, but they were produced at a costly sacrifice. Feudalism in Europe produced precisely the same results. The South is now undergoing a transition period of humiliation and apparent degradation. Its planters have become farmers; its college-bred men must labor, or starve, or get an office; while they all cherish with bitter regret the memories of the old patriarchal days when life was easy, careless, and happy. They are slowly learning the lesson that American citizenship implies neither patronage nor subserviency, but simply justice and fair play. Meanwhile, though their situation appeals strongly to the forbearance and respectful sympathy of the more powerful North, which was trained in a different school of political philosophy and of social ethics, it is clear that they must take a back seat in the government of the country till they have been grounded in the elements of free government, and unlearned the vicious and un-American ideas in which they have been trained. At present, they do not know the alphabet of the constitutional politics which forms the common language—the vernacular—of the free society of the North; and they should be sent back to school till they can graduate with honor in the science and methods of republican government before they can be intrusted with its administration.

A LEPROUS COMPANY.

Seventeen Mongolian Lepers Sent Back to the Flowery Kingdom on the Steamship China.

San Francisco Bulletin, June 2.

The city has at last been relieved of a large number of so-called lepers, seventeen of them having been shipped to-day on the steamship China to Hong Kong. For some three months past Supervisor Gibbs has been trying to send away the fifteen Chinamen who have been confined at the Smallpox Hospital, but up to day failed, owing partly to the opposition of the Chinese merchants and the unwillingness of sailors to go in any vessel carrying Chinamen said to have the leprosy. It was the intention to send the Chinamen by the Alaska, and accommodations for them had been prepared, but before the vessel sailed the authorities were notified by the officers of the Pacific Mail Company that the sailors had expressed the determination to desert the ship if the Chinamen were brought on board. The attempt was given up for the time being, with the determination to ship the men by the next steamer. In the meantime the Chinese Consul, Sit Muy Cook, took the merchants in hand, and gave them to understand that they must make no opposition to any attempt on the part of the city authorities to ship their sick friends to their native country. He gave all the assistance in his power, as did Frederick A. Bee, Vice-Consul, to Mr. Gibbs and the Health Officer, and the arrangements for shipping the men to-day were completed in secret. On Saturday Consul Cook visited the Smallpox Hospital, and told the unfortunate Chinamen there confined that they would be obliged to go home by the China to-day. All remonstrated against this compulsory departure, but they were informed that they must go, and that they would be sent to the hospital at Canton, where they would be cared for. During the past few days the Chinese Consul, assisted by Officers Avan and Hogue, has been trying to discover any other cases of disease among the Chinese population that may be considered to be leprosy, and last night two were found. One man was found on Pacific street and one on Washington street. Both men were taken charge of by the officers, and were shipped to-day. Fifteen men were sent from the Smallpox Hospital, and two found last night in Chinatown, making seventeen in all. Comfortable quarters were fitted up for them on the China, and they were taken on board quietly at 11:45 o'clock, just before the vessel sailed. None of the crew knew that the men taken on board were considered lepers. Each Chinaman was furnished with $10, blankets, and food for two days by the Chinese Consul, the city paying their passage-money, amounting to $33 per head. On the way down from the Hospital one of the Chinamen attempted to escape, and jumped from the covered wagon, taking part of the covering with him. He ran down Fifth street, but was caught and forced to go to the dock. Some of the Chinamen were very badly diseased, having lost portions of their feet, but the majority of them did not appear repulsive. One or two had badly marked faces, and some faces were ridged and seamed badly. They all appeared to take things philosophically when put on board the vessel, and at once began to make themselves comfortable. Those whose feet were in a bad condition were forced to put on shoes when they went on board, in order that no one might suspect that they were diseased. Just before the ship moved away from the wharf Capt. Lachlan assured Mr. Gibbs that the Chinamen would receive good care during the voyage.

TWO FUNERALS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 3.—In looking back along Life's path, the first face I remember is that of a tall girl. It was flushed with the roses of young womanhood, and the brown eyes shaded by clustering dark curls. My life had not yet touched the outer edge of my third summer; but I knew that that girl was a visitor, taking mother's place in directing household matters; and also that she was "Cousin Sarah." From then until now there has been no long period in which I have not seen that face, changing in all save its expression of love and confidence. No day has been so dark as to cloud it,—no misfortune so heavy as to crush the love and trust of that faithful heart. To-day I have stood beside an open coffin marked "Sarah Alexander—Aged 78"; and felt, as I placed my lips to those which for the first time made no response, that no falsehood, or impurity, or malice,—no song less sacred than one of David's Psalms,—had ever passed that portal.

The great business of her life was reading, hearing, studying, believing the Bible, and reducing to practice what seemed to her to be its teachings. Her place in the church, the prayer-meeting, the Missionary, Bible, and Temperance Society, was never vacant unless illness detained her. The yearly dues of each were paid before a new dress was considered; and she often made her fashionable friends blush by giving to the poor the funds they thought she should have spent in "something to wear."

A Calvinist of Calvinists, she was not one of those—if there are any such—who take pleasure in thinking that "God shall rain snares, fire and brimstone, a horrible tempest, upon the wicked"; but, believing it, she sought constantly to have all men get out of the way of the storm by taking shelter under the shadow of that "Great Rock in a weary land" in which she herself found rest and an assurance of safety. To her mind, a desecration of the Sabbath was a catastrophe more to be dreaded than fire or flood; and the intensity of her convictions made her an ever-wakeful conscience to herself and all around her. As people seldom love those who remind them of wrong-doing, it was her lot to inspire more respect than affection. Gentle and considerate, her reproof was generally given by example rather than precept; but she had "the soul of a hermit," and, had she been a Catholic, would have spent her life in a cloister, where, alone, one can be better than the average mortal without wounding and offending him.

So I was not surprised, after her exemplary life, her over sixty years of church-membership and unwearied well-doing, to see a first-class machine-preacher stand by her coffin and lay out the ground-plan of a discourse as straight and square as a checker-board; then build it up until it resembled nothing but a gross of matches of the square-block variety; each division exactly like every other one, and all carefully and squarely divided from all the others; the whole quite harmless in appearance, but smelling of brimstone, and liable to get into a blaze with a little friction.

He did not tell us that anybody would get burned up forever and ever; but he did tell us for certain, as proved by his experience, that all Christians die happy,—are calm and resigned to death; and that nobody else is. Other folks may get up a pretense of resignation but there is nothing genuine about it. In other words, all men, save Christians, die on the stage, acting a part for the express purpose of going out in glory and deceiving the survivors. Of the person whose death furnished the occasion of this rhetorical display, he left us to understand that "least said is soonest mended."

This was magnanimous,—for she who had deprived herself of the luxuries of life, and sometimes even of its comforts, to support the Church, and the institutions which manufacture barrel-organs to grind out discourses of this kind, might well be held up as an example of misdirected zeal; and any one who had done anything toward keeping up the supply of preachers who come out of theological shops like bits of terra-cotta cornice, all fitted to their places, may be thankful to escape notice of the men they have injured.

While listening to this man's address, I thought of that late funeral in Washington, when Ingersoll, from a bursting heart, pronounced his eulogy over the body of his brother; and wondered how much this kind of talk has to do with producing that kind of men.

Is it strange that men should conclude a system false which is so often supported by falsehood? If history can settle anything, it has decided that sincerity is no evidence of correctness in belief; that all religions have furnished a long list of martyrs; and that Pagans, Brahmins, Buddhists, Atheists, have met death as calmly, resignedly, earnestly, as any Christian possibly can. What Christian has ever looked longer and more placidly into the face of death than Harriet Martineau?—and she is but one of thousands who had never known, or had renounced, Christianity, and who have gone to take their places

In the chambers of the silent halls of Death,
As one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him
And lies down to pleasant dreams.

Does Christianity really need to be propped by this old, rotten falsehood that only the Christian meets death calmly?

Does it need to keep up the old Jewish idea of an exclusive proprietorship in the Deity? Have we got the Creator of the Universe walled up in our little pen, so that none of His children can get access to Him except through our gateway? Has the Good Shepherd no sheep outside of the Christian fold? Does not His spiritual, as well as His physical, sun shine upon all? Do not people in all lands lift up their hands to Him?

Can any dungeon of despair, any cloud of unbelief, separate the earnest, inquiring soul from its Father and its God? Does He who goeth out into the wilderness after the lost sheep always drive him up, put him into our pen, and call upon us to register his return? Does He ever damn truthful, gentle, manly men, who, like Christ, have been doing good to the race, comforting the afflicted, teaching the ignorant, feeding the poor?

I should not like to think that such a thing could possibly be; and, if Robert Ingersoll told the truth—as I doubt not he did—over the dead body of his brother, I believe that he and my Orthodox friend are both safe in that Land where there is work, and growth, and an ever-expanding vision.

Truthful, gentle, manly men are not so plentiful that God can afford to hand one of them over to Satan as his property. Good men are not made for the waste-basket of the Universe; and He who ordered the fragments of loaves and fishes to be gathered, "that nothing be lost," will never suffer the loss of one good impulse, one aspiration after truth.

Nothing good, or true, or pure ever can go into the place of loss; and, by the time you take all the good out of a soul like that of Ebon Ingersoll, there is not enough left to be worth continuing in any separate existence. Nothing but God's grace can make any man a good brother, or father, or friend, or citizen; and that grace, which brings forth good deeds here, will be sure to blossom into glory hereafter. And, so far from Christianity begging a right to life through false claims, let her rather rejoice that her God has not left Himself without a witness in all lands and all ages,—a witness which, in spite of creeds and combinations, takes the individual soul and stamps it as divine, in that unfaltering trust with which it steps out into the great unknown to meet its origin, its kindred divinity.

As our friend and cousin would have had a larger life and more love with a broader creed; as her life would have furnished material with which "to point a moral and adorn a tale" if she had saved the income which died with her, and made a bequest to the Church or some charity, instead of distributing her gifts and alms as she went along: so Ingersoll's life might have left a much better and more enduring impress if he had taken his ideas of Christianity from the fountain-head, and not from those muddy streams of Apostolic succession through which it has come down to us. But she, with the narrow creed, and he, with no creed at all, inasmuch as they were both engaged in working works of righteousness here, shall be employed in like manner there, when the swaddling bands of the soul shall be removed, the clouds of doubt and darkness dispelled, and all shall walk in the light of God's presence, seen by eyes from which the earthly scales have fallen.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

"HONTEUSES."

An Incident in the French Chamber of Deputies.

Dispatch to London Times.

PARIS, May 25.—The great attraction of yesterday's sitting of the Chamber had been announced some days beforehand, and the lovers of scenes consequently collected in large numbers. M. Goblet, Under-Secretary for Justice, referring on Tuesday to the proposed prosecution of M. Paul de Cassagnac, described his newspaper attacks on the Government as *honteuses*, and M. de Cassagnac had given notice that he should ask for the withdrawal of that word. He accordingly did so, though not without a set speech, in which he complained of being prosecuted at a time when Communists were being pardoned, and charged M. Goblet with a design of dictating to the Judges who were trying him. M. Goblet, in reply, disclaimed any idea of personal reflection, and explained that a proposal by M. Talandier to suspend all prosecutions pending a new Press law had necessitated his showing why a Republican and Liberal Government asked for authority to prosecute in this case. At this point the first scene occurred:

M. Baudry d'Asson—Republican, yes; but Liberal, no.

The President (M. Gambetta)—Gentlemen, pray show a little liberalism towards those who are at the tribune.

M. Baudry d'Asson—We ask you to set us the example.

The President—I beg you not to give me lessons on liberalism; I have not to receive them from anybody.

M Baudry d'Asson—We have a right to give them.

The President—I call you to order.

M. Baudry d'Asson—I am proud of your call to order.

The President—I invite M. Baudry d'Asson to recognize the President's authority and withdraw what he has just said.

M. Baudry d'Asson—I do not withdraw it; I stand by it.

Here the President was about to put to the vote a censure on M. Baudry d'Asson, when the latter claimed to be first heard, but the President said he could not be heard unless he previously acknowledged the Presidential authority. Thereupon M. Baudry d'Asson said he did recognize the President's authority, while revolting at the partiality with which he had been called to order.

The President—You will force me to submit the censure, with temporary exclusion. [Ironical cheers from the Right. Cheers from the Left and Centre.]

M. de Cassagnac—You cannot.

The President—Yes I can. I declare the censure voted. Who took upon himself to laugh?

Several members of the Right, rising—All.

M. de Cassagnac—We have a right to do so.

The President—You have no right to laugh at a decision of the Chamber.

M. Haentjens—We must not laugh now.

M. Baudry d'Asson—Try to make us weep.

The President—Gentlemen, I appeal to your good faith. Do you refuse to allow your colleagues authority in matters of order? The minority and majority are equally interested in maintaining the influence and authority of the Chamber's decisions.

After this M. Goblet resumed his speech, stating that he had applied the term *honteuses* to the form of certain passages of the articles, that he had had no thought of prejudicing or coercing the Judges, and that certain expressions were beyond all bounds from the standpoint of personal courtesy. He spoke amid a running fire of interruptions from M. Baudry d'Asson and other Bonapartists. M. de Cassagnac thanked M. Goblet for his courteous explanation, and said that after the disclaimer of any intention to insult him the matter was at an end. After some taunts addressed to the Left on their liberalism in theory and despotism in practice, he said that M. Goblet having clearly withdrawn his words, he was satisfied. Here numerous Deputies on the Left said he had not withdrawn them.

M. de Cassagnac—Have you not withdrawn them, M. le Sous Secrétaire d'Etat?

M. Goblet—I have nothing to add to the explanations I have given.

M. de Cassagnac—The word *honteuses* has been uttered, and if there are men capable of tolerating it, I am not. Will M. Goblet tell me if I have correctly understood him?

The President—Nobody, still less a Minister, can be forced to reascend the tribune to give you what you call unequivocal satisfaction. After the honorable explanations exchanged, the Chamber cannot prolong the incident by encouraging what would be a personal quarrel.

M. de Septenville—M. Goblet has not withdrawn the word.

M. Granier de Cassagnac—"Il faut qu'il le retire, ou qu'il l'avale." [Uproar.]

M. Paul de Cassagnac—I cannot accept any ambiguity. The discussion has been a little warm owing to our common temperament.

Voices on the Left—Speak for yourself.

M. de Cassagnac—I shall speak for myself and for you also.

Voices on the Left—It is time to have an end of this.

M. de Cassagnac—It will end when, under the standing order which gives me a right to speak, I have obtained full satisfaction.

The President—I cannot allow it to be said that under the standing order you will not descend from the tribune until you are fully satisfied, because that would evidently be encroaching on the liberty and labors of the Chamber. You have stated your view of M. Goblet's words, and to go further would be giving the question a personal character.

M. de Cassagnac—As the President declares that it is a personal question, on which I have not to detain the Chamber, I descend from the tribune, impatient to know whether behind the Under-Secretary of State——

The President—Do not finish the sentence.

M. de Cassagnac— . . . . . there is a man of spirit. [Applause from several benches of the Right; murmurs from the Left.]

The President called M. de Cassagnac to order for his remark, and the Chamber at length proceeded with its ordinary business. M. Lockroy's interpellation on the amnesty was fixed for Thursday; M. Senard was elected a Vice-President, in the room of M. Albert Grevy, resigned; and a bill on remitting the duty on sugar used in making wine was considered.

There is nothing new in this scene for those familiar with Versailles amenities, and even the actors have almost been the same for two years. M. de Cassagnac and M. Baudry d'Asson since their entry into the Chamber have had the privilege of exasperating the Left, and they ascend the tribune with the consciousness of their provoking outbursts. Formerly M. Gambetta ascended it in his turn to revenge the attacks leveled at the Left; but he now presides over these stormy scenes, and he displayed yesterday a full sense of his responsibility and of the dignity of the Chamber. As for M. de Cassagnac, his complaint might have appeared legitimate had he not himself introduced a tone of extreme violence which political discussions had not previously reached. M. Goblet's explanation, moreover, was such as should have terminated the affair without straying into deplorable personalities. The Republicans, however, are ungrateful towards M. de Cassagnac in wanting to reduce him to silence or moderation. He is one of the most active founders of the Republic. If any party suffers from violence and threats, it is the Imperialist party. The Republic has in reality two kinds of supporters—those who like that form of government with the good and bad sides of its principle, and those who defend it, not from liking it, but from hatred of the Empire and fear of its return. Just as many say: "Rather the worst of Monarchies than the best of Republics," so as many say: "Rather the worst of Republics than the Empire." It cannot be denied that this hatred and fear of the Empire are greatly due to the provocative, threatening, and offensive attitude of some of the leaders of the Bonapartists, and that this attitude has driven many over to the Republic; so that when the Bonapartists, without exception, become moderate and dignified, the Republic will have really to practice the virtues which it claims in order to defend itself from the propaganda of the Imperialists.

Rightly or wrongly, the Empire is regarded as the inevitable heir of the Republic, if ever the Republic succumbs, but the injudicious violence of Bonapartists has only resulted in strengthening the attachment of hesitating adherents of the Republic, and scenes like that of yesterday will strengthen it. The Republicans, therefore, are undervaluing one of the chief sources of their success in striving to reduce M. de Cassagnac to moderation, for this would rally back to the Empire persons who have been alienated from it, and who very justly think that a party which shows itself so aggressive and violent when vanquished would become the worst of terrors when it regained power and could at length take the terrible revenge with which it threatens its adversaries.

M. de Cassagnac, at the close of the sitting, deputed MM. Mitchell and Klopstein to act as his seconds, while M. Goblet requested MM. Allain Targe and Feuillee to act for him; but these gentlemen, on conferring this afternoon, decided that there were no grounds for a duel.

POISONED WATER.

Portions of Boston and Its Suburbs Threatened—Vitriol in the Mystic's Feeders—Hundreds of Tons of the Caustic Acid Drained into Richardson's Pond—The Fish Killed.

By Telegraph to New York Herald.

BOSTON, June 6.—The recent wholesale slaughter of the "innocents" in a backwoods village in Vermont has sent a thrill of horror through New England, and perhaps the whole country. Its details and the causes leading directly and indirectly to it have been anxiously canvassed, not only in medical circles, but among the people at large. But the poisoned brook of Northern Vermont sinks into insignificance before the possibility of a much more serious catastrophe, which, from appearances, threatens portions of Boston and its outlying suburbs. It is reported to-day that Richardson's Pond, in North Woburn, has received a quantity of poisoned water from the Abajonah Creek, and that large quantities of dead fish have floated down, completely blocking the water service of several factories and lining the banks of the lake. Last Monday night the Merrimac Chemical Works, situated in North Woburn, were burned. During the progress of the fire about 500 tons of sulphuric acid, which had been manufactured, in addition to a large quantity of sulphur which was melted by the flames, was let loose and the larger part of it escaped into the brook near by. The fact was not noticed at the time, and it was only when the dead fish came floating down the stream that attention was called to the dangers which threatened every person who might in any way be compelled to use the water. The millrace at Richardson's factory was completely choked up by the poisoned denizens of the stream, and operations had to be suspended until they were removed. The Mystic Water Board, which supplies Charlestown and East Boston with water, receives some of its supplies from the pond and its tributaries, and the greatest anxiety prevails lest the poisonous matter may have been distributed through the pipes which serve these sections. There is one hope which comes from the results so far discovered, and that is that most of the fish seen dead were suckers, eels, and shiners, which would seem to indicate that the acid, being more dense than the water, sank to the bottom and killed those fish that live in the mud, and had but little or no effect on those that live nearer the surface, such as perch and pickerel.

The utmost consternation prevails in the districts which are supplied with water from the poisoned brook and the lake. An examination will at once be made to see if any portion of the deadly poison has found its way into the reservoir or supply pipes.

A visit was paid this afternoon by the New York *Herald* correspondent to the locality where the poisoned water was discovered. After a drive from Winchester the first stop was made at Ballard's Pond, the water in which was found clear and pure. Here also he met the Mystic Water Board, who had come out from Boston to investigate the matter. No dead fish were found here. The next halt was made at Richardson's sawmill, in North Woburn, which is run by water-power from Richardson's Pond, and which was stopped, owing to the fish clogging up the water-wheel. The waters of the pond, to all appearances, seemed as clear as usual, but countless dead fish—pickerel, perch, suckers, shiners, hornpouts, eel, and skivers—were floating on the surface of the water and lying upon the banks. The only live fish seen were two eels. Mr. Richardson was interviewed by the party, and states that when the Chemical Company poured acids or chemicals into the brook and it reached the pond there was always a strong smell, very much like that of vitriol. To-day the smell was the same, except that it was much stronger than ever before, while there was a thick scum on the water's surface.

The dead fish, he said, were floating on the water by thousands, and people took many away with wheelbarrows. The fish which clogged his water-wheel were mostly alive. He thought that they were seeking to get away from the strange element which enveloped them, and that only a few live fish and no dead ones got through the dam. The fish had the appearance of being somewhat eaten.

The investigating party next proceeded to the scene of the fire, where they were told that there was much less than 500 tons of the acid in the building. A gentleman connected with the works was very positive that nothing but vitriol was emptied into the brook, and says that no harm could possibly result from drinking water contaminated comparatively to a small extent with the acid. The water of the brook, however, showed plainly the contamination by the sulphuric acid, and was bitter to the taste. The brook is winding in its course, and flows through quite a stretch of low land before reaching the pond.

The Water Board rested their investigations at dark. Their theory is that vitriol is not a poisonous substance; that the dead fish are all confined to Richardson's Pond, and that as the reservoir is six or seven miles from the scene of the fire, and as water purifies itself, the effects of the sulphuric deluge will not be visible. In the country in and about Winchester and Woburn there is a constant succession of ponds and lakes, all of which are directly or indirectly tributary one to the other. Next below Richardson's Pond is Fry and Thompson's Pond, which, with Harry, Winter, and other ponds, find an outlet into Abbajonna River, which in turn empties into the Upper Mystic Lake. The water in the Mystic Reservoir is pumped from the lower lake. If many of the dead fish had gone below Richardson's Pond there might be cause for apprehension, as, to the minds of many, the results from any dead substance would be worse than from vitriol.

The Water Board do not drink the water, however, as do the people of Charlestown, Somerville, and East Boston, and how much soever they may be satisfied of the correctness of their theories the people of these sections are very apprehensive of serious results. A further investigation will be made to-morrow, and samples of the water in the reservoir and in the pipes will be carefully analyzed. The dead fish will be removed from the mill-race, and everything done that can be to allay the public panic.

NEW POST-ROUTES.

In the Western States and Territories.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—The South, in the new Post-Route bill, of course gets the lion's share. The following new routes, however, were established in the Western States and Territories:

COLORADO.

From Breckinridge, via the Blue River, to Hot Sulphur Springs;
From Lake City to Crested Rocks;
From Leadville to Crested Rocks;
From Hot Sulphur Springs to Eagle River;
From Alpine, via Hillerton and Chalk Creek, to Crested Buttes;
From Leadville to Adelaide;
From Zapata to Medano Springs;
From River Bend to Kuhn's Crossing;
From Hot Sulphur Springs to Breckinridge;
From Steamboat Springs to Hahn's Peak.

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

From Oakwood, via Estelline, to Goodwin;
From Julian to Watertown;
From Dahl to Grand Forks;
From Forest River to Walshville;
From Allentown to Ramsey;
From Watertown, via Grant Centre, to Inkpa City;
From Herman to Forestburg;
From Lost Lake, via Cameron, Herman, and Baders, to Oakwood.

ILLINOIS.

From Dahlgren, via Palo Alto, Taylor Hill, and Bladesville, to Benton;
From Dalgren, via Palo Alto, Knight's Prairie and Damell's, to Thompsonville;
From Keenville, via Aid, to Johnsonville;
From Carmi to School;
From Champaign to Urbana;
From Omaha to Elba;
From Farm Ridge to Grand Ridge;
From Utica to Waltham.

INDIANA.

From Dana to Quaker Hill;
From Round Grove to Remington;
From Shielville to Ekin;
From Centre Valley, via La Clair, to Hall;
From Corydon to Leavenworth.

KANSAS.

From Kinsley to Brown's Grove;
From Dodge City to Hill Grove;
From Grinnell to Cimarron;
From Bow Creek to Hunton;
From Arastelta to Aurora;
From Bacon to Vesper;
From Durham Park to Abilene;
From Herald to Haven;
From Wellington to Levy;
From London to Clear Water;
From Pride to Maherville;
From Keimfield to Ellis;
From Hogeman to Colorado Line;
From Ness to Vernon;
From Brown's Grove to Kinsley;
From Brown's Grove to Great Bend;
From Gourock's to Anthony;
From Ashland to County-Seat of Greeley County;
From Ashland to Nearby;
From Scullyville to Eufala, Indian Territory;
From Lacrosse, via West Point, Hampton, Elm Vale, Bright, and Spring Creek, to Wakeeny.
From London to Clearwater;
From Sidney to Vernon;
From Wellington to Glen Valley;
From Lenora to Sheridan;
From Rosetta to Pottersburg.

MICHIGAN.

From Bensonia to Wexford;
From Big Rapids, via Grant Centre, Knapp School-House, Emerald Lake, Chippewa Post-Office, and Fork, to Sherman City;
From Cheshire Centre to Bloomingdale Centre;
From Detroit to Del Ray;
From Little Traverse, via Pleasant View, Centre, Bliss, and Carp Lake, to Mackinaw City;
From Detroit to West End;
From Mt. Pleasant, via Rolland, to Blanchard;
From Mt. Pleasant, via Dall, to Winn;
From Ovid, via Elsie, Chapin, and Brant, to St. Charles;
From Green Oak to Kensington;
From Hazelton, via New Lothrop, Elk, and Layton Corners, to Chessanning.

MONTANA.

From Fort Logan, via Onondaga, to Unity;
From Virginia City, via Pullin Springs, to Home Park;
From Fort Logan to Fort Benton;
From Fort Belknap to Fort Benton;
From Boulder City to Gallatin.

MINNESOTA.

From Herman, via Tagus, to Orionville;
From Breckinridge, Minn., to Fort Pierre, Dak. Ter.;
From Kasson to Dexter;
From Warner, via Colfax, to Burbank;
From Good Thunder to St. James.

MISSOURI.

From Ironton, via Arcadia and Silver Mountain, to Frederickton;
From Darlington to Grant City.

NEBRASKA.

From Eagle to Palmyra;
From Hayes to Blair;
From Grand Island to New Helena;
From Dannebrog to Ord;
From Loup City to North Loup;
From Georgetown to Cedarville;
From Madison, via Clarion, Emerick, and Giles Creek, to Oakdale;
From O'Neill City, via McDonough Rancho, Pleasant Valley, Hynes, and Blackmore, to Keya Pa Hox;
From O'Neill City, via Curran and Eagle Creek, to Lavinia;
From O'Neill City, via Verdigris Bridge and Middle Branch, to O'Neill City;
From West Point to Gencoe;
From Chapman to Aurora.

OHIO.

From Bucyrus, via Sulphur Springs, to N. Washington;
From Bucyrus to Sulphur Springs.

WISCONSIN.

From Black Creek Station, via Appleton Roads, Cicero, Leisor, and Hartland, to Bonduel Post-Office and Shawano Mail-Route,—thence north and northeasterly to Pulcifer Post-Office, on the Oconto River, following the road known as the Oconto Road;
From Namure, via Rosiere and Forestville, to Ahnapee;
From Bashaw to Trout Brook;
From Naugurt to Hamburg;
From Warsaw to Antigo;
From Centralia, via Seneca and Company Farm, to Pittsville.

A Horrible Story from Mexico.

Logansport (Ind.) Journal.

A private letter from Col. T. H. Bringhurst, dated at Parral, Mexico, May 10, 1879, shows that the preparations for extensive and successful silver-mining operations are progressing very satisfactorily. In the letter the Colonel gives the following narration: "Last week, in Chihuahua, a woman went into a shoemaker's shop in front of his dwelling and was measured for a pair of shoes. The son of Crispin said to the woman: 'You have a very pretty foot.' 'Do you think so?' said she. He replied: 'Yes. That is the prettiest foot in Mexico.' The woman was to come back next day and leave $1, when the shoes were to be commenced. The shoemaker's wife, hearing all, said nothing. The next day the shoemaker was out when the women with the pretty foot called, according to agreement, and the wife got her into the back room and stabbed her to death. The wife then cut a steak out of the dead woman's leg and packed the body under the bed. The shoemaker came home and ate his dinner. The wife asked him he liked the meat. He answered that 'it was the best he had ever eaten. The wife then told him he had eaten a part of 'the prettiest leg in Mexico.' He asked her what she meant. She showed him the body under the bed, and made a dash at him with a knife, but he escaped and ran to the Palacio and told the Judge what had happened. The Judge summoned a guard of soldiers and went to the house. He asked the wife if she had committed the murder, and when she answered yes and attempted to justify the act, he ordered her to be shot on the spot by the soldiers, and his orders were promptly obeyed."

If you select good and healthy food for your family, you should look to the welfare of your baby. For all troubles of early childhood nothing is better than Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Transactions in Government Bonds—Foreign Exchange Dull.

Currency Going to the Country—The Stock Market.

The Produce Markets More Active, and Generally Stronger—Provisions Tending Upwards.

Oats Excited---Wheat, Corn, and Rye Higher.

FINANCIAL.

Dealers in Government bonds reported more activity in transactions. There were sales to country banks, who disposed of called 5-20s in exchange for 4 per cents. Prices were the same as Saturday. The advance of ⅛ in the New York quotation did not come soon enough to affect the Chicago market. The 4s were 102⅝ bid, and 102⅞@103⅛ asked. The 6s were 107¼, the 5s 103⅝, the 4½s 106⅛, and the currency 6s 123 bid. A circular recently issued by one of the New York Syndicates gives a list of the United States bonds to be redeemed before July 23. The total from this date is $284,329,050. Of this amount they estimate that about $100,000,000 have already been changed into 4 per cents, which leaves $184,000,000 yet to be reinvested. Transactions in refunding certificates covered the sales of some large lots. The prices paid were 102@102¼.

Foreign exchange was dull, and quotations were unchanged. In Chicago sterling grain-bills were 485½ for sixty-day bills and 487 for sight, and French were 519⅜ for sixty-day bills and 517½ for sight. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 487 and 489. In New York the actual rates were 487@487½ and 489. The posted rates for sterling were 488½@490. French bankers' bills were 515@512½.

Consols opened and closed at 97 7-16. The Bank of England gained $515,000 in bullion. Silver has declined again, and was quoted in London at 51⅜d per ounce. This course of prices confirms the view of the London *Times*, which, as reported by cable, said in its financial article of Saturday that "Speculation in silver has apparently run its course for the present. The recent buying has been mainly speculative, and the first attempt of speculators to test the market produced a reaction. If holders are able to draw back and await a better opportunity, the reaction may not be material at present. Thursday's relapse did not affect Mexican dollars, which are steady." The London *Times*, May 27, said:

> In addition to the gold expected from Australia and other parts it is not improbable that we may hear early next week that the rise in the exchange on London is favorable to the shipment of gold from the United States to Europe, thus realizing what has been expected for some time past would result from the inflation of the currency as a consequence of the way in which the resumption of specie payments has been brought about. The balance-sheets of the Bank of France have for some time past shown a stationary condition of the discount and loan business, and capital is so abundant that it is doubtful if the reduction in the rate to 2 per cent will result in any increase of business for the present. The circulation of the notes of this institution is now less than the cash reserve. In the case of the Bank of England, the amount of notes in circulation exceeds the cash reserve by ten millions. Much the same stagnation prevails both in Germany and Austria-Hungary, the discounting business of the banks no longer showing an increase, but remaining about stationary. The consequence of this universal cheapness of money is that the first-class Government stocks of the leading European Powers are being forced up to prices which have not been seen for years. The admission of the Austrian gold rente to a quotation on the London Stock Exchange has materially assisted the rise latterly of this security.

In a late number of the London *Economist* (high financial authority) we find the following on the subject of silver:

> The largest seller of silver is said to be Germany, and her stock is now pretty well known. America is not the large seller she was thought likely to be, nor have the fears of the Silver Committee been realized; on the contrary, the actual production of silver is falling off. Remove the bugbear of an endless unlimited supply and we are left to deal with Germany alone. Germany cannot deliver all its silver in one year, but it might give three or four millions perhaps. India wants about four millions per annum for the next ten years. Let India go to Germany and say, I shall contract with you for the delivery of your whole stock of silver at such and such a price, and will pay you either in my Government paper or in gold, if the British Government will sanction my raising the money in London instead of Calcutta. This agreed, India would then bring out that silver and coin it on its own behalf to pay for its public works, and the burden weighing on the London silver market would be removed. Once remove silver from the reach of traders—merchants would then have recourse to the only other mode of laying down funds in India, namely, the Secretary of State's draft.

Chicago bankers report considerable shipments of currency to the country. There are no receipts at present of currency from New York. New York exchange is in good demand. Discounts are moderately active. Rates remain at 5@7 per cent on call, with loans on Government bonds at 4 per cent. Time loans range from 7@8 and 9@10 per cent. Bank clearings were $4,000,000.

There were sales of Cook County 5 per cents at 102¼ and interest.

Stocks were strong in quotations, and transactions, though not heavy, showed some improvement. Almost all the stocks called made gains in price. Northwest preferred went up 1, to 96⅛; Rock Island ⅜, to 139⅜. Erie passed up again above 28 to 28⅜, selling at 28¼, an advance for the day of ⅜. It was surmised from the reference to Erie in the stock report that the clique in charge were ready to sell. Wabash recovered 1⅛, to 37⅜, although the report of earnings shows a decrease for the fourth week of May of $14,805, and since Jan. 1 of $19[illegible]. Alton, with its increase of $25,000 for the fourth week of May, remains stationary at 83. C., C., C. & I. gained 1⅞, to 51⅜. The telegraph stocks were more active. Western Union went up from 113⅝ to 114⅝, and Atlantic & Pacific from 40 to 40⅝; Kansas Pacific dropped 1⅜, to 55; Michigan Central gained ⅜, to 78; St. Paul was active, and fluctuated only between 51⅛ and ⅜, closing at 51⅜. The coal stocks developed no special movement. Delaware & Hudson gained ⅛, to 48⅜; Lacawanna lost ⅜, to 59; and Jersey Central ⅛, to 51⅜.

Erie second 6s, gold, were again active, opening at 73⅛, rising to 73⅜, and closing at 73⅜.

Northwest gold bonds were 111⅛. St. Paul sinking-funds 108¼, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 5s 79½, ex-int.; Alton gold 6s 106@107, and Kansas & Texas firsts 68⅜, and the seconds 33½.

The following shows the earnings of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company for the fourth week in May:

1879	$124,241
1878	98,632
Increase	$55,609
From Jan. 1 to May 31:	
1879	$1,732,972
1878	1,644,438
Increase	$ 88,534

The gross earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad Company for the month ending May 31, 1879, were $116,949.75; same month last year, $189,480.82.

The gross earnings of the Wabash Railway Company are reported as follows:

	1878.	1879.	Decrease.
Fourth week of May	$ 131,480	$ 116,674	$ 14,805
Jan. 1 to May 31	1,855,730	1,658,857	196,873

Atchison shares on Friday advanced from 115⅜ to 116½; Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska from 128¼ to 130; Fort Scott & Gulf common from 11 to 11½; Republican Valley from 128 to 128½; Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska rights to new stock from 11 to 10⅜; Detroit, Lansing & Northern preferred at 97½; Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern at 25½.

The bullion mining stocks were active at both Boards in New York on Friday, Standard carrying off the palm at the Stock Exchange, and selling from 84½@35 to 30⅜ dividend on, and closing at 30⅜ ex-dividend of 50c per share. Homestake was less active but stronger, and after a decline of 1½ per cent from the highest price of the week showed a final gain of 1½ per cent. At the Mining Board the dealings in the better class of stocks were larger than they had been before, but in the majority of cases the highest prices of the week were not fully maintained, although the reactions did not exceed fractions of a dollar per share.

The following gives the fluctuations of the leading stocks:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Michigan Central	77⅝	78⅛	77⅝	78
Lake Shore	75	....	....	75⅛
C. & N. Western	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
Do preferred	95⅛	96⅛	....	96⅛
M. & St. Paul	51⅛	51⅜	51⅛	51⅜
Do preferred	90⅜	....	....	90⅜
C., R. I. & P.	139	....	....	139⅜
Union Pacific	75⅜	....	....	75
Erie	27⅝	28⅜	27⅝	28⅜
Wabash Railway	36⅞	38	36⅞	37⅜
Ohio & Miss	15⅜	....	....	15
C., C., C. & I.	49⅞	51⅜	49⅞	51⅜
H. & St. Jo.	21	22	21	21⅞
Do preferred	43⅜	44	43⅜	43⅜
Del. & Hudson	48⅜	....	....	48⅜
D., Lack. & West.	59⅜	[illegible]	59	59
N. J. Central	52	52⅜	51⅜	51⅜
Canada Southern	57	....	....	57
Mo., Kas. & Tex.	14⅜	....	....	14⅜
Kansas City & N.	15⅜	....	....	15⅜
Do preferred	41	....	....	40⅞
W. Union Tel.	113⅝	115⅛	113⅝	114⅛
C., C. & I. C.	7	....	....	7
Kansas Pacific	56⅛	....	....	55
St. L. & S. F.	9⅜	....	....	9⅜
Do preferred	11	....	....	11
Alton	83	....	....	83
Iron Mountain	26⅜	27	26⅜	27
Louisville & Nash.	55	55⅜	54⅜	55⅜
Atlantic & Pacific	40	....	....	40⅜

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s of '81	107¼	107⅜
U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int	103⅝	104
U. S. new 4½s, ex int	106⅛	106⅜
U. S. 4 per cent coupons	102⅝	103
U. S. currency 6s	123	....
Refunding certificates	101¾@102¼	

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	488½	490
Belgium	515	512½
France	515	512½
Switzerland	515	512½
Germany	95¼	96
Holland	40	40¼
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27⅜
Sweden	....	27⅜
Denmark	....	27⅜

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

Sterling	485½	487
Francs	519⅜	517½

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago Municipal 7s	*113	*113¼
Chicago Water loan 7s	*113¾	*114
Chicago Municipal 6s	*107½	*108
Chicago Water loan 6s	*108	*108½
Chicago Lincoln Park 7s	*104	*105
Chicago South Park 7s	*102½	*104½
Chicago West Park 7s	*104½	*105
Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip)	98½	99½
Cook County 7s	*113½	....
Cook County (short) 7s	*101½	*102½
Cook County 5s	*101½	*102½
City Railway (South Side)	167½	
City Railway (West Side)	175	
City Railway do 7 per cent certs	*106	*106½
City Railway (North Side)	120	125
City Railway (North Side) 7 p. c. bnds	*106½	*107
Chamber of Commerce	58	60

*And interest.

COIN QUOTATIONS.

Following are Chicago quotations for coins:

Trades	$	97½
Mexican (full weight)		85
Sovereigns		4.80
Napoleons		3.80
Twenty marks		4.70
Austrian florins (paper)		39
Five francs		85
Prussian thalers		65
Holland guelders	38½@	39
Kronors (Swedish)	25 @	25½
Mexican and S. American doubloons		15.50
Spanish doubloons		15.60

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104 Washington-st.,
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Money to loan, in sums to suit, at lowest rates on prime securities.

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Southwest corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.,
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Stocks bought and sold on margin by telegraph at N. Y. rates of Commission. Stock Lists on file and all information furnished on application.
Messrs. Saltonstall, Kidder & Trask, of our firm, are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

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BANKER AND BROKER,
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Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrants.
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UNION TRUST CO. BANK,
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RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS INTEREST ON SAME.
No notice required to draw money.
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WANTS CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY STOCK.
HAS FOR SALE,
WEST DIVISION RAILWAY STOCK.

IRA HOLMES,
GENERAL BROKER,
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Wants to Buy
THIRD NATIONAL BANK RECEIVER'S CERTIFICATES.
Has for Sale,
CITY SCRIP FOR 1878 TAXES.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
COR. STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.
Safe Deposit Department in the basement, entrance from Washington-st.
Buy and sell Governments, City and County Bonds.
Buy and sell Exchange on Great Britain and Europe.

We buy Called 5-20s and 10-40s, or convert them into the NEW U. S. 4 PER CENTS at the current market prices.
Draw STERLING BILLS at less than N. Y. quotations.
$40,000 choice 7 and 8 per cent County, Town, and School Bonds for sale.
PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
100 Washington-st.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Governments were strong.

Railroad bonds were firm.

State securities were dull.

The stock market was generally strong throughout the day. In early dealings speculation was quite active, and prices ⅛@2½c, the latter Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus & Indianapolis. During the afternoon the market became dull, but continued firm to the close, except for coal shares, which were slightly depressed, and show a decline of ⅛@¼c, Morris & Essex excepted, the latter advancing ⅜c; Western Union sold up from 113⅝ to 115⅛, but reacted to 114⅛; Wabash quite prominent in dealings, and rose from 36⅞ to 38, closing 37⅜.

Transactions were 158,000 shares,—31,000 Erie common, 2,000 preferred, 4,000 Lake Shore, 11,000 Wabash, 18,000 Northwestern common, 6,000 preferred, 10,000 St. Paul common, 2,500 preferred, 3,000 Lackawanna, 4,600 New Jersey Central, 2,500 Michigan Central, 3,000 St. Joseph, 25,000 Western Union, 5,000 Pacific Mail, 5,000 Louisville & Nashville, 5,000 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, and 2,000 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis.

Money market easy at 3@4 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3½@5.

Sterling exchange, 60 days, steady at 487½; sight, 489½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881	107⅜	New 4 per cent	102⅜
New 5s	103⅝	Currency 6s	121½
New 4½s	106⅜		

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	114⅛	St. Paul, pfd	90⅜
Quicksilver	15½	Wabash	37⅜
Quicksilver, pfd	36	Fort Wayne	109½
Pacific Mail	16¼	Terre Haute	11
Mariposa	106⅜	Terre Haute, pfd	20
Mariposa, pfd	107	Chicago & Alton	82⅜
Adams Express	105½	C. & Alton, pfd	111
Wells, Fargo & Co.	99	Ohio & Mississippi	15
American Express	46½	Del., L. & Western	58⅝
U. S. Express	43⅜	A. & P. Telegraph	40⅜
N. Y. Central	119⅜	C., B. & Q.	115⅛
Erie	28⅜	H. & St. Joe	22
Erie, pfd	52	H. & St. Joe, pfd	43⅜
Harlem	160	Canada Southern	56⅜
Michigan Central	77⅜	L. & Nashville	55⅜
Panama	148	Kansas Pacific	55
Union Pacific	74⅜	Kansas & Texas	14
Lake Shore	75⅜	St. L. & San Fran.	9⅜
Illinois Central	86	St. L. & S. F. pfd.	10½
Clev. & Pittsburg	96⅜	St. L. & S. F. 1st pfd.	32½
Northwestern	64⅜	St. L., K. C. & N'h'n	15
Northwestern, pfd	96⅜	St. L., K. C. & N. pfd	40½
C., C., C. & I.	51	Cent. Pac. bonds	112½
New Jersey Cent.	51½	Union Pac. bonds	112½
Rock Island	139⅜	U. P. Land-Grants	113⅜
St. Paul	51⅜	U. P. Sinking-F'ds	114½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	34	Virginia 6s, new	33
Tennessee 6s, new	31	Missouri	107½
Virginia 6s, old	31½		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	33½	Northern Belle	6⅜
Alta	10½	Ophir	37½
Belcher	5⅜	Overman	11⅜
Best & Belcher	20⅜	Raymond & Ely	4½
Bullion	11½	Savage	17
California	7	Sierra Nevada	56½
Chollar & Potosi	8⅜	Union Consolidat'd	97
Consol. Virginia	7	Yellow Jacket	21⅜
Crown Point	5⅜	Bodie	47
Eureka Consol	16	Potosi	7
Exchequer	11⅜	Imperial	2⅜
Gould & Curry	13	Martin White	6
Grand Prize	3⅜	Mono	12
H. & N.	18½	Independence	3
Julia Consolidated	4⅜	Consolidat'd Pacific	7½
Justice	4⅜	Leviathan	⅜
Mexican	44½		

The California Mining Company has declared a dividend of 50 cents.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9.—Sight exchange on New York, ⅛ premium.

Sterling exchange, 488½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 9.—Consols, 97 7-16.

United States Securities—Reading, 20½; Erie, 28½; preferred, 52.

United States Bonds—New 5s, 105⅝; 4½s, 108½; 4s, 105.

PARIS, June 9.—Rentes, 116f 95c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, June 9:

CITY PROPERTY.

Hirsch st, 366 ft e of California av, n f, 25x125¾ ft, dated May 15 (German Savings Bank to Carl Gutz)	$ 325
Miller st, 110 ft w of West Taylor st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated June 4 (Timothy Ward to Delia H. Molloy)	925
South Dearborn st, 224 ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x110 ft, dated June 4 (Henry C. Cass to William Watkins)	820
Rees st, e of North Halsted st, n f, 21 91-100x98 ft, improved, dated June 7 (William H. Smith to Mary J. Bigger)	600
Dearborn av, 65 ft s of Division st, e f, 15 x150 ft, dated June 9 (Elias T. Watkins to John N. Jewett)	2,500
Keenon st, 244 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 24 x100 ft, dated June 9 (S. L. Sharp to August Krack)	300
Julian st, 210 ft e of Wood st, n f, 24x 100 ft, dated June 9 (S. L. Sharp to Frederick Litzo)	300
Forest av, near Thirty-sixth st, e f, 33x 132⅜ ft, dated June 9 (John B. Doane to Carl Jeske)	1,310
Keith st, 342 ft s of West Chicago av, w f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated June 9 (Hans J. Amundson to John Nelson)	2,000
Evergreen st, 97 ft e w of Fowler st, s e f, 41 ft to alley, dated June 3 (John Nelson to Hans J. Amundson)	1,600
South Clark st, 301 ft s of Fourteenth st, w f, 50¼ ft to Fourth av, dated June 9 (G. P. Comstock to Moritz Lassig)	3,750
Southport av, 250 ft s of Belden av, e f, 25x128 ft, dated June 3 (Henry Sundmacher to August March)	600

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

State st, near Forty-fifth st, 25 acres, running w to Stewart av (except railroad), dated June 7 (Nimrod Lancaster to Albert Cooper)	$ 40,000
Laflin st, 194 ft n of Forty-eighth st, e f, 48x124 ft, dated May 5 (Edward Koch to John Stuber)	300

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for June delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Mess pork	$ 9.60	$9.72½
Lard	6.10	6.15
Shoulders, boxed	3.60	3.65
Short ribs, boxed	4.70	4.75
Whisky	1.04	1.04
Wheat	1.02¾	1.03¾
Corn	36	36⅜
Oats	33	35⅜
Rye	52½	53
Barley	65	65
Live hogs	3.40@3.70	3.40@3.70
Cattle	2.25@5.10	2.25@5.10

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, brls	11,864	5,779	9,178	6,595
Wheat, bu	114,145	29,356	43,588	137,273
Corn, bu	396,603	278,623	611,681	204,321
Oats, bu	55,878	55,792	51,312	33,331
Rye, bu	9,084	6,074	3,571	370
Barley, bu	2,100	3,620	6,300	2,830
Grass seed, lbs	11,845	25,531	7,509	27,632
F. seed, lbs	....	52,370	....	....
B. corn, lbs	25,520	....	800	15,190
C. meats, lbs	211,200	140,900	2,321,045	2,046,404
Beef, tcs	....	....	11	93
Beef, brls	....	....	8	....
Pork, brls	570	....	1,516	1,811
Lard, lbs	64,170	36,462	2,148,495	720,631
Tallow, lbs	44,811	15,740	23,700	....
Butter, lbs	322,674	240,058	331,355	179,865
D. hogs, No	....	16	....	....
Live hogs, No	8,491	17,416	7,908	7,282
Cattle, No	2,515	1,028	3,914	1,887
Sheep, No	307	367	152	218
Hides, lbs	212,411	155,015	46,550	73,590
Highwines, brls	100	50	50	1
Wool, lbs	337,136	245,752	173,394	233,192
Potatoes, bu	2,074	4,551	542	456
Coal, tons	13,591	16,512	1,854	359
Hay, tons	80	187	40	10
Lumber, m ft	10,603	5,680	3,008	2,371
Shingles, m	6,190	6,150	740	70
Salt, brls	688	146	2,802	2,280
Eggs, pkgs	872	578	175	308
Cheese, bxs	4,375	5,454	3,391	2,535
G. apples, brls	120	....	2	....
Beans, bu	....	91	342	26

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 4,140 bu wheat, 675 bu oats, 988 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars No. 1 winter wheat, 22 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected, 7 cars mixed, 20 cars No. 2 hard, 128 cars No. 2 spring, 138 cars No. 3 do, 34 cars rejected, 7 cars no grade (364 wheat); 6 cars yellow corn, 332 cars and 18,800 bu high mixed, 423 cars and 49,000 bu No. 2 corn, 5 cars new high mixed, 4 cars new do, 24 cars rejected (794 corn); 35 cars white oats, 33 cars and 1,200 bu No. 2 mixed, 10 cars rejected (78 oats); 10 cars No. 2 rye; 2 cars No. 3 barley. Total, (1,248 cars), 590,000 bu. Inspected out: 8,306 bu wheat, 382,766 bu corn, 12,548 bu oats, 11,169 bu rye, 3,335 bu barley.

The following statement shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city during last week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
By rail	59,724	316,279	1,045,918	518,597
By canal	....	28,601	....	....
To Buffalo	8,249	970,412	786,939	5,018
To Erie	505	23,000	84,300	....
To Ogdensburg	100	....	77,522	....
To Huron	....	....	36,000	100
To other U. S. ports	54	....	72,158	3,359
To Kingston	....	17,944	200,967	....
Totals	68,627	1,356,236	2,303,102	521,974
Taken for city	....	13,955	920	2,174

Also, 30,891 bu rye shipped by rail, 9,425 bu barley do, and 12,081 bu barley taken for city consumption.

The death of ex-Ald. G. T. Beebe, an old and highly-respected member of the Board of Trade, was announced on 'Change yesterday, and suitable resolutions adopted.

What was it the poet said? One touch of corn frost makes the shorts all skin——around to cover their contracts?

The leading produce markets were rather excited yesterday, and generally higher, which fact seemed to take many people by surprise. It had been widely thought probable that the advance in rail freights advertised to go into effect yesterday would result in a decline in cereals, if not in provisions, the cost of transportation being increased about 5c per 100 lbs, which makes 3c per bu on wheat. But the decline did not come. Possibly the argument was without force in the case of wheat, as that grain was already far above the shipping basis,—at least so far as the speculative grade was concerned. In other markets there were independent reasons for strength, but the freight argument was probably not so strong as on its face it appeared to be. The rates are undoubtedly higher on new business than they were last week, but a good deal of old business is not finished, and no one professes to be able to fix a limit to the volume of contracts yet outstanding on old rates. Cars were certainly quoted scarce yesterday, even to parties willing to pay the new rates.

The greatest excitement was in oats, which advanced 2¼c, and closed nearly 2c higher than on Saturday, being a change of 6@6½ per cent in prices. The unusual pressure can only be accounted for by remembering that a good many people who previously traded altogether in wheat have transferred their attention to oats and corn, since wheat was supposed to be controlled by Wall street capital. The oat deal has been a large one, and most of the new converts appear to have been sellers, under the belief that the market was unduly high in sympathy with wheat. They now have to fill,—that is, if they have not done so already. Wheat advanced ⅝c, most of the trading for next month being at about $1.00, which was ⅜c above Saturday's latest. It was stimulated by the private advices from England noting a better feeling there, with an improved demand. There were evidently a good many orders here, some of them sent last week, placing $1.00 as the limit of trade. Corn and rye advanced ½c, with a fair inquiry at the improvement. The temperature was a little higher, but far from being hot, and there was some disposition to regard the continuous cold weather as an augury of light crops, except in Minnesota wheat, and there was some talk of frost in corn. Provisions were strengthened by an improving export demand for meats.

Lake freights were steady on the basis of 1¾c for corn to Buffalo, and 2c for wheat to do. Rail freights were 15c per 100 lbs of grain to New York. Through freights to Liverpool were quoted at 42½c per 100 lbs, and to Antwerp at 53½c.

Jobbers of dry goods had nothing new to report. There was a satisfactory movement at thoroughly sustained prices. Groceries met with a good general demand, and were firm. Coffees continue in scanty supply, and, under a fair inquiry, the market is strong. Sugars were active. The dried-fruit trade remains quiet, with prices leaning in buyers' favor. Fish remained about steady, as last quoted. In the butter market there was a weak feeling, and prices of cheese also were being shaded, the offerings exceeding the trade requirements. There was a fair movement in oils at unchanged prices. The leather market was reported firm and advancing. Tobacco was quiet and firm. Coal was quoted as before.

Lumber was in good request at recent prices. The cargo offerings were abundant, and former figures were obtained, excepting perhaps for coarse mixed stuff. The reported shipments were again liberal, and showed that trade is large enough to compensate in a measure for the "low prices." Shingles and lath were steady. Wool, broom-corn, and hides were all quoted firm and higher. Wool and hides are somewhat excited and irregular, the demand for both being pressing. The rise in broom-corn seems to be occasioned by advices that less seed had been planted than in other years, joined to the fact that the stock is smaller than usual. Seeds were quiet. Potatoes were steady, except new, which weakened under larger receipts. Green fruits were rather quiet, and berries weakened, though the receipts were not very large.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	Week end'g June 7, 1879.	Week end'g May 31, 1879.	Week end'g June 1, 1878.
Flour, brls	118,465	101,500	83,561
Wheat, bu	1,481,263	1,743,007	1,306,627
Corn, bu	2,780,596	1,930,230	2,093,746
Oats, bu	13,951	29,150	87,083
Rye, bu	159,341	296,353	90,364
Barley, bu	......	1,820	13,658
Pork, brls	5,476	4,998	7,981
Lard, lbs	6,104,294	4,737,087	3,569,774
Bacon, lbs	11,029,318	9,432,698	8,628,647

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Received.	Shipped.
Chicago	114,145	43,588
Milwaukee	107,170	130,924
New York	178,000	282,000
Baltimore	18,500	69,000
Philadelphia	53,900	48,271
Total	471,715	573,783

GRAIN IN STORE IN NEW YORK.

The following table shows the stocks of grain in New York on the dates named:

	June 7, 1879.	May 31, 1879.	June 8, 1878.	June 9, 1877.
Wheat, bu	1,984,000	1,805,000	1,488,000	521,308
Corn, bu	744,000	467,000	617,000	620,643
Oats, bu	217,000	262,400	603,000	826,054
Rye, bu	119,000	97,100	149,000	206,845
Barley, bu	128,000	140,600	198,000	91,846

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

June 9.—Receipts—Flour, 16,584 brls; wheat, 177,500 bu; corn, 255,446 bu; oats, 74,100 bu; corn-meal, 240 pkgs; rye, 66,738 bu; barley, 550 bu; malt, 17,772 bu; pork, 6,999 brls; beef, 1,326 tcs; cut meats, 2,882 pkgs; lard, 4,872 tcs; whisky, 231 brls.

Exports—For forty-eight hours—Flour, 20,000 brls; wheat, 282,000 bu; corn, 196,000 bu; rye, 8,000 bu.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active and decidedly stronger. Hogs were steady, and Liverpool reported an advance of 3d in lard and 6d@1s per 112 lbs in meats. The foreign firmness also probably induced the sending of more buying orders, though that is a point about which little is usually known, except by the parties immediately concerned. There was undoubtedly more doing here for shipment than appeared on the surface. Some of the orders were probably limited below the views of holders. The local trading was in like manner limited in pork and in lard by the fact of light offerings, local holders being very strong.

MESS PORK—Advanced 10@12½c per brl, and closed about 10c higher than on Saturday. Sales were reported of 250 brls seller June at $9.70; 11,750 brls seller July at $9.70@9.80; 12,750 brls seller August at $9.82½@9.92½; and 2,250 brls seller September at $9.97½@10.02½. Total, 27,000 brls. The market closed steady at $9.70 for cash or seller June, $9.67½ for July, and $9.87½@9.90 for August. Old pork was scarce and nominal at $9.00@9.25. Prime mess pork was nominal at $9.00@9.50, and extra prime at $7.75@8.00.

LARD—Advanced 5@7½c per 100 lbs. Sales were reported of 500 tcs spot at $6.15; 8,000 tcs seller July at $6.17½@6.22½; and 5,500 tcs seller August at $6.27½@6.30. Total, 14,000 tcs. The market closed steady at $6.15@6.17½ for spot or seller June, $6.20@6.22½ for seller July, and $6.27½@6.30 for seller August.

MEATS—Advanced about 10c per 100 lbs under a fair inquiry for shipment, which stimulated a sharp demand for local futures. Sales were reported of 100 boxes shoulders on private terms; 2,950,000 lbs short ribs at $4.65@4.72½ seller July; $4.75@4.82½ seller August, and $4.92½ seller September; 1,250 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 7c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (20 lbs) at 6⅜c; 100 bxs long-cut hams and 100 bxs Staffordshire do, both on private terms. The following were the closing prices on the leading cuts:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose	$3.60	$4.65	$4.70	$4.85
Do, July	3.65	4.70	4.75	4.90
Do, August	3.75	4.80	4.85	5.00
Do, September	3.85	4.90	4.95	5.10
June, boxed	3.75	4.80	4.85	5.00

Long clears quoted at $4.57½ loose, and $4.72½ boxed; Cumberlands, 4⅜@5c boxed; long-cut hams, 8@8¼c; sweet-pickled hams, 7¼@7⅜c for 16 to 15 lb average; green hams, 7@7¼c for same averages; green shoulders, 3¼@3⅜c.

Bacon quoted at 4¼@4½c for shoulders, 5¼@5⅜c for short ribs, 5⅜@5½c for short clears, 8¼@9c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at $5.00@5.25 for No. 1 white, 4½@5c for good yellow, and 4¼@4½c for brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were firm and quiet at $9.00@9.25 for mess, $10.00@10.25 for extra mess, and $16.50@17.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 6@6⅛c for city and 5¾@6c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and firm. There was some inquiry by exporters, but they were not as anxious as last week. The local trading was moderate. Sales were reported of 50 brls winters at $6.20@6.25; 480 brls double extras at $4.00@5.00; 100 brls extras at $3.75; 100 brls superfines at $2.40; and 120 brls rye flour partly at $2.90. Total, 850 brls. The following was the nominal range of prices at the close:

Choice winters	$5.50	@6.25
Good to choice winters	4.75	@5.25
Fair to good winters	4.50	@4.75
Choice Minnesotas	4.50	@5.25
Fair to good Minnesotas	4.25	@4.75
Fair to good springs	3.75	@4.50
Low springs	2.50	@3.00
Patents	6.00	@8.00
Double extras, in sacks	3.75	@4.50
Export extras, in sacks	3.00	@4.00

BRAN—Was in large supply, and again weak, unless when offered on cars which were going through. Sales of these were 130 tons at $8.00@8.75 per ton. It was impossible to obtain transfers, and lots on track were confined to the local trade. We note sales of 120 cars on track at $7.25@7.50; and 20 tons switched at $7.60. Total, 270 tons.

CORN-MEAL—Was stronger. Sales were 10 tons coarse at $13.50 per ton on track; and 200 brls at $2.00.

SHORTS—Sale was made of 10 tons at $8.75.

SPRING WHEAT—Was moderately active, though the attendance at times was quite small, and the market was stronger. Next month's deliveries advanced ⅝c, and closed ⅜@1c above the latest quotation of Saturday, while this month improved ⅝c. The British markets were publicly announced to be slow, though steady; but some private advices noted an improved demand, with an upward tendency in prices, and smaller stocks. Wheat was firmly held in New York, and our receipts were smaller in volume than expected,—at least so far as inspection into store is concerned. The market here was started up early by a moderate order demand, which found little response from sellers. The offerings for July were light, but the resulting advance to $1.00 brought out several lots which had been held at that figure as a limit; and most of the trading was in the neighborhood of $1.00. There was little doing for this month's delivery. A few outstanding contracts were settled up, and the current arrivals of No. 2 were taken to fill June shorts; the market closed at $1.03¾. No. 3 was in fair demand, closing at 81¾c in ordinary houses. Seller July opened at 99⅜c, advanced to $1.00¼@1.00⅜, and closed at 99⅞c@$1.00. Seller August was quiet at 94@94¼c, closing at 94c. Seller the month was nearly nominal at $1.03@1.03¾, closing at $1.03¾. Spot sales were reported of 60,000 bu No. 2 at $1.03@1.03¾; 21,000 bu No. 3 at 81¾@82c; 1,200 bu rejected at 62@62¼c; 27,000 bu by sample at 64@88c. Total, 109,200 bu. Also, 800 bu No. 2 at $1.02½ to arrive this week.

OTHER WHEAT—Sales were 8,800 bu winter wheat at $1.04@1.09, the outside for Kansas-grown; 800 bu No. 2 Minnesota at $1.03¾; 3,200 bu mixed at 93c@$1.00; and 800 bu screenings at 50@54c per bu.

CORN—Was active and stronger. The market for this month advanced ⅜c, and closed ⅜c above ½c above the latest price of Saturday, while futures only closed about ⅜c higher. The British markets were firm, while New York noted a light inquiry, but our receipts were smaller than expected, and there were some fears expressed that the crop will be poor as a consequence of cold weather. The June shorts were quite active early in filling, and shippers were buying freely to fill freight room already contracted for, but were satisfied before the close of the session, and then held back for lower prices. There was a moderate inquiry for the more deferred futures, but buyers did not willingly concede the advance, and the later feeling was quiet. Seller June opened at 36⅛c, advanced to 36⅜c, and closed at 36⅜c. Seller July sold at 36⅞@37⅛c, closing at 37⅛@37⅜c. Seller August ranged at 37⅞@38⅜c, and September at 38⅜@38⅝c, the latter being about ⅜c above August. Cash No. 2 closed at 36⅜c bid. Spot sales were reported of 374,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 36⅛@36⅜c; 38,000 bu do (short receipts) at 36⅛@36⅜c; 5,800 bu high mixed at 37⅛c afloat; 2,000 bu white at 40@40⅛c; 400 bu new high mixed at 35⅛c; 4,800 bu new mixed at 34⅜c; 10,000 bu rejected at 34⅜c; 4,400 bu by sample on track at 33@40c; and 42,000 bu do at 37@40½c free on board cars. Total, 481,400 bu.

OATS—Were active and 1½@2c higher. The receipts since Saturday were only 78 cars. The market was much excited during the session, and rose rapidly under a general rush of shorts to cover. The latter seem to have got caught on all the deals. Towards the last the flurry subsided, and some thought the bulk of the deals out had been provided for. The trading in settlement was liberal, especially in July. Some operators were again betting on a short crop, and attributed the sharp advance to the "poor outlook" for oats in this State. Others laughed at the idea of a shortage in the West. New York rose in sympathy. Seller July opened early at 33⅜c, and rose to 35⅛c, closing at 35⅜c. Seller the month sold first at 34c and closed at about 35⅜c, with rumors of sales at 35⅜@35⅝c. August sold at 31⅞@32⅜c, and closed at the outside, and September closed at about 32c, selling first at 30⅜c. Cash No. 2 closed at 35@35⅛c. Samples were in light demand. No. 2 oats were put in store, as shippers could not get cars fast enough to have samples transferred. Cash sales were reported of 36,400 bu No. 2 at 34⅜@35c; 18,800 bu mixed by sample at 32@35c, and 9,000 bu white at 34⅜@35c, all on track; and 4,200 bu at 32@34⅜c, and 12,200 bu white at 35@36c, all free on board. Total, 75,400 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and firm, being about ½c higher. There was considerable inquiry, but the offerings were light. No. 2 fresh sold at 53c, and June was quoted at 52½@53c, and July at 54@54½c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 53c; 1,200 bu by sample at 53½@54c on track, and 800 bu at 54@54½c free on board. Total, 4,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and neglected. The offerings were small, and there seemed to be little inquiry. Consumers are buying from hand to mouth, and few sales are reported. No. 2 sold at 65c, and extra 3 was quoted at 50c. No. 3 at 39@40c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 65c; 400 bu by sample at 51c on track, and 800 bu at 46c delivered. Total, 1,600 bu.

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales 5,500 brls at $9.65@9.67½ for July and $9.70@9.72½ for August. Lard—1,750 tcs at $6.15@6.17½ for July and $6.25 for August. Short ribs—50,000 lbs at $4.60 seller July. Wheat—75,000 bu at 99⅜@99⅝c for July and 93⅞@93⅜c for August. Corn—610,000 bu at 35⅞@36c for June, 36⅞@36⅞c for July, 37⅜@37⅜c for August, and 38⅜@38⅜c for September. Oats—30,000 bu at 33⅜@33⅜c for July and 31⅛c for August.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was fairly active, sales being reported of 310,000 bu at $1.03¾ for June, $1.00@1.00⅛ for July, and 94⅛c for August.

Corn was active and firmer, sales being reported of 1,060,000 bu at 36⅜c for June, 37⅛@37⅜c for July, 38⅜@38⅜c for August, and 39⅛@39⅜c for September.

Oats were higher, sales being made of 160,000 bu at 35⅛@36c for July, 32⅜@33c for August, and 32c for September.

Mess pork was stronger, sales being reported of 9,750 brls at $9.77½@9.80 for July, $9.90@9.95 for August, and $10.05 for September.

Lard was firmer. Sales 1,000 tcs at $6.32½@6.35 for August. July was quoted at $6.22½.

Short ribs—250,000 lbs seller August at $4.82½@4.85.

LATER.

Wheat closed at $1.00⅛@1.00⅜ for July.

Corn sold at 37⅛c for July and 38⅜c for August.

Oats were strong at 36c for July and 32⅜c for August.

Provisions were firmer. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller July, at $9.82½ and 500 tcs lard, seller August, at $6.35.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was in good request and firm. Quotations are raised ¼@½c. The stock here is said to be 1,000 tons less than it was a year ago, and the acreage planted is supposed to be 20 per cent smaller than last spring:

Fine green carpet brush, ℔ lb	5¼@6
Green hurl	5¼@6
Red-tipped hurl	4½@5
Fine green, with hurl to work it	5 @5¼
Red-tipped do	4 @4¾
Inferior	3¼@3¾
Crooked	2 @3

BUTTER—The demand showed no improvement, and prices were again weak and unsettled. The large receipts and the depressed condition of the Eastern market give prices a downward look. We quote:

Creamery	14@17
Good to choice dairy	12@14
Medium	9@10
Inferior to common	4@ 7

BAGGING—Met with a fair seasonable demand, and prices were firm and steady:

Stark	23½	Burlaps, 4 bu	11@13
Brighton A	23	Do, 5 bu	12@14
Otter Creek	20¼	Gunnies, single	13@15
Lewiston	21½	Do, double	22@25
American	20½	Wool sacks	40@45

CHEESE—Was quoted as before. There was a moderate movement at the following range of prices:

Full cream, new	7 @7½
Part skim, new	5 @6
Full skim, new	3 @3¾
Low grades	1½@2

COAL—Prices were firm and unchanged. There was a fair demand at $4.50 for Lackawanna and Pittston, at $4.75 for Erie, and at $3.00@3.25 for Illinois.

EGGS—Were quoted at 10@10½c. The receipts are falling off, and the advent of hot weather increases the risk of shipping, and necessitates repacking here.

FISH—Remain steady. A fair business was in progress at the quotations given below:

No. 1 whitefish, ℔ ½-brl	$ 4.00@ 4.15
Family whitefish, ½-brl	1.80@ 1.90
Trout, ½-brl	3.60@ 3.75
Mackerel, extra-mess, ½-brl	12.25@12.50
No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25@10.50
No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00@ 7.25
No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50@ 5.75
No. 2 bay, ½-brl	4.50@ 4.75
Large family	4.50
Fat family, new, ½-brl	3.00@ 3.25
No. 1 bay, kits	1.00@ 1.25
Family kits	75@ 1.00
George's codfish, ℔ 100 lbs	4.75@ 5.00
Bank cod, ℔ 100 lbs	3.75@ 4.00
Compressed cod	6
Dressed cod	6¾@ 7
Labrador herring, split, brls	6.25
Labrador herring, round, brls	5.75@ 6.00
Labrador herring, round, ½-brls	3.50
Holland herring	1.25@ 1.30
Smoked halibut	11
Scaled herring, ℔ box	30@ 32
California salmon, brls	13.00
California salmon, ½-brls	6.75

FRUITS AND NUTS—Were quoted quiet, and most lines were easy. Stocks are full. We repeat our list:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 5 @ 6½
Figs, layers	14 @ 15
Turkish prunes	5¼@ 5⅜
French prunes, kegs	6⅜@ 8
French prunes, boxes	10 @ 15
Raisins, layers	1.55 @1.60
London layers	2.00 @2.10
Loose Muscatel	1.65 @1.70
Valencias, new	7⅜@ 7⅞
Zante currants	4 @ 4¼
Citron	14 @ 15

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	11 @ 14
Apples, evaporated	9½@ 10
Apples, New York and Michigan	3⅜@ 4½
Apples, Southern	3⅜@ 3½
Apples, Ohio	3⅜@ 3⅜
Peaches, unpared, halves	3⅜@ 4
Peaches, unpared, quarters	3⅜@ 3⅜
Raspberries	33 @ 34
Blackberries	5 @ 5½
Pitted cherries	22 @ 24

NUTS.

Filberts	9 @ 10
Almonds, Terragona	19 @ 20
Naples walnuts	12½@ 13½
Brazils	5 @ 6
Texas pecans	7 @ 7½
River pecans	5½@ 6
Wilmington peanuts, new	6 @ 6½
Tennessee peanuts, new	5 @ 5½
Virginia peanuts	6½@ 6⅜

GREEN FRUITS—Berries were not very plenty, but lower, being slow and poor. The offerings of Michigan fruit are increasing daily. Raspberries were also lower. Other fruits were steady:

Strawberries, ℔ case of 24 qts	$2.00@ 2.50
Do Michigan, ℔ case of 16 qts	2.00@ 2.50
Raspberries, ℔ case of 24 qts	3.00@ 3.50
Lemons, ℔ box	3.50@ 4.50
Oranges, ℔ box	5.50@ 6.50
Bananas, ℔ bunch	2.00@ 4.00
Cocoanuts, ℔ 100	4.00
Pineapples, ℔ doz	1.50@ 2.50

The Muskegon *Chronicle* reports: "Those best posted in the matter estimate that the strawberry crop within a region of five miles about Muskegon this year will be about 40,000 cases, or 20,000 bu, and that the product of the county will be near 30,000 bu, which is probably more than any other section of Michigan can boast, and they are not wild berries, either, as some of our exchanges have recently stated it, but are as fine a quality of cultivated strawberries as can be found anywhere in the Union, and though the product is now so great, not one-tenth of the strawberry lands are yet under cultivation. The raspberry crop this year will probably run as high as 5,000 bu, and in the district within a radius of five miles about the city there are 109 acres of grapevines which are loaded with bloom, and will produce probably 150 tons of as fine grapes as the country can produce this year."

GROCERIES—In this market there was fair activity, and prices were again quoted firm and steady as given below.

RICE.

Carolina	7 @ 8
Louisiana	6⅜@ 7⅜
Rangon, prime	7 @ 7⅜
Rangon, fair	6⅜@ 6⅜

COFFEE.

Mendaling, Java	28 @29
O. G. Java	24⅜@26
Costa Rica	18 @19
Choice to fancy Rio	16¼@17¼
Good to prime	15 @16
Common to fair	13¾@14¼
Roasting	11 @12

SUGARS.

Patent cut loaf	9⅜@ 9⅜
Crushed	9 @ 9⅜
Granulated	8⅜@ 8⅜
Powdered	8⅜@ 9
A standard	8⅜@ 8⅜
A No. 2	8 @ 8⅜
Extra C	7⅜@ 8
C No. 1	7⅜@ 7⅜
C No. 2	7⅜@ 7½
Yellow	7 @ 7⅜
New Orleans white, clarified	8⅜@ 8⅜
New Orleans prime to choice	7 @ 7⅜
New Orleans fully fair to prime	6⅜@ 6⅜
New Orleans fair	6½@ 6⅜

SIRUPS.

California sugar-loaf drips	35 @37
California silver drips	42 @44
New Orleans molasses, choice	41 @43
Do prime	38 @40
Fair	33 @36
Common	28 @29
Common molasses	27 @30
Black strap	23 @24

SPICES.

Allspice	18 @19
Cloves	45 @47
Cassia	24 @25
Pepper	14 @15
Nutmegs	85 @95
Calcutta ginger	7 @ 8

SOAPS.

True Blue	5 @ 5⅜
Blue lily	5 @ 5⅜
White lily	4⅜
Savon imperial	4⅜
German motled	5⅜@ 5½
Peach blossom	6

HAY—Was about 50c per ton lower. The shipping demand has slackened, and the local trade are supplied with loose hay. Following are the quotations:

No. 1 timothy	$10.50@11.00
No. 2 do	9.50@10.00
Mixed do	8.00@ 8.50
Upland prairie	8.00@ 8.50
No. 1	6.50@ 7.00
No. 2	6.00

HIDES—Were active and firmer. Dealers do not seem to agree on quotations. The market is reported strong in sympathy with Eastern markets, the receipts are light, and the stock here seems to be small and in few hands:

Light cured hides, ℔ lb	7⅜@ 8⅜
Heavy do, ℔ lb	7½
Damaged do, ℔ lb	6⅜
Calf, ℔ lb	10⅜@11
Deacons, ℔ lb	40 @50
Dry flint, ℔ lb, prime	14 @15
Dry flint, ℔ lb, damaged	11
Dry salted, ℔ lb	11 @12
Dry salted, ℔ lb, damaged	8
Green salted city butchers', cows, ℔ lb	8
Green salted city butchers', steers, ℔ lb	8⅜
Sheep pelts, wool estimated ℔ lb	30

OILS—Were unchanged. Trade continues fair. We quote:

Carbon, 110 degrees test	9
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test	11½
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test	15⅜
Carbon, Michigan legal test	18⅜
Elaine, 150 degrees test	18
Lard, extra	53
Lard, No. 1	49
Lard, No. 2	46
Linseed, raw	62
Linseed, boiled	67
Whale, winter bleached	50@ 53
Sperm	$1.20@1.25
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	70
Neatsfoot oil, extra	63
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	49
Bank oil	38
Straits	40
Turpentine	30½
Miners' oil, extra yellow	52
Miners' oil, white	55
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	12
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	11
Gasoline, 87 degrees	18
West Virginia, natural, 28 degrees	30
Natural, 30 degrees	25
Reduced, 28 degrees	15@ 18

POTATOES—New potatoes were more plenty, and easier at $5.00@5.50 per brl. Old peachblows were scarce and firm at 90c@$1.00 per bu. The frost last Friday night is said to have cut down the potato vines in the country adjacent to Chicago.

POULTRY—Chickens were in request, and steady. Other poultry was dull, and not very plenty:

Chickens, live, ℔ doz	$2.50@3.00
Spring chickens	2.00@2.25
Turkeys, live, ℔ lb	.06@ .08
Ducks, ℔ doz	2.00

SEEDS—Were quiet, clover and timothy being firmly held above the limits of buyers. Timothy was quoted at $1.60@1.70, and clover at $3.85. Hungarian and millet were dull, except choice lots, which were not plenty. Prices ranged from $1.00@1.25.

SALT—Was in good demand and steady. Dairy is active:

Fine salt, ℔ brl	$ 1.10
Coarse salt, ℔ brl	1.40
Dairy, ℔ brl, without bags	1.70
Dairy, ℔ brl, with bags	2.40
Ashton and Eureka dairy, ℔ sack	2.75@3.00

TEAS—Met with a good demand and were quoted firm as follows:

HYSON.		IMPERIAL.	
Common to fair	17@25	Common to fair	20@35
Superior to fine	28@38	Superior to fine	40@50
Extra fine to finest	40@50	Extra fine to finest	60@65
Choicest	55@65	JAPAN UNCOLORED.	
YOUNG HYSON.		Common to fair	18@35
Common to fair	17@28	Superior to fine	40@50
Superior to fine	30@40	Extra fine to finest	55@60
Extra fine to finest	50@60	OOLONG.	
Choicest	65@70	Common to fair	18@28
GUNPOWDER.		Superior to fine	30@40
Common to fair	20@30	Extra fine to finest	45@55
Superior to fine	35@45	Choicest	60@70
Extra fine to finest	50@60	SOUCHONG AND CONGO.	
Choicest	70@80	Superior to fine	28@40

WHISKY—Was less active at Saturday's advance. Sales were reported of 200 brls distillers' goods on the basis of $1.04 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Is active and firm. Eastern buyers are taking hold here and in the interior, and the market is advancing under a keen competition. Some dealers fear a reaction after wool begins to accumulate in the principal markets. Following are the quotations for consignments:

Washed fleece, medium	32@34
Washed fleece, fine, per lb	30@32
Medium unwashed	24@26
Fine do	18@21
Coarse do	20@23
Tub-washed, choice	35@37
Tub-washed, common to good	30@35
Colorado, medium to fine	20@22

LUMBER.

The cargo market was fairly active. About 30 boat loads were at the docks, and two-thirds of them were sold, chiefly in the forenoon. Considerable dry stuff was in the fleet. The better grades of inch were steady, and straight cargoes of Manistee or Ludington piece stuff brought $6.62½. Coarse cargoes were quoted a shade easier. Pickets sold at $6.00. Following are the quotations:

Choice dry strips and boards	@12.50
Choice green strips and boards	12.00 @13.00
Common inch, dry	8.00 @ 9.00
Medium inch, dry	9.50 @10.50
Medium, green	8.50 @ 9.50
Mill-run inch, good green	10.00 @12.00
Mill-run inch, No. 2 green	7.50 @ 8.00
Common inch, green	7.25 @7.50
Piece-stuff, green	6.25 @ 6.62½
Piece-stuff, dry	7.50 @ 8.00
Lath, green	1.10 @ 1.15
Lath, dry	1.25
Shingles, per m	1.42½@ 1.75

Sales include 204,000 ft common Muskegon inch stuff at $7.50, and 219,000 ft mill-run do inch at $12.00.

Also 156,000 ft Ludington piece stuff at $6.62½; 127,000 ft coarse, short piece stuff from White Lake at $6.25; 175,000 ft mill-run inch from do at $10.00; and 156,000 ft common boards and strips from Muskegon at $8.00. Also 300,000 No. 1 shingles at 65c.

The yard market was active and steady. The orders from the interior are said to be numerous, and the shipments continue large. Dry stuff is nominally quoted steady at the figures given below:

Third clear, 1¼@2 in	$27.00@28.00
Third clear, inch	25.00
First and clear dressed siding	15.50
First common dressed siding	13.50
Second common siding	11.50
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16.50
Box boards, A, 13 in. and upwards	30.00
Box boards, B, 13 in. and upwards	26.00
Box boards, C	16.00
A stock boards, 10@12 in., rough	24.00@28.00
B stock boards, 10@12 in	20.00@25.00
C stock boards, 10@12 in	16.00@17.00
D or common stock boards	12.00@13.00
Fencing, No. 1	9.50@10.00
Fencing, No. 2	8.25@ 8.50
Green, in.-stuff	9.00
Common boards	9.50@10.00
Cull boards	8.50@ 9.00
Dimension stuff	10.00@13.00
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	10.00@13.00
Joists and scantling, green	8.00
Culls, 2 in	7.00@ 8.00
Pickets, rough and select	8.00@11.00
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed	16.00@18.00
Lath, dry	1.50
Lath, green	1.35
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry	2.25
Shingles, standard	1.80@ 2.00
Shingles, No. 1	1.00@ 1.10

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 1,740 head; same time last week, 4,195 head; offered last week, 22,200 head. The arrivals, as will be seen, are less than half as large as for the corresponding two days of last week. It was fortunate for sellers that the supply was light, for there was not much activity in the demand from any source, and, with an average Monday's supply, it is more than likely that at least a part of last week's advance would have been lost. The advanced freight-rates which went into effect yesterday—now 45c per 100 lbs to New York—worked to the disadvantage of holders of fat cattle, but, by virtue of the small supply and firmer New York advices, they were enabled to close out at tolerably full prices. Native butchers' stuff and Texans were firm, the latter showing an advance of about 10c as compared with Saturday's prices. For the first time within a fortnight the yards were cleared of stock, and the market closed steady. Sales were reported at prices ranging from $2.25@2.50 for scrawny cows and inferior mixed lots to $4.90@5.10 for extra export beeves. Most of the trading, however, was at $2.75@3.30 for fair to good native butchers' stuff and through Texans, and at $4.00@4.85 for fair to extra steers.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$4.90@5.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	4.65@4.85
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@4.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.75@4.15
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.25@3.35
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.25@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.00
Veals, per 100 lbs	3.00@4.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
76	1,636	$5.10	17	1,230	$4.30
13	1,470	4.90	20	1,122	4.30
18	1,392	4.85	33 stillers	1,200	4.20
132	1,224	4.85	19	1,189	4.15
32	....	4.85	15	1,012	4.00
45	1,318	4.85	18	1,189	4.00
12	1,287	4.85	17 st'ck'rs	930	3.60
20	1,150	4.75	42 st'ck'rs	982	3.50
119	1,250	4.75	15 st'ck'rs	1,135	3.45
18	1,269	4.75	22 Texas	817	3.30
32	1,348	4.80	16 Texas	1,303	3.30
45	1,319	4.85	18 Texas	1,182	3.12½
11	1,432	4.75	23 Texas	804	2.90
17	1,322	4.60	21 Texas	849	2.90
21	1,314	4.60	24 Texas	716	2.75
31	1,305	4.60	63 Texas	851	2.90
29	1,180	4.55	43 Texas	790	2.70
34	1,422	4.50	16 st'ck'rs	744	2.90
44	1,045	4.42½	27 cows	752	2.25
15	1,151	4.40	17 cows	841	2.25
19	1,045	4.30	11 calves	160	5.15

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday, 20,703; same time last week, 23,757; official last week, 124,953. In values there was very little change from Saturday. The receipts were pretty full for the opening day, but there was a good general demand, and prices ruled fairly steady at $3.50@3.65 for common to prime bacon grades; at $3.40@3.60 for poor to good heavy packers; and at $3.50@3.70 for fair to extra heavy shippers. The quality was a good average, there being a liberal run of Missouri and Nebraska hogs, which were better than the general average. Excepting some late arrivals, all sold, and the market closed about steady.

All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
43	321	$3.70	25	267	$3.55
49	220	3.65	70	282	3.55
52	170	3.65	24	312	3.55
43	191	3.65	25	266	3.55
118	209	3.65	45	279	3.55
60	294	3.65	30	324	3.55
31	160	3.65	57	263	3.55
23	195	3.65	96	276	3.55
72	216	3.65	66	218	3.55
50	308	3.65	177	179	3.55
78	248	3.62½	122	246	3.55
131	206	3.62½	44	264	3.55
45	225	3.62½	44	175	3.55
27	182	3.62½	47	295	3.55
58	227	3.60	101	315	3.55
108	235	3.60	23	223	3.50
34	208	3.60	49	300	3.50
101	302	3.60	35	133	3.50
285	177	3.60	30	269	3.50
36	207	3.60	85	284	3.50
30	159	3.60	57	143	3.45
78	319	3.60	64	270	3.45
43	191	3.60	27	263	3.45
44	179	3.60	20	242	3.45
68	180	3.60	31	273	3.45
29	201	3.60	23	296	3.40
116	247	3.60	21	297	3.40
64	223	3.60	22	208	3.25
63	232	3.60	51	179	3.20
60	239	3.60	20	142	3.15
60	226	3.60	24	177	3.10
68	192	3.60	48	160	3.10
132	195	3.60	22	171	2.95
64	326	3.55	26	213	2.80
29	255	3.55			

SHEEP—Received, 532; same time last week, 1,081; official last week, 6,176. There was no noticeable change in prices. There was a fair inquiry, and sales were on a basis of $2.75@3.75 for poor to medium, and at $4.00@5.00 for good to choice grades per 100 lbs.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 9.—CATTLE—Receipts since and including Friday last, 3,910 head of through and 391 of local stock; total for the week ending this day, 5,644 head of through and 349 of local, against 6,163 through and 782 local the week before; the supply for this week's sales is about 25 loads, but trade is slow, and few buyers. Butchers generally bought heavy last week on the low prices, and don't want much this week; besides sellers are asking about 25c more; only two loads sold for shipment, the balance, six loads, to local butchers and retail trades; best, asked, $5.50; fair to good, $4.60@5.25; common, $4.00@4.30.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,890 head; total for the week, 15,895, against 12,485 the week before. Philadelphias, $3.70@3.75; Yorkers, $3.50@3.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,300 head; total for the week, 12,100, against 15,700 the week before; receipts light; prices 10@20c higher than last week.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 9.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,500; prices further advanced; market especially firm and active; extreme range, 8@10c; general sales 8¾@9¼c; about 15 car-loads Colorado and Montana steers, 8¾@9c; exporters used 550 fat steers at 9@9½c; shipments, 360 live; for the week, 860 live and 3,060 quarters.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,400; market firmer; small advance on sheep; poor to choice sheep, 4¼@5½c; lambs, 5@8c; shipments for the week, 1,530 live; sheep, 1,000 carcasses.

SWINE—Receipts, 12,500; none alive; nominal quotations, $3.60@3.90 per 100 lbs.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—BEEF CATTLE—Market slow and unchanged; very best, 5@5½c; first quality, 4@4½c; medium, 3¾@4c; ordinary, 3@3¼c; most sales, 4¼@4½c; receipts, 1,272; sales, 1,008.

SWINE—Supply equal to demand; trade fair; receipts, 6,454; quotations, 4¾@5¼c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 8,158; quotations, sheep, 3½@4½c; lambs, 4@6½c; market active.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—CATTLE—Shippers awaiting Eastern developments; good local demand for butchers' stock at previous prices; grass Texans wanted; no change of prices in any grade; receipts, 1,100; shipments, 300.

SHEEP—Better shipping demand; fair to good clipped, 3@3½c; choice, $3.60@3.70; receipts, 700; shipments, none.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, MO., June 9.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 287; shipments, 285; firmer; native shippers, $3.75@4.50; native stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.75; native cows, $1.50@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,042; shipments, 493; firm; good to choice, $3.15@3.20; common to fair, $3.00@3.10.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—HOGS—Demand fair; market firm; common, $2.60@3.60; light, $3.25@3.50; packing, $3.40@3.60; butchers', $3.60@3.65; receipts, 1,662; shipments, 1,310.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, June 9—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 8s 6d@10s 3d. Wheat—Winter, 8s 9d@9s 5d; spring, 7s 6d@8s 4d; white, 8s 4d@9s 1d; club, 9s 1d@9s 4d. Corn—4s 2d. Pork, 47s. Lard, 32s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 9—1 p. m.—Flour—Extra State, 11s. Wheat steady and in fair inquiry; red winter, 9s 1d; No. 3 spring, 7s 5d; No. 2 spring, 8s 5d. California unchanged. Corn quiet and steady.

4s 1½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn—Demand moderate. English markets quiet and steady. Lard 3d higher, at 32s 9d. Bacon in fair inquiry; firm; long clear, 6d higher, at 25s 9d; short clear 9d higher, at 26s 3d; Cumberlands 1s higher, at 25s. Western prime mess pork, 47s.

LIVERPOOL, June 9—1:30 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Lard 32s 9d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, June 9.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat steady. Corn unchanged. MARK LANE—Wheat quiet but steady. Corn firm. Cargoes off Coast—Wheat quieter; fair average red winter, 45s; fair average California, 41s 6d. Corn quieter; fair average American mixed, 21s 6d. Cargoes on Passage—Wheat slow; good shipping California wheat, just shipped, 44s 6d; nearly due, 44s 6d; fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 38s 6d. Country markets for wheat—English steady; French steady. Weather in England showery.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, June 9—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 8s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 8s 9d; spring, No. 1, 8s 4d; white, No. 1, 9s 1d; No. 2, 8s 4d; club, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 9s 1d. Corn, new, No. 1, 4s 2d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 47s. Lard, 32s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—COTTON—Steady at 7@7 1-16. Sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,000.

PROVISIONS—Lard—American, 32s 9d. Bacon—Long clear, 25s 9d.

TALLOW—33s 6d.

LINSEED OIL—28s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—22s 6d.

LONDON, June 9.—SUGAR—Spot, 22s 6d; afloat, 21s 6d.

REFINED PETROLEUM—6½d.

ANTWERP, June 9.—PETROLEUM—20⅜.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 9.—GRAIN—Wheat dealings to a more liberal aggregate, and generally indicative of a stronger range of values; export call good, but extreme views of holders of desirable qualities operated against activity; No. 3 spring in more request for shipment, and quoted up ½c bu; cable advices of a less satisfactory tenor; 13,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.05@1.06; a boat-load of Milwaukee at $1.06; 152,000 bu No. 3 spring at 90½@92c, mainly Milwaukee and Northwest at 92c. Corn more active, and quoted generally stronger; No. 2 a shade dearer; mixed Western, 41@44½c. Rye steadier, on a moderately active call. Oats freely dealt in and firmer; left off tamely and irregular; No. 2 Chicago afloat quoted at 40@40½c; do in store at 40c asked, and 38½c bid.

PROVISIONS—Hog products more active at higher prices, but closed weaker; mess for early delivery less sought, and quoted at $10.12½@10.25 for new; for forward delivery, market noted for mess more active at an advance, closing for June at $10.00@10.20; for July, $10.00@10.20. Cut meats in moderate request at former quotations. Bacon stronger, but quiet; long clear, $5.00. Western lard more freely dealt in for early delivery at higher prices; 1,760 tcs at $6.35@6.37½, closing at $6.35@6.37½; forward delivery closing weak for June at $6.35; July, $6.37½@6.40.

TALLOW—In fair request at easier prices; prime closed at 5 15-16c.

SUGARS—Raw moderately sought on a basis of 6¼@6 5-16c for fair, and 6⅝@6 7-16c for good refining Cuba; refined unchanged on a restricted movement.

WHISKY—50 brls at $1.06, and 50 brls at $1.06½; closing at $1.07 asked, and $1.06½ bid; showing a much stronger market.

FREIGHTS—Less activity; grain movement checked by a firmer range of wheat and corn values, and somewhat stronger views of ship owners; berth freights comparatively quiet; rates barely steady; through freight interests show less animation, though further important contracts for grain reported completed; for Liverpool, engagements by steam, 4,250 sacks flour and oatmeal, through freight, at 17s 6d@20s; from the West, through freight and forward shipment, further contracts for about 350,000 to 400,000 bu of grain, in good part corn from first hands, on private terms, quoted at equal to about 5d per bu, as ocean freight-rate, and other negotiations represented in progress, but impeded by representations of railway companies as to the extreme difficulty in getting to principal Western shipping points an adequate supply of suitable rolling stock; requirements of existing contracts reported as calling for all that can be provided up to the second or third week in July.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 9.—COTTON—Nominal at 13⅛@13¼c; futures easy; June, 13.03c; July, 13.10c; August, 13.28c; September, 12.97c; October, 11.94c; November, 11.39c.

FLOUR—A shade firmer; receipts, 17,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.40@3.75; common to good extra, $3.80@3.90; good to choice, $3.95@4.50; white wheat extra, $4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, $4.00@6.00; St. Louis, $3.80@6.00; Minnesota patent process, $6.00@7.65.

GRAIN—Wheat—Spring firm; winter a shade stronger; rejected spring, 73@74c; No. 4 do, 85c; No. 3 do, 90@95c; No. 2 do, $1.03; ungraded do, 83@93c; ungraded winter red, $1.11@1.16; No. 2 do, $1.17¼@1.18¼; ungraded amber, $1.15@1.16; No. 2 do, $1.15@1.16¼; No. 2 white, $1.14@1.14½; No. 1 do, $1.16@1.17. Rye—Demand active; No. 2 Western, 61½c. Barley—Market dull. Malt—Demand active. Corn quiet; receipts, 55,000 bu; ungraded, 41@44½c; No. 3, 40½@41c; steamer, 42½@43½c; No. 2, 45½@47c; low mixed, 48c; No. 2 white, 51@51½c; round yellow, 47c; steamer do, 43½c; yellow Western, 46@46½c. Oats weak; receipts, 74,000 bu; rejected No. 3, 38½c; do white, 39½c; No. 2, 40@40½c; No. 2 white, 41c; No. 1 white, 43@44c; mixed Western, 38@40c; white do, 40@43c.

HAY—Market dull; buyers' favor.

HOPS—Very firm; yearlings, 2@4c.

GROCERIES—Coffee nominally unchanged. Sugar quiet and unchanged; fair to good refining, 6¼@6 7-16c. Molasses—Market dull. Rice in fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; united, 68½c; crude, 6¼@7⅛c; refined, 7¾c bid.

TALLOW—Market easier at 5 15-16@6 1-16c.

RESIN—Steady.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 26¼@26½c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 10@13c.

PROVISIONS—Pork weak; new mess, $10.12½@10.25. Beef nominally unchanged. Cut meats quiet but firm; long clear middles, $5.00; short do, $5.75. Lard weak; prime steam, $6.35@6.37½.

BUTTER—Weaker; Western, 6@17c.

CHEESE—Market dull; Western, 3½@6½c.

WHISKY—Market dull at $1.06@1.06½.

STOCK OF GRAIN IN STORE JUNE 7—Wheat, 1,284,000 bu; corn, 744,000 bu; oats, 217,000 bu; barley, 128,000 bu; rye, 119,000 bu; peas, 15,000 bu; malt, 85,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 9.—The stock of grain in Milwaukee at the opening of business to-day is reported by the warehousemen as follows:

	1879.	1878.
WHEAT.		
No. 1 hard spring	43,414	10,244
No. 1 regular spring	....	111,878
No. 2 regular spring	1,239,871	78,687
No. 3 regular spring	152,582	51,116
No. 4 regular spring	29,318	....
Rejected	17,734	2,499
Special bin	18,420	139,516
Total	1,501,339	393,940
CORN.		
No. 2	53,453	38,264
New	....	12,041
Rejected	....	4,437
Total	53,453	55,742
OATS.		
No. 2	44,309	13,376
No. 2 white	543	....
Rejected	....	1,403
Total	44,852	14,779
BARLEY.		
No. 2	104,911	365,199
No. 3	16,803	8,233
Rejected	1,403	3,040
Special bin	7,443	6,072
Total	130,560	373,544
RYE.		
No. 1	13,087	13,098
No. 2	633	371
Rejected	385	....
Total	14,105	13,469

MILWAUKEE, June 9.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; opened ⅝c lower; closed quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.06½; No. 2 do, $1.00⅞; June, $1.00⅞; July, $1.00⅞; August, 94½c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 81½c; No. 4, 74½c; rejected, 64½c. Corn active and firm; No. 2, 36½c. Oats strong and higher; No. 2, 34½c. Rye excited and higher; No. 1, 54½@55c. Barley nominally unchanged; No. 2 spring, 65c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady. Mess pork quiet at $9.55 cash. Prime steam lard, $6.05.

HOGS—Dull and unchanged at $3.25@3.50.

FREIGHTS—Wheat, 2c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 8,500 bu; corn, 107,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 101,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 9.—FLOUR—Firm; Western superfine, $3.25@3.75; do extra, $4.25@5.00; do family, $5.25@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, $1.20@1.21; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, $1.17; June, $1.15@1.15¼; July, $1.12¾@1.13; August, $1.09⅞@1.09⅞; September, $1.09½@1.09⅞. Corn—Western firmer; Western mixed, spot and June, 44c; July, 44@44½c; August, 44⅜@44⅞c; September, 45¼@45⅜c; steamer, 42½c. Oats firm and higher; Western white, 38@39c; do mixed, 36@38c; Pennsylvania, 39@40c. Rye quiet at 60@61c.

HAY—Dull; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $12.00@13.00.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Mess pork, $10.75. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 3¾c; clear rib sides, 4¾c; packed, 4⅛@5⅛c. Bacon—Shoulders, 4¾c; clear rib sides, 6c. Hams, 10½@11¼c. Lard—Refined in tierces, 7c.

BUTTER—Quiet; prime to choice Western packed, 12@14c.

EGGS—Firm and active at 13c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 6c; refined, 7⅛c.

COFFEE—Firm; Rio cargoes, 11@16c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.06.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steam steady and lower for grain; cotton, 3-16d; flour, 2s; grain, 4d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,332 brls; wheat, 20,200 bu; corn, 70,400 bu; oats, 9,249 bu; rye, 1,695 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 69,000 bu; corn, 116,500 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—FLOUR—In fair demand; Western supers, $3.50; Minnesota extra family, fair to choice, $4.50@5.00; Ohio family, good to fancy, $5.50@5.80; winter wheat patents, choice, $6.00; spring do, $6.12½@8.50. Rye flour firm at $3.00@3.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; No. 2 red, in elevator, $1.14¾; cargo lots, $1.15 free on board. Corn quiet; heated, on track, 25@31c; rejected do, 31@37c; steamer, 37@39c. Oats—Demand active; mixed Western, 36@37c; white do, 37½@38½c; choice and fancy, 39@40c.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess beef, $12.00. Hams—Smoked, $8.50@10.00; pickled, $7.25@8.25. Lard—Western, $6.25@6.50.

BUTTER—Nominal; creamery extras, 15@16c; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extras, 14@15c; Western Reserve extra, 9½@12c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 13c.

CHEESE—Firm; creamery, 7@7½c.

PETROLEUM—Market dull; refined, 7⅛c; crude, 7c.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western, $1.05.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,100 brls; wheat, 54,000 bu; corn, 172,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye, 1,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 48,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9.—FLOUR—Quiet and weak; supers, $4.00; XX, $4.90@5.00; XXX, $5.25@5.75; high grades, $5.85@6.37½. Corn steady at 50@56c. Oats—Market dull at 39@40c.

CORN-MEAL—Market dull at $2.75.

HAY—Dull and nominal; prime, $17.00; choice, $20.00@22.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand fair and market firm at $10.75@10.87½. Lard, tierce, $6.50@6.87½; kegs, $7.00@7.25. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, loose, 3⅛c; packed, 3¼c. Hams, sugar-cured, scarce and firm; canvased, 7¼@10¼c, as in size.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11@15c; jobbing, 11½@16c. Sugar steady; common to good common, 5½@5⅝c; fair to fully fair, 6⅛@6¼c; prime to choice, 6⅜c; yellow clarified, 6¾@7⅛c. Molasses in good demand at full prices; fermenting, 24@30c; common, 25c; fair, 28c; prime to choice, 32@35c. Rice steady at 6⅛@7¼c.

BRAN—Market dull at 77½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 9.—COTTON—Quiet but steady at 13c.

FLOUR—Strong and higher at $5.15@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat active, firm, and higher; prime to choice red, $1.11@1.13. Corn quiet at 38@38½c. Oats quiet and firm at 34@37c. Rye inactive at 58. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firm at $10.00. Lard in good demand; current make, $6.05, closing at $6.10 asked. Bulk meats active, firm, and higher; shoulders, $3.60 cash; $3.67½ buyer June; short ribs, $4.70 buyer June; $4.72½@4.75 seller July; $4.80@4.85 August; $5.00 September; short clear held at $4.95. Bacon strong at $4.12½, $5.25, and $5.50.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at $1.02.

BUTTER—In fair demand; fancy creamery weaker at 17@18c; choice Western Reserve, 12@13c; choice Central Ohio, 9@11c.

LINSEED OIL—Steady, with a fair demand, at 62c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 9.—FLOUR—Moderate demand; Western supers, $3.00@3.25; common extras, $3.75@4.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extras, $4.00@5.75; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $4.75@5.25; Illinois and Indiana, $5.00@6.00; St. Louis, $5.50@6.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, spring wheat, $6.50@8.50; winter wheat, $6.00@8.50.

GRAIN—Corn steady; mixed and yellow, 46½@48c; steamer, 46@46½. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No. 1 and extra white, 41@45c; No. 2 white, 40c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 37@38½c. Rye nominally unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,200 brls; corn, 48,000 bu; wheat, 3,900 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 9.—COTTON—Steady at 13c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; red and amber, $1.05@1.10. Corn firmer; white, 44c; mixed, 41c. Oats higher; white, 38c; mixed, 35c; Rye firm at 58c.

HAY—Steady, with a fair demand, at $9.00@12.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $10.25. Lard firm; choice leaf, tierce, 7½c; do keg, 8¼c. Bulk meats higher; shoulders, 3⅝c; clear rib, 4⅞@5c; clear, 5⅛@5⅛c for loose. Bacon higher; shoulders, 5⅛@5⅛c; clear rib, 5⅛@5½c; clear, 5⅝c for loose. Hams—Sugar-cured, strong at 9⅜@9½c.

WHISKY—Market dull at $1.02.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 9.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,025 brls; wheat, 179,028 bu; corn, 65,085 bu.

SHIPMENTS—By canal—Wheat, 54,400 bu; corn, 73,314 bu. By railroad—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu.

GRAIN—Wheat light inquiry and nominal quotations for spring; 2 cars white Michigan sold at $1.14. Corn dull and nominal; 40c for No 2 mixed Western. Oats firm; sales 1,000 bu Western at 37c. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

FREIGHTS—Canal firm; no charters; asking ¼c advance.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., June 9.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.10; amber Michigan, cash, $1.11½; July, $1.06½ asked; $1.06 bid; No. 2 red, cash, $1.12; June, $1.10⅞; $1.10¾ bid; July, $1.06 asked; $1.05⅞ bid; August, $1.02⅞; September, $1.02⅞. Corn quiet; No. 2, cash, 38⅜c; July, $1.08⅞ asked; $1.08⅞ bid. Oats firm; No. 2 cash, 35c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 39,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 9.—HOGS—Strong at $2.50@3.65; receipts, 2,800; shipments, 1,800.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, $1.07@1.08. Corn quiet at 36@36½c. Oats dull and nominal at 32@34c.

PROVISIONS—Shoulders, 3⅜@3½c; clear ribs, 4¾c. Lard, 6¼c. Hams, 8¼@8½c.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 9.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 4,555 bu; shipments, 5,453 bu; slow; No. 2 cash, $1.02; June, $1.02; No. 3 cash, 99c; June, 97½c. Corn—Receipts, 9,000 bu; shipments, 26,479 bu; firm; No. 2 cash, 31½c; June, 31½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 9.—FLOUR—Firm; good demand.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; extra, $1.10¾; No. 1 white, $1.10¼; June, $1.10¼; July, $1.08⅞; August, $1.05¼; milling No. 1, $1.07; amber, $1.08¼.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 42,756 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 24,203 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 9.—GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 Duluth spring, $1.05; No. 1 do held at $1.10. Corn steady; No. 2 Toledo, 46c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 9.—COTTON—Quiet; receipts, 127 bales; shipments, 803; stock, 9,810; sales unimportant; middling, 12⅛c.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., June 9.—PETROLEUM—Steady; standard white, 110 test, 7c.

PITTSBURG, June 9.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 88⅛c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 7⅛c, Philadelphia delivery.

OIL CITY, Pa., June 9.—PETROLEUM—The market opened active, with 68⅝c bid, advanced to 69⅜c, declined to 68⅛c, advanced and closed at 68⅛c bid; shipments, 58,000 brls, averaging 38,000; transactions, 200,000.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The package trade in cotton goods is moderate and prices remain very firm; prints in light demand; staple ginghams in fair request and firm; printed lawns doing well; dress goods quiet; men's wear woolens in steady request and firm; blankets moving fairly; silks advancing.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 9.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 12⅝c; low do, 12¼c; net receipts, 167 bales; gross, 196; exports to France, 4,328; sales, 250; stock, 40,983.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, June 9.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm at 24½c.

A Leaf of Secret History.

Washington Star.

A Southern Congressman is authority for the following statement: When the first veto of the Army bill was sent in by the President a joint caucus was called to discuss the situation. Senator Thurman made a speech in which he said that Congress must not adjourn without voting the supplies. Senator Voorhees then took the floor and made a terrific onslaught upon Senator Thurman, stating that it was owing to his advice that the extra session was rendered necessary, inasmuch as he carried the caucus held before the adjournment of the last Congress, in spite of the appeal of Senator Bayard. Senator Thurman made a reply, and said that the charge that he favored backing down came with a bad grace; that his political future depended more than any other one man's on the action of Congress; that he might be relegated to private life, and if he was he could pursue in peace his literary pursuits in the bosom of his family. In his further remarks he is said to have shown much feeling of the pathetic sort.

EUGENIE ELISA BURTON.

An Interview with the Child Who Tried to Murder a Family—Physically Deformed, and Destructive in Her Habits, but Modest and Winning in Demeanor.

New York Sun, June 4.

Eugenie Elisa Burton is not to be taken to the Catholic Orphan Asylum until Saturday. Mlle. de Wailly, the little mulatto girl's guardian, has asked for this postponement so that she can accompany Officer Chiardi, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, when he takes the little girl. She retains so much affection for the little girl that she desires to see what sort of a place she is to be taken to before she consents to part with her. Saturday is the only week-day upon which she is not busy teaching French to the Normal School students.

"Mlle. de Wailly's affection for the little girl astonishes me," said Justice Kilbreth yesterday. "After I had heard her story I wanted to lock the girl up until we decided what to do with her finally, but her guardian would not hear of it. She said rather than that, she would keep the child and make no further complaint. She seemed to want the little girl to lose no comforts or attention by the change, although it was impossible to keep her at home."

"What did you think of the child and of the story?" the Justice was asked.

"I think it altogether remarkable," Justice Kilbreth replied. "No one can doubt the sincerity of Mlle. de Wailly, and although the child is pretty and intelligent, she admits her guilt. It was very singular," the Justice added, "to notice the extreme politeness of the child when questioned about her crime. I asked her what she wanted to do to her guardian, and she replied with a courtesy, and in a low, sweet voice, 'I wanted to murder her, sir!' Then I asked her why she wanted to murder so kind a lady, and she replied with the same bow and winning manner, 'To get her property, sir.'"

At the office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children the case excites unusual interest. Its character places it out of the province of the Society, but Mr. Jenkins has interfered, because of the laudable desire of Mlle. de Wailly to have the child protected and cared for, and, if possible, cured of the strange mania that now governs her. It is quite possible that eventually Eugenie will be sent to a famous hospital for insane children, kept by a Dr. Willard, near Syracuse. Dr. Willard is a student of the philosophy of mental ailments, and, wherever it is possible, secures all cases that seem likely to throw light upon the subject or to develop novel bases for study. It is expected that the Doctor will want Eugenie in his asylum.

The officers of the Society are themselves closely watching Eugenie. Officer Chiardi—in whose charge she has been left by the Court—spent an hour with her yesterday. Mlle. de Wailly offers no obstacle to the fullest study of the case, although she seems astounded at the notoriety it has commanded. She keeps Eugenie locked in her apartments, so that the little girl has the freedom of the rooms, but cannot leave them. As a further safeguard, the child is kept clothed in ragged garments, in which it is not thought likely she would attempt to make her escape. At night she is locked in a room by herself. That there is a reason for this precaution may be perceived from the fact that the little girl now informs her guardian that she will not trust to her fingers next time she gets a chance to kill the various inmates of the house, but will "use a knife."

"I have not slept well," said the little girl in a matter-of-fact talk with Mlle. de Wailly's invalid sister; "I have not slept well or enjoyed what I have taken since I determined to kill you all."

Eugenie is not yet 9 years of age, and is not large for her age. She is about three feet and a half in hight, and appears to weigh about seventy-five or eighty pounds. Her body is broad and moderately well filled out with flesh. Her feet and hands are of ordinary proportions, and are not at all remarkable in form. Her face is quite pretty, although it is uncommonly large, because of its high, broad brow; and it is flatter, even, than African faces usually are. Its beauty lies in the effect of her soft, olive complexion, her deep black eyes and long black lashes, her infantile mouth and rounded chin, and the wealth of short ringlets in which her thick black hair is worn. She is otherwise peculiar, physically as well as mentally. She has a queer bump on the back of her head, large enough and sufficiently conspicuous to give her a deformed appearance behind. This malformation brings her skull to a blunt point at the base. She has a lump in her throat bigger than an ordinary "Adam's apple," which, it is unnecessary to say, the other female descendants of Eve are not possessed of. This formation has the appearance of a rough-cornered lump divided at the base into irregular dependencies like roots. The muscles of the neck stand out on each side of the "apple," and are very conspicuous and unnatural-looking. Eugenie is still further distinguished from the rest of her kind in having no teeth except the incisors in the front of each jaw. Besides these few, that look as any other person's do when her lips are parted, there are not only no other teeth, but there is no possibility that any will ever come. Her jaws are said to have no gums to hold them.

Eugenie, ordinarily, is a diffident child. She speaks so softly that it is almost impossible to hear what she says at a distance of five feet. The expression of her face is one of innocence and childish grace, and she shrinks back, bends her head, and toys childishly with her fingers in a way that is indescribably charming to the stranger, before whom she is sure to behave in that manner. But this is Eugenie's appearance and manner only before company, or when she has a special end to serve by good behavior. The condition to which she has reduced the carpets, the furniture, the ornaments,—in short, the entire contents of the house,—indicate a very different sort of child. She is possessed of a demon, if half that is told of her is true. To admire a thing with Eugenie is to long to destroy it. She admired a parlor table cover, and tore it into shreds. She was fascinated by the beauty of the embroidered piano-cloth, and spent hours tearing the golden hand-stitches off with her fingers. She bit the ivory keys of the instrument itself, nicked the costly china plaques that ornamented the room, rubbed the gilding from the base of the pier-glass, and tore off the ornaments of carved and molded wood that decked it. The ceramics from Paris that littered the mantel she broke. She hung on the pictures until they fell and were shattered on the floor. She tore the fringe and other upholsterings of the chairs and lounges, and spent hours in wearing out the heavy carpet of one of the rooms with the edges of the soles of her shoes. All these acts she confessed, and always explained that she committed them because the things were pretty and because she liked them. Whatever escaped this recognition of the beautiful fell a prey to her passion. Being told to clean the legs of a table, she cut the carpet into shreds while under that piece of furniture. Obliged to make up her own bed, when it seemed to her more just that her stepsister Dora should make it, she bit thirty-two mouthfuls out of the edges of the new and heavy counterpane. Once when a lock restrained her she smashed it. She perforated with a thousand toothmarks her guardian's new cloak, and carried her mouth full of pins to scratch the furniture with. She entertained an especial hatred for her stepsister Dora. She thought Dora the greatest obstacle in the way of her succession to the De Wailly's property. She says her mother put this in her head. Allowed to pursue her own childish fancy, she would have used Dora as a servant until she was ready to kill her.

Eugenie was washed and dressed for her interview with the officers of the society in whose care she is placed, yesterday. She wore a pretty cambric pinafore and white linen apron, and looked spotless and neat from head to foot. Mlle. de Wailly retired from the room. Eugenie clung to a table near her. Her face wore an expression of timid hesitancy when she raised her head in response to a question. The rest of the time she bowed her head, and throughout the interview her fingers clutched her dress on the table nervously.

"Did you want to kill the lady?" Officer Chiardi inquired. Eugenie said "Yes," in her softest voice. This voice would have been supposed to be hers by nature, had not the others in the house more than once caught her singing at the top of a voice that possessed the depth and force of a lusty young woman's.

"Did she not treat you well?" the officer asked.

"Yes, sir," said the girl.

"She never beat you?"

"No, sir," the girl replied.

"Why did you wish to kill her?"

"Because I wanted her property," the child replied,—this time with a voice full of confidence and earnestness.

"Do you still want to kill everybody in the house?" the officer asked.

"No," the girl replied. She made the same response when the question was narrowed from "everybody" to "anybody."

The interview was continued at great length, but her replies were all in monosyllables, and were to the effect that she did not care where she was sent as long as she did not return to her mother, who is a very bad woman. Her nervousness did not wear off, though she managed, with a little prompting, to show how she produced the choking sensation that formed part of the slow death she endeavored to bring upon her friends in the household. By way of illustrating this procedure, she pressed the thumb of her right hand into her throat by the side of her larynx, and clutched the other side of the windpipe with her fingers. She pressed one finger after another upon that member. The performance was mechanical, and only lasted thirty seconds at the farthest calculation.

Mlle. de Wailly says that she was so perplexed over her own mysterious illness and the ailments of her sister and adopted daughter, Dora, that she used every means to discover the source of the distemper. Thus it was that she was led to change the position of her bed in various ways, and it was while the bed was so placed that she could see from it into a looking-glass on the wall that she saw Eugenie lying at full length upon Dora's body inhaling her breath.

THE INGERSOLLS.

The Funeral of the Hon. Ebon C. Ingersoll.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—The sudden death on Friday evening of the Hon. E. C. Ingersoll was a great shock to this community, in which he had for so long lived, and among whom he had so many warm and devoted friends. He was a man of generous impulses, given to kindly deeds, and untiring in his efforts to make life only sunshine for those about him. Few appeals for charity were made to him in vain! His home was one of the happiest in Washington. He had a devoted wife, and lived amid luxury and comfort. There were three children, a son and two daughters, the latter adopted after the death of their father, his classmate, Col. Lawlor, who was killed at Shiloh. Mr. Ingersoll had a wonderful faculty for attaching children to him, and it was a common sight to see him the centre of a group of little ones, each eager to tell his or her story, certain of his sympathy in their joy or their sorrow. It augured well for the heart of the man that he could fasten to himself the love of innocent childhood, and so come from himself as to make them feel that he was one of them.

About nine years ago Mr. Ingersoll, determining to make Washington his permanent home, erected a fine residence for himself on K street, near Fourteenth—one in a block built by rich merchants and retired army and navy men, and almost adjoining the house in which for two years Senator and Mrs. Stanley Matthews resided. There the funeral took place yesterday evening at 4 o'clock, bringing together more of the distinguished men in Washington than any similar occasion since the famous Chase obsequies.

The afternoon was gloomy, the clouds hung dark and lowering, the rain fell, the heat was oppressive, but all of these circumstances did not keep away the crowd. Every part of the spacious rooms and hallway was filled by people who came to testify by their presence the love they bore the deceased. It was a funeral worthy of note. The significance attached to the absence of the clergy, who usually come to officiate at such sad times, gave it precedence in singularity over other funerals; the fact that it would be conducted by his brother, Col. Bob Ingersoll, made it of exceptional interest, and the presence of so many men of mark gave it distinction.

The coffin, covered with velvet and richly ornamented with silver, was placed midway between parlor and library. Its shape was hidden by a mat of flowers, on which were placed floral designs of the most unique character. Against the door-frame hung crosses, wreaths, stars, anchors, while on the mantels, piano, and tables were posed pillars and shafts, crowns and hearts. The air was oppressive with the odor of these funeral blossoms, and more than one lady had to be assisted from the room before the eulogy commenced. Near the coffin sat the family, and their grief was distressing. At a quarter to 5 Col. Robert Ingersoll rose from his chair, took his stand near the head of the casket, and in low tones announced that he had a few remarks to make. I never saw a man so altered. His face, that I last saw beaming with cheerfulness and good-fellowship, was pallid and sad, and his voice, usually so rich in volume, so powerful in its controlling influence, was broken, and seemed to well up through a sea of tears. He held the manuscript from which he read, and the quivering of its pages told plainly enough under what powerful emotion the reader labored. It was the most painful of sad scenes, and there were few dry eyes in that assemblage. I don't think I ever assisted at a funeral so impressive, so heart-appealing. The absence of the clergy awakened a sense of desolation. The wonderful eloquence of the gifted author aroused sentiments of enthusiasm for the genius capable of creating thoughts of such subtle, delicate perfection, and weaving them into sentences of such sublime beauty. And the sight of the flower-crowned coffin stimulated into activity all sorts of theories as to the possibilities and probabilities of the hereafter. When Col. Ingersoll concluded his eulogy, a shrill scream filled every one present with a sensation akin to horror, and gave quite a dramatic effect to the scene. It proceeded from the devoted daughter, whose overwrought feelings thus found vent, and who had swooned away. Previous to this the son had been carried from the room in a dead faint, so that the hour in the presence of "Death" was filled in with most distressing incidents.

The pall-bearers were Senators Blaine, Allison, Voorhees, David Davis, and Paddock, the Hon. James Garfield, Messrs. Stevenson, Ward, Lamon, and Jeremiah Wilson, Esq. The grief-stricken widow was supported by Col. Ingersoll, and she was followed by the son and daughters. The solemn cortege moved slowly to the beautiful Oak Hill Cemetery, where there was no service. The coffin was lowered slowly into the grave, fragrant flowers were cast in upon it, the dirt heaped over all, and the "last act" had been concluded!

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOS-PHITES

HEART DISEASE.

HALIFAX, Feb. 10, 1879.

Mr. James I. Fellows:

Dear Sir: In order that some other sufferer may be benefited, you are at liberty to give this letter publicity. In the winter of 1869 I was taken ill with Disease of the Heart, accompanied by violent palpitation, and from that time gradually became weaker, notwithstanding continued professional attendance, up to a few weeks ago, when your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites was recommended to me. The use of it during a very short time enabled me to resume my usual work; and now I am as well, fat and hearty as I could wish to be. Yours very truly,

W. FRANK COCHRAN.

The heart being a great muscular organ, requires vigorous nervous force to sustain it. As Fellows' Hypophosphites restores the nervous element, it will always strengthen the heart weakened through loss of this element. THE INVENTOR.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,
182 Fifth-av., New York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I. Is Life Worth Living?

By W. H. MALLOCK, Author of "The New Republic." Octavo, cloth, $1.50.

This is an entirely new work, and it should not be confused with the author's essay under a similar title published in the "Nineteenth Century." The book is of graver character and more definite purpose than anything he has yet written; but it is characterized by the same trenchant vivacious style, courage of opinion, and originality and daring of illustration that have made his previous essays so readable, forcible, and so suggestive.

A SELECTION FROM THE CONTENTS.

The New Import of the Question—The Prize of Life—Sociology as the Foundation of Morality—Goodness as Its Own Reward—Love as a Test of Goodness—Life as Its Own Reward—Superstition of Positivism—The Practical Prospect—The Logic of Scientific Negation—Morality and Natural Theism—The Human Race and Revelation—Universal History and the Claims of the Christian Church—Belief and Will.

II. The Round Trip,

By way of Panama through California, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, and Colorado, with notes on railroads, commerce, agriculture, mining, scenery, and people. By JOHN CODMAN. 12mo., cloth, $1.50.

The purpose of this book is to point out objects of interest not often "written up." The tourist starts upon the Trans-Continental trip with a library of illustrated guide books and some of which are indispensable; but in these he will obtain some information not to be acquired from such sources. If he pursues the route of the author (who has earned a reputation for accurate observation), he will find in his descriptions of nature, of society, and in the most recent and trustworthy statistics of commerce, and mining, and agriculture, subjects worthy of his investigation: while the reader who is obliged to stay at home cannot fail to transport himself in imagination to the scenes so graphically described.

III. Roman Days.

By the distinguished Swedish author, VIKTOR RYDBERG, author of "The Last Athenian"; translated by Alfred Corning Clark. 8vo., illustrated, cloth extra, about $2.

The volume embodies the results of careful historical studies, and gives some legendary matters not heretofore brought forward. The art criticisms are the work of a poet and scholar; the brief historical and topographical sketches those of a clear-headed philosopher and eager traveler, a quick observer, a man of general and thorough culture. The book is a picturesque mosaic of the many brilliant sober, gay, comic, dramatic, tragic, poetic, vulgar elements that make up the past history of that wonderful city and the physiognomy it bears to-day.

IV. A Bundle of Papers,

A series of essays and sketches, by a well-known litterateur, who writes under the pseudonym of PAUL SIEGVOLK. 12mo., cloth extra, about $1.25.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

I. The Great Fur Land;

Or, SKETCHES OF LIFE IN THE HUDSON BAY TERRITORY. By H. M. ROBINSON, formerly U. S. Assistant Consul at Manitoba, with numerous illustrations. Octavo, cloth, $1.75.

"Mr. Robinson's narrative exhibits a freshness and glow of delineation, founded on a certain novelty of adventure, which commands the attention of the reader and makes his story as attractive as a romance. . . . The author admirably succeeded in hitting off the peculiar features of forest life, and in following his graphic sketches the reader is almost made to feel the scent of the odorous woods and the breath of refreshing air from the breezy mountain tops."—New York Tribune.

II. Conversations on Art.

By THOMAS COUTURE. Translated by S. E. Stewart. With an introduction by R. Swain Gifford. Square 16mo., cloth extra, red edges, $1.25.

These conversations, by the painter of that famous work, "The Decadence of the Romans," are not only full of valuable suggestions and acute criticism, but are very witty and readable. The translation has been skillfully and delicately done.

"A work full of the vigor, the clearness, and the originality of the author, so stamped, in fact, with his individuality that those who know him recognize his peculiar expressions and his eccentricities of manner, and almost seem to see his familiar gestures through its pages.

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*₊*For sale by all booksellers, and sent postpaid on receipt of price by the Publishers.

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ROMAN DAYS.

By the distinguished Swedish author, VIKTOR RYDBERG, author of "The Last Athenian"; translated by Alfred Corning Clark. 8vo, with 12 plates, cloth extra, $2. The volume embodies the results of careful historical studies, and gives some legendary matters not heretofore brought forward. The art criticisms are the work of a poet and scholar; the brief historical and topographical sketches those of a clear-headed philosopher and eager traveler, a quick observer, a man of general and thorough culture. The book is a picturesque mosaic of the many brilliant, sober, gay, comic, dramatic, tragic, poetic, vulgar elements that make up the past history of that wonderful city and the physiognomy it bears to-day.

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New York to London direct.

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GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Railway Frost-Proof Tank Company held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in the City of Chicago on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1879, pursuant to a notice for that purpose duly served on all the stockholders of said Company, there was submitted a proposition, viz.: That the number of shares of capital stock to be 2,000 shares of the value of five ($5) dollars each, and thereby reducing the capital stock of said Company to the sum of $10,000. This proposition was submitted, and the capital stock was reduced to the said sum of $10,000 by more than two-thirds of all the votes represented by all the capital stock of said Company, and proper certificates have been duly filed for record in the office of the Secretary of State at Springfield, Ill., and in the office of Recorder of Deeds for Cook County, as required by law.

WM. M. VAN NORTWICK, Secretary.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	3:40 p m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	§ 7:15 a m
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	§ 7:15 a m
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	§ 7:15 a m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:30 a m
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
bLa Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bLa Crosse Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bWinona & New Ulm	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
bMarquette Express	§ 9:00 p m	* 6:45 a m
bLake Geneva Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:10 a m
bLake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:30 p m	*10:30 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & Mendota Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Nebraska & Kansas Express	* 9:45 a m	* 8:50 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 8:25 a m	* 1:35 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:35 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	§ 6:55 a m

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. City Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	7:50 a m	7:05 p m
Omaha Express	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
Leavenworth & Atchison Expr's	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	5:00 p m	10:20 a m
Night Express	10:00 p m	6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	6:55 a m	6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	8:40 a m	7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	12:20 p m	9:10 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	4:15 p m	1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	6:15 p m	4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	7:10 p m	6:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	*11:30 p m	*11:00 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	† 1:15 p m	†10:05 a m

*Saturdays and Thursdays only. †Sundays only.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 89 South Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Burlington } Fast Expr's	* 9:00 a m	* 3:30 p m
& Keokuk } Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Special (Sundays)	8:15 a m	8:30 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa Express	* 5:00 p m	* 7:45 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	* 4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	§ 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:15 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:35 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Tolono Passenger	* 4:30 p m	* 9:40 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Tolono only.
bOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. [illegible]

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

[illegible]

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

[illegible]

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville & Florida Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO CURE! NO PAY! DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

[illegible]

Dr. A. G. OLIN, [illegible]

[illegible]

DR. HENDERSON, 171 E. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

[illegible]

THE COURTS.

Important Decision Relating to the Assignment of Agreements.

Trouble Between the Partners in a Commercial "Bucket Shop."

Ex-Postmaster McArthur's Deposits in the Defunct Cook County National Bank.

New Suits, Judgments, Confessions, Divorces, Etc.

Judge McAllister yesterday filed an opinion in the case of Clark vs. Blewett, containing a question of some importance. The Judge said:

The facts are contained in an agreed case. Upon a lease under seal the landlord by indorsement not under seal for a valuable consideration transferred nine monthly installments of $25 each to thereafter come due to plaintiffs. The tenant (defendant), on being told of it, replied that it made no difference to him, that he would as soon pay his rent to plaintiffs as to his landlord, and when the next installment came due he paid it to plaintiffs, the assignees. But on being notified by his landlord not to pay any more to assignees he refused to pay the latter, and did, in fact, pay it to the former, and the assignees brought this suit for the month's rent. The assignment, though not under seal, passed the equitable title to the rent to the plaintiffs, and defendant, after having been notified of it, was not justifiable in paying these installments to the lessor. (Taylor's, Landlord and Tenant, Sec. 428.) But the question is, Can the assignees maintain suit in their own name? In such cases of an equitable assignment the rule is that the suit at law must always be brought in the name of the assignor, unless the debtor has promised to pay the assignee. If the debtor has assented to the assignment, and expressly promised to pay the assignee, the action may be brought in the name of the assignee. The obligor in a bond may be sued in assumpsit upon a promise to perform, made by him to an assignee thereof, and the assignee may bring the action in his own name. (Chitty on Contracts, 133.) The promise of the debtor to pay the assignee may be inferred from the circumstances and acts of the parties. When the transfer or assignment was made, the lessor told defendant that he must pay the next nine monthly installments to the plaintiff, and defendant replied: "It makes no difference to me. I'd just as soon pay my rent to them as to you," and thereafter paid the next installment to plaintiffs. This, I think, is sufficient to warrant the inference of an express promise by defendant to pay the installments in question to the plaintiffs. The finding will be for the plaintiffs, damages $75, for which judgment will be entered.

THE CHICAGO GRAIN & PROVISION EXCHANGE.

Talcott Ormsbee, Henry R. Green, Jr., and the Chicago Grain & Provision Exchange filed a bill yesterday in the Circuit Court against Charles T. Doxey to prevent him from carrying out a threat of closing up the Company's business. They state that in January last Ormsbee, Green, and Doxey associated themselves together in the business of buying and selling grain, provisions, etc., Ormsbee and Green furnishing experience, and Doxey capital. They soon after obtained a charter, under the name of the Chicago Grain & Provision Exchange, and Doxey was elected President and Treasurer, Ormsbee Vice-President, and Green Secretary. Doxey was to receive no interest on his loan, but was to get a larger share of the profits, and the others were to have salaries for their services. Business was opened, and it proved so profitable that the Company has not required the loan advanced by Doxey, and has a good round sum in the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Doxey, contrary to agreement, did not deposit the sum received as Treasurer in the bank in the name of the Exchange, but to his own order as Treasurer, and he has drawn out again all but $4,000 of the amount advanced by him. Recently Ormbee and Green have been depositing the Company's money themselves in the name of the Company, with the understanding that it should not be drawn except on the signature of at least two Directors. Doxey has lately discovered that the business is exceedingly prosperous and remunerative, and has been making various attempts to get control of the corporation. Last Saturday he gave out that he had arranged with the Canadian Bank of Commerce so that the Company's funds could not be withdrawn without his consent. The complainants charge that if Doxey should succeed in doing as he wishes, it would break up the business of the Exchange, and not only damage them, but incommode and injure the many customers of the corporation. They therefore asked that Doxey should be restrained from interfering with the money belonging to the Company in the Bank of Commerce or with the business of the Company, other than in its ordinary and usual course of business as heretofore carried on. The injunction was granted by Judge Farwell under a bond for $1,000.

THE COOK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.

Judges Harlan, Drummond, and Blodgett sat together yesterday morning to hear the argument on the demurrer in the case of the United States vs. The Cook County National Bank. McArthur, when Postmaster, as is well known, deposited the Post-Office funds in this bank, and when it failed he had about $20,000 there. The Government subsequently sold the bonds of the bank on deposit at Washington to secure the bank's notes, and reimbursed itself, and still had a surplus remaining. The question raised by the pleadings was whether this surplus should be appropriated to the debt the bank owed the Government or whether it belonged to the general creditors of the bank. There is a provision made by the Banking law as to the manner in which the funds of an insolvent bank shall be distributed, and the point was whether the law of 1797, which declared that, in cases of insolvency or bakruptcy, where there was a debt due from the insolvent to the Government, that the latter should have priority over the other creditors,—whether that law of 1797 was repealed by the National Banking law, which provided the manner in which the assets of a National bank should be distributed.

The question has been decided different ways by different Attorney Generals of the Government, and the Department at Washington have been anxious to have the question settled as soon as possible. The suit is really brought in the interest of McArthur and his bondsmen, but the Government has allowed its name to be used. The argument was concluded, and the matter taken under advisement.

THE CHICAGO BUILDING SOCIETY.

Elizabeth Lovett filed a bill yesterday in the Circuit Court against the Chicago Building Society, C. R. Brooks and others, to close up the affairs of the Society. It seems that, in 1873, Mrs. Mary O'Malley, complainant's mother, borrowed $1,200 of the Company on the usual terms, by becoming a stockholder, and consented to pay the usual exorbitant and usurious interest. After Mrs. O'Malley's death complainant went into possession of the premises, and held them until she was ejected by Brooks, the Society's agent, under a pretended deed from one Owen O'Malley in 1875.

The complainant then goes on to give an account of the Building Society, and its very peculiar mode of transacting business, all of which has been repeatedly told before. It was organized under a special act, and had no capital stock paid up at first. When any of its members wanted to borrow money, it took their notes and trust-deeds and then raised money on the same by pledging them with some bank or broker. These borrowing members had to bear the whole expense of running the Society, and the profits divided from them went toward paying the dividends of the stockholders. The time limited in the charter for the existence of the Society was ten years, and that time has now elapsed, so that the Society is bound to close up its affairs and distribute its assets, or, if there is any deficiency, assess its stockholders who have not paid up their stock. In conclusion, complainant charges that the Society's affairs are being mismanaged, and that it is insolvent, and a Receiver should be appointed specially to protect the rights of its borrowing members, who are being made to bear the expenses and losses to save the stockholders.

JUDGE FARWELL.

Judge Farwell disposed of two cases yesterday afternoon, but they were of no interest to any but the parties. The first was that of Reid vs. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, a bill to restrain the collection of $261.48 of taxes on two lots of the Company in Bloomington. The claim was that they had been doubly taxed once as railroad land, and once as "other than railroad." And also that the assessment roll was defective, in not having been verified by the Assessor. The Judge granted the injunction asked, on the latter ground.

The other case was that of A. W. Windett vs. Henry C. Morey and John T. Parker, a bill filed to set aside a sale under trust-deed of the undivided ⅓ of the N. E. corner of Sec. 14, 38, 13, on the ground that usury had been exacted and paid in the transaction. The Judge held that the payment of usury had not been proved, but allowed Mr. Windett to redeem within six months.

DIVORCES.

Arnold Baker filed a bill for divorce from his wife Addie, charging her with adultery.

Judge Moore yesterday granted a divorce to Ada C. Schock from William Schock on the ground of adultry, and to Fanny Burton from Henry R. Burton for cruelty.

ITEMS.

Judge Harlan will this morning, at 10 o'clock, decide in what cases he will hear oral arguments, and in what he will require printed briefs to be filed.

Judge Moore was in court yesterday, and transacted a large amount of business. He will be in court to-morrow, and go on with the call of his calendar.

Judge Blodgett yesterday heard the case of the United States vs. Charles McFarland, a suit brought to recover a deficiency tax in 1871. It seems McFarland had a distillery in 1871, and it was burned, together with the wines therein. The Supreme Court has decided that the tax attaches to highwines the moment they are manufactured, and judgment was therefore entered against him for the amount of tax due on these liquors, something over $1,900.

The case of the United States vs. Abner C. Loomis was heard before Judge Blodgett yesterday. This was a suit to collect two months' back pay overdrawn when a soldier in 1865. The plea was that it was accidental. The jury found for the Government, and the interest for fourteen years nearly doubled the original sum of $197.30 overdrawn.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Joseph H. Tyler began a suit yesterday for $3,500 against George Taylor.

The Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company filed a bill against Dr. A. J. Thompson, of Sycamore, to make him acknowledge its patents and pay royalty for the use of the same.

The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill against William R. and Elizabeth A. Arthur, Martin Andrews, J. S. Rumsey, and others, to foreclose a mortgage for $10,000 on part of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 22, 39, 14, fronting 71 feet on Wabash avenue, on the southeast corner of Wabash avenue and Twelfth street.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

George M. Peters, C. D. Firestone, and O. G. Peters began a suit yesterday against J. J. Parkhurst, John Wilkinson, and Dudley P. Wilkinson, claiming $1,000.

Alfred Oliver brought suit for $2,000 against Jeremiah A. Marston, E. T. Sawyer, E. C. Hovey, and George H. Waterman.

The Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill against Julius Jonas, Rosa and Robert Jonas, C. C. Blaque, Philip Bacon, Julius Knox, Ignatz Beck, Alfred Bucher, Justus Kiliau, Receiver, Bridget Fox and Bernhard Mahan, administrators, and Levi D. and Samuel S. Boone, to foreclose a trust-deed for $9,000 on the S. ½ of Lot 6, and the W. 10 feet front and rear of the S. ½ of Lot 5, Block 11, in Kinzie's Addition.

The Traders' National Bank began a suit against John D. Oakford, claiming $2,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Frederick F. Webster commenced a suit for $2,600 against James H. Andersen.

Thomas J. Bolender filed a bill against Mary J. and Isaiah Trefry, E. S. Dreyer, and Henry Graves to foreclose a mortgage for $2,500 on Lots 32 and 33, Block 2, in Henry Graves' resubdivision of part of the S. ½ of the N. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 34, situated on the northeast corner of Thirty-third street and Cottage Grove avenue.

William Wood sued Caspar Sindlinger for $1,500.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of David W. Clark, deceased, the will was admitted and letters of administration issued to Mary W. Clark under bond of $60,000, which was approved.

In the estate of Anna P. Weaver, deceased, Mrs. Annie E. Walbert appeared and presented what purported to be the nuncupative will of the deceased; but, on hearing the testimony of witnesses, the Court decided that the document was not the nuncupative will, and refused to admit it to probate. An appeal was granted to the Circuit Court.

In the estate of Michael Hayes, who died at the Mercy Hospital, a nuncupative will was presented and proven and admitted to record. The letters of administration heretofore issued to John J. Hayes were accordingly revoked. An appeal to the Circuit Court was allowed on filing bond.

These two cases of nuncupative wills are the first presented to this Court since its organization.

THE CALL.

JUDGE HARLAN—The Walker contempt case, and Ryan vs. Young.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of the Circuit Court calendar, the United States cases to be heard first.

JUDGE GARY—422, 556, and 580 to 708, inclusive, except 635 and 694. No. 579, Weiss vs. Guyer, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—72,854, City vs. Smith, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—No court to-day. Call of calendar to-morrow, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5.

JUDGE ROGERS—282, 291 to 307, inclusive, except 296, 299, and 302. Adams vs. Schaffer on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—No court to-day, to-morrow motions.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—No court until further notice.

JUDGE FARWELL—2,278, Bierman vs. Schelle.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—United States vs. Charles C. Scharlan, $113.62.—Same vs. Friend W. Lovell, $37.84.—Same vs. George S. Poppers, $94.78.—Same vs. John A. Free and John Chambers, $205.13.—Same vs. Abner C. Loomis, $371.67.—Same vs. Charles McFarland, $1,909.40.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—Downer & Bemis Brewing Company vs. John Ptacek, $2,058.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—William Elser vs. Matthew Schairer, $225.

JUDGE BOOTH—Angelo Mattei et al. vs. Paul Ronze, $600.94.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—A. B. Clark et al. vs. William Blewitt, $75.

THE TRANSVAAL BOERS.

Preparing to Invest Pretoria—Reasons for Lord Chelmsford's Demand for Reinforcements,

The following information may explain the reason of Lord Chelmsford's urgent demand for reinforcements: "Advices from Maritzburg to May 9 state that official information has been received at the Colonial Office, Pietermaritzburg, that since Sir Bartle Frere left Pretoria the Transvaal authorities have been unable to restrain the Boers. The Boers say that as the High Commissioner has not handed them back their country they will take it by force. They are making preparations to invest, but not to attack, Pretoria. A request has been sent by officials to Lord Chelmsford to send troops to overawe them. No European favorable to the British Government is safe outside the town. The Boers have separated themselves into parties, and occupy different approaches to the town, and have determined that no wagons shall go in. They have given military names to their stations outside Pretoria. This state of things cannot of course be allowed to exist, and in the event of the Boers failing to attack Pretoria they will be attacked. The town has been placed in an efficient state of defense. Guns have been placed in position to command the Church square and the several approaches to it. Mitrailleuses have been stationed to sweep the whole of Church street, and the guns at the camp cover the different passes and roads leading into Pretoria. Laagers have been established inside the town,—one in the port, one in Heidelburg road, one near the Botanical Gardens, and one at Shoeman's farm. Boer spies are inside Pretoria, and go about in parties of two or three, peering through the loopholes of the fortifications. Provisions have reached an extravagant price, and it is expected that guns will open fire from camp on the disaffected Boers. Nothing very serious is looked forward to, as the rebel Boers are not numerically strong enough to wage regular war. The Boers state they will not be the first to begin hostilities."

Arab Horses.

New York Times.

It is announced that the two Arabian stallions presented by the Sultan of Turkey to Gen. Grant have arrived safely at Hartford, and will be shipped West to take their place in the stud of the ex-President's farm in Missouri. This is not the first time that pure horses "of the breed called the winged," as Sir Walter Scott calls them, have arrived in this country, but heretofore every effort to improve the home-born breed with these Oriental coursers has proved a signal and complete failure. The same is true of all similar attempts in England. The late Admiral Rous, who knew by practical experience more about thoroughbreds than perhaps any other man in England, used to say, "When men talk to me of Arab horses they make me sick," and was ready then and there to wager a large sum that a bad Newmarket 2-year-old could gallop clean away from the best-aged Arab in the Khedive of Egypt's stud. The old Admiral was aware that Sultans of Turkey, Viceroys of Egypt, and Emperors of Morocco had again and again sent their horses as presents to England, but whenever some Arabian animal had started for the Ascot or Goodwood Cup, it had been beaten out of sight by English 3-year-olds which were giving it a lump of weight. Years ago some of the very best of the "pure-bred Bedouin Arab of the prophet's breed" were sent to this country as a present to the late Mr. Seward, but no good whatever came out of them. We know very well, from what Lord Byron and other writers of many other Oriental books have said on the subject, that there is much of delight in journeying across the desert on the back of one of those matchless steeds. Long, and not to be pronounced by Giaours, are the pedigrees of some of these illustrious descendants from the coursers of the Prophet, whose going has been pronounced by a famous Persian poet as "the poetry of motion"; but for all that it seems to us quite useless to ever hope to rehabilitate the British or American turf by looking Eastward for fresh Darley or Godolphin Arabians or new Byerly Turks.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Scarlet-Fever.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Your correspondent "J. S. B.," in to-day's issue, seems to take it all upon himself as the person to whom my letter of the 7th was directed; but if a careful reader will observe both letters on the subject, he will see at a glance that the first case was the one that did all the mischief both in his and my family. And to show that no misrepresentations were made, I will illustrate by families A, B, C. In the family of Mr. A their child was taken sick with the scarlet-fever the latter part of April. No card was put upon the house, and the case was not reported at the Health Office, and the child was allowed to mingle with his playmates during his sickness, at the time when his skin was coming off. Next door to Mr. A lived Mr. B, whose child (a boy) was taken with the first indications of the fever about the 4th of May, but so light they did not think it was the scarlet-fever, although J. S. B. admits that the disease was in the neighborhood at the time, and the case being so light he thought precautionary measures unnecessary. About the 9th a child of Mr. C's on the opposite side of the street was taken with the disease, was promptly reported, and the warning signal displayed. A few days after the second child of Mr. B (a girl) was taken very sick with the fever, and then the card was displayed. The length of time the card must be up is wholly under the control of the Board of Health,—the putting it up, and removing it when all danger is past. We believe it is not the afflicted child alone that spreads the disease, but members of the same household, and it is the mingling of the children from the afflicted house that communicates it. Now that the subject is agitated, we hope the Board of Health will fully investigate and see that "no guilty man escapes."

F. C. S. C.

Water Waste.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 8.—You have called attention to the enormous waste of water in this city, and to the near necessity, in consequence, of large additional taxation and expenditure to supply it.

I think this threatened necessity might be averted, and the extraordinary waste stopped by enforcing, through the police, existing regulations made to govern the use of water; also, by more equitable and discriminating charges for it.

During ten years' experience in housekeeping I have never known a policeman to take any notice of the most willful waste, not even when his attention was called to it, and when the whole neighborhood was suffering from a short supply. In fact, I have never known one of "the force" (!) who knew or cared about enforcing *any* city ordinance whatever. But if attention to this point was declared to be an important part of a policeman's duty, and a few dismissals made for neglect of it, I feel sure that much of the waste and loss would cease.

That one-third of the water used in Chicago is wasted in barns and alleys is, I think, a fair estimate. Such is my observation. For this water no charge is made. Of course, what seems to cost nothing, or somebody else, is wasted, and taxpayers generally foot the bills. A dollar a year is indeed professedly charged for every common horse; but buggies and carts, which use up, when washed, with the horse, hundreds of tons daily, and tax our pumping-works to the extent of probably one-fourth of their power, pay—nothing. Now, a tax of $2 for a cart and $5 for every coach or buggy, though it would but inadequately pay for all the water used or wasted by them, would yet be a step toward a fairer distribution of the burden of the cost of water.

Whenever our city authorities shall be about the business of making equitable the water-taxes by charging proportionally the actual consumers thereof I would suggest that they consider the propriety of charging, as far as practicable, per capita, and not as now by frontage, except in the case of manufactories and the trifle extra for two or more families. Under the present system I pay according to frontage and hight, which makes my water-tax $11 per head, my family being two. Now, my neighbor next door has the same frontage and pays the same tax; but his family is twelve, and he consumes ten times and wastes twenty times as much water as I, all at a cost to him of less than $1 per head. Is this just? Yet such is the present system, which, I submit, is wholly unsuited to a metropolis promising soon to number a million of inhabitants.

L.

Sewage Reform.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 8.—In your last Sunday edition appears an article on the subject of the desposition of sewage; and the danger to be apprehended from its mixing with our lake water, which, in the opinion of the writer, is both timely and to the point, and should attract the general attention of the public. The same subject has been in the thoughts of the writer for a long time past, but have refrained from writing anything on the subject because of the difficulties to be encountered in bringing about a reform in our sewerage system, financially and otherwise. But the matter is gradually assuming such a form that in the not very far future action of some kind must be taken. What this action is is the difficult point. The flowing off of our sewage into the canal and Mississippi is an expedient which will prove but temporary, as it cannot be expected that the inhabitants along the rivers will long endure such an abomination. There are many reasons why they should and will not, both sanitary and equitable. That such a disposition of sewage cannot be for time, is plain to all, for, if all the large cities should adopt such a plan, what would our great water highways be but death-breeding waters? And then, aside from all sanitary reasons, have not the inhabitants along these water-ways rights which we are bound to respect, or be compelled to by legislative or judicial action? What, then, is the true remedy for the great City of Chicago to adopt to dispose of her sewage? The proposition to make our pure lake a common cess pool for this matter cannot, in the opinion of the writer, be tolerated for a moment, as it would be positively criminal to enter upon a plan and make us drink the common refuse in our drinking-water, and I take the liberty to warn all good citizens upon this point in time, and I believe they will agree with me. That it is a positive crime to do this, will be clear to all when once they drink the poisoned water. But we have good, pure water now; let us preserve it in its pure state, and let us not resort to the insane project of pumping the poisonous liquid of the North Branch—for water it cannot be called—into the lake, because *one* man thinks it will not hurt. Let any one calculate for a moment the immense volume of foul water contained in that branch, and then in his imagination empty the same into the lake, and see whether reason will not suggest that it certainly will contaminate the water around the crib and farther. But I ask again, what is the true remedy which will last for all time and never hurt, but do much positive good? I answer, let the project advocated by your correspondent, but thought of also by others, be put into practical operation, only upon a more economical and perhaps preferable plan, which engineers can best suggest. But, in general, this is the plan: Let all our refuse sewage and excrescences be flowed into a great basin, and let it be prepared for farm use either in liquid form, so that it can be pumped, or let it be reduced by chemical processes to solid matter. This is the only solution which will endure for time, and, moreover, will prove a source of revenue. Let it once be introduced in Illinois or other States and it will be in demand, for its good qualities for that purpose cannot be doubted. The same with the manures of the city; let them be gathered and manufactured for this purpose; and I predict that, in a short time after the establishment of such works, we will have no sewer-tax to pay, as it will pay for itself. Are there doubters? Let any one examine the condition of Illinois lands which have been planted for years, and have not had sufficient restoratives, but are exhausted. Farmers would be glad to get it. It would thus solve a difficult question,—that all refuse matter can be turned to good. I believe a stock company, organized upon a proper basis, would make money. Our present connections with the river could be closed, and in a few weeks the river would be as clean as the lake, and actually have fish in it, as it once had. No more nauseating smells from stopped-up sewers in the spring, and no more abominable stinks from the North and South Branches, which none can appreciate but the dwellers in those divisions. Think of it, public-spirited citizens of Chicago, and consider whether your energy cannot solve this question for good. Think of it, that we would have the cleanest and healthiest city in the world. No more sewer-gases, no more diseases resulting from this cause, and no more sickness, caused by sewerage in its present state, of any kind, but a clean, healthy, beautiful city, with a stream full of good fish, and clean enough to bathe in. Think of it, is this not worth having?

REFORM.

COUNTY BOARD.

McNeill & Son Allowed $40,000 on the Court-House Contract.

County Expenses During the Past Year $169,346—A Decrease of $65,000.

The Coal Question Recommitted for Further Consideration.

The regular meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Senne in the chair, and all the members were present.

A number of communications, after the transaction of some routine business, were read and referred, among them the monthly report of County-Treasurer McCrea, which gave the following figures:

Amount appropriated to General Fund for the year 1878-'79	$1,014,150.00
Received in taxes and from other sources, and credited to the General Fund	425,630.98
Court fees, county orders, jurors', witness' fees, etc.	409,159.74
Balance on hand belonging to General Fund of 1878-'79, June 2	16,471.24
County orders payable out of General Fund outstanding, and jurors' certificates out of same fund outstanding, about	219,364.28
Balance on hand of all other funds	183,020.40
Amount of Court-House orders outstanding	176.80

A suspension of the rules was moved by Mr. Burling in order to pass upon a communication of McNeill & Son regarding the payment of $40,200 due upon their contract. The motion was lost.

Mr. Fitzgerald moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the motion was lost. McNeill & Son were justly entitled to this money, and he denounced the red-tape spirit of the Board, which sought to keep these men out of their just dues for two weeks.

Some discussion occurred over the motion, when it was finally carried, and the Clerk was ultimately instructed to draw an order upon the Treasurer for the above amount in favor of McNeill & Son.

COUNTY EXPENSES.

President Senne submitted a report of the county expenses during the past year. The items were:

[illegible]	$924.22
Education	2,874.27
Public charity	58,773.10
Finance	205.50
Judiciary	532.16
Hospital	18,357.50
Jail and all accounts	30,080.99
Equalization of taxes	1,565.51
Town and town accounts	12,515.93
Printing and stationery	8,085.35
Public service	31,351.09
Public records	3,991.10
Total	$169,346.72

The total in 1877 was $234,244.21, and in 1878 $198,648.55. The expenses for the County Agent, aside from Insane Asylum and Poor-House, $28,097.82; expenses for Poor-House and Insane Asylum, $30,675.[illegible] The out-door expenses were $12,505.33, the highest amount ever contributed by the Board for the same period, and of that the Town of Lemont received $3,314.80, Hyde Park $3,117.22, and Evanston $2,353.79, leaving to all other towns in the county—twenty-seven in number—$3,716.12.

Mr. Fitzgerald moved that the report be placed on file. The motion was carried.

The usual reports from committees, bills, etc., were read.

COAL CONTRACTS.

The Committee on Public Service reported upon the bids for coal, and recommended that hard coal be used at the Insane Asylum and Poor-House, Jail, and Criminal Court buildings, County Hospital, and Normal School, and that the bid of Brackebush & Co. be accepted at $4.45 per ton all round. The Committee also recommended that the bid of Woodruff & Frunkey Bros. for Coal Creek, Ind., coal from the mines of McClellan & Pardee for the County Agent be accepted at $2.80 per ton. The Committee were satisfied from information obtained from our largest manufacturers and consumers, and by information gained from the recent test at the County Jail, that the Coal Creek coal is the best coal that can be used for the price, and therefore recommend its use for kindling purposes in all the institutions where hard coal is used and soft coal required for said purposes.

Mr. Wheeler said that nearly all the manufacturers in this city were using Wilmington coal for steam purposes. He thought that the system they had adopted in advertising for coal was all wrong. They had allowed Tom, Dick, and Harry to come in and bid, and the Commissioners couldn't tell what the bids were. He knew this, however, that thousands of dollars could be saved by the use of soft coal.

County Engineer Raglin, who had been instructed to make experiments with the coal presented by the bidders, was brought before the Board and subjected to an examination by various members. He said the hard coal presented was of a very inferior quality. The Wilmington coal was a very free burning coal; Coal Creek was good; Streeter coal he knew little about; if he were to select coal for the building he would choose Indiana coal.

The report, said Mr. Fitzgerald, was not in harmony with the statement of the Engineer, and he moved that it be taken up item by item. This was done, whereupon Mr. Stewart spoke in favor of the report, while Mr. Wood thought it ought to be sent back to the Committee and bids be again advertised for.

Mr. Fitzgerald said he would be in favor of such a motion but for one thing. He had been told that a member of the Board had the other day met several coal-dealers, who said that if they had thought they would have received any kind of courtesy at the hands of the County Board they would have sent in bids. He thought this a slur upon the Board. "These gentlemen," shouted Fitz, "are no 'honester' than we are. I've never seen since I entered the Board any skullduggery in regard to bids for county supplies." The speaker went on at considerable length, the gist of his talk being that Wilmington coal was the best for the county. He said he understood that the Engineer was also in favor of Wilmington and not Indiana.

Commissioner Spofford also gave out that Wilmington coal was the choice of the Engineer, likewise of himself.

Upon motion of Mr. Wood the report was recommitted, and the Committee instructed to again advertise. The vote was:

Yeas—Boese, Burling, Coburn, Miller, Stewart, Spofford, Wood, Senne—9.

Nays—Ayars, Bradley, Fitzgerald, Hoffmann, Lenzen, Meyer, Wheeler—7.

A motion was made instructing the Committee to test the coal with the appliances now at the Hospital.

Mr. Senne moved that the bids be confined to soft coal and the experiments be confined to this quality of coal.

In the opinion of Mr. Wood it was unwise to restrict the bids to soft coal.

Messrs. Fitzgerald and Ayars were in favor of Senne's motion; Mr. Stewart was willing to adopt either soft or hard coal. He had found upon investigation that the majority of large consumers in the city were in favor of hard, but the general opinion of the Board appeared to be against this, and he was willing to acquiesce, although he thought the consumers' opinions ought to receive some consideration.

The motion of Senne was then put and soft coal carried by the following vote:

Yeas—Ayars, Bradley, Burling, Coburn, Fitzgerald, Hoffmann, Lenzen, Meyer, Miller, Spofford, Wheeler, Senne—12.

Nays—Boese, Stewart, Wood—3.

An attempt was made by Wheeler to restrict the bids to Wilmington coal, and Senne wanted Coal Creek also put in. By a motion of Fitzgerald those efforts were thwarted. He wanted all the coal-dealers to have a show.

The Committee was then instructed to advertise for soft coal for steam purposes, and also for the hard coal necessary.

The Board was adjourned, in accordance with a motion by Mr. Wheeler, to Friday at 2 o'clock.

At Miss Betsey Dorsett's Grave.

New York World, June 4.

The funeral of Miss Elizabeth Dorsett, the grand-aunt of ex-Gov. Bedle, of New Jersey, and who died on Saturday evening aged 101 years 11 months and 15 days, took place yesterday at Middletown, N. J., where she had lived during the last twenty years of her life. Hundreds of people attended the funeral and followed the remains to the old Dorsett homestead at Bethany, near Middletown, where Miss Dorsett was born. There were present two ex-Governors of New Jersey besides Mr. Bedle,—Joel Parker and William A. Newell.

The announcement of Miss Dorsett's death followed closely upon the announcement that preparations were making to celebrate with unusual ceremonies her 102d birthday. She was one of the best-known residents of Middletown, and her relatives and friend were in the habit of going to that place every year to assist in the celebration of her birthday. Notwithstanding her many years she was able to read, and showed few of the infirmities of age up to a year or two ago. Her memory was good, and she related many stories of events which occurred at the close of the last century. She was born on June 15, 1777. She lived on the homestead until 1828, when the family was broken up by death. She then removed to Matawan, where she bought a house and lived for many years. Twenty years ago she went to live in the house of Mr. Ezra Osborn, who married her niece. Two years ago, when the parents of ex-Governor Bedle celebrated their golden wedding, Miss Dorsett sent them an original poem. Miss Dorsett saw George Washington, and used to relate how her father was arrested by British soldiers in spite of the effort of his slaves, and taken to this city, where he was imprisoned in the old Sugar-House. Her death was simply from old age.

STOCK GLEANINGS.

Cattle Drive of 1879—New Market for Texas Horses—Sheep Losses and Prospects.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WESTERN, TEXAS, June 5.—We were about looking for melons and the dog-days, when, on June 1, down went the mercury to 56 degrees, making hot coffee and a little blaze upon the hearth acceptable. With such temperature here we fear frost in the extreme North.

The spring has been unusually dry, discouraging to farmers, but favorable to the many consumptives scattered through these hills and valleys. A fair crop of oats, however, has been harvested, while corn and cotton look well. But the agriculture of Western Texas, although important and growing, will always be supplementary to its wealth of cattle, sheep, and horses. Fine grasses in great variety, clear mountain streams, beautiful scenery, and a remarkably dry, bracing air establish it at once as the home for stock and resort for invalids.

This only in passing to the cattle drive of 1879, which in numbers will not compare with that of last year or many previous seasons.

The causes are three at least,—constantly diminishing supply; low prices realized in Kansas last fall; and high figures at which stock is held here,—the average Texan not having felt as yet the hard times, and supposing still that he and his fellow stock-raisers regulate the beef market of the United States.

The ruinous practice of driving females out of the State is being felt, but not sufficiently to stop it. This, however, will regulate itself when cows now bringing $10 to $12 here cannot be had for less than $18. Then none but steers will be driven.

Whether the horse-raisers, who for years past have been obliged to take $15 to $20 for their cow-ponies, feel that they have been as badly treated as the blacks of the Lower Mississippi I know not, but certain it is that in sending their little Spanish mares and colts in such large numbers to the Kansas market they will better themselves little more than the negroes who are flocking to the same State.

This horse-driving North assumed no definite proportions until 1878, when at least 2,000 Spanish and half-breed stock horses were thrown upon the Kansas market. About half of these were disposed of, mostly to immigrants from the East, the old settlers being shy of unbroken Broncos. The remainder had to go into winter quarters, those surviving going upon the market this summer to compete with many a thousand more of the drive of 1879, how many it is difficult to estimate. From the little County of Kendall and a part of Blanco 700 head were driven six weeks ago, while one old horse-raiser alone, near Austin, is on the trail with 1,000 more.

And so it goes in this funny world. We call sheep stupid animals, because, among other traits, if one jumps over a precipice the whole flock follows. But is this habit peculiar to sheep? From the beginning of the War until 1872, horse-men upon the frontier were kept poor by Indian raids. Since then, with occasional exceptions, they have been unmolested, and, although for inferior stock they have had to accept low prices, improved colts have always paid them well. But, tired of their stock, which they risked their lives to defend, a few of them conceived the idea of *forcing* a market, either driving North upon a pure uncertainty, or selling at home their "stock" horses, viz.: brood mares, yearlings, two and threes as they run, at from $6 to $7.

This example, set by a few, has become the rule, until the hill country of West Texas seems likely to be stripped of brood mares at $9 to $10, that being the proportionate price for them when $6 to $7 is paid for the average.

The sheep losses of last winter were not exaggerated; but, following a series of prosperous years and succeeded by a favorable season with good prices for wool, the sheep men seem far from disheartened, and, as a rule, determined, so far as possible, to avoid in future the errors of their previous management.

H. W. C.

CUSTOM-HOUSE ELEVATORS.

CHICAGO, June 8.—*To the Public:* It seems by the card of the Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company, published in the Sunday morning papers, that the members of that firm are greatly dissatisfied with the award of the contract for elevators in the Custom-House, made in accordance with the "Board of Experts" appointed by Secretary Sherman.

If our dissatisfied competitors are willing to submit their machines to another test, we suggest that a board of experts equally competent and impartial, with that appointed by the Government, be selected by the Directors of the Central Music Hall Company of this city. As they must soon purchase elevators for the building now in process of erection on State street, and as they certainly desire the *safest* and *best* in the market, and as the public will rely upon them to obtain no other, we propose that these Directors, who are all prominent business men with little time to investigate thoroughly the merits of the different machines now made, select three experts of well-known and eminent qualification, before whom specifications, plans, and bids from all elevator builders in the United States be laid for their acceptance or rejection. We are willing to abide by their report, although the President of the Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company, and at least one other large stockholder of the same Company, are Directors of the Hall Company.

There is plenty of time for these experts, not only to decide upon the principles employed in the various machines, but to test the capacity, economy, efficiency, and safety in operation of such elevators as bidders may be able to place at their disposal.

If it is objected that this will be expensive and that the Hall Company cannot afford it, we will share the expense with them, or with any elevator manufacturer, and give the Chicago public the benefit of the investigation.

Of course, we should expect the appointment of gentlemen fitted by education in theoretical and practical mechanics to give the matter the most intelligent consideration. They should also be of well-known reputation for impartiality and integrity.

If this plan proves impracticable, we are willing to submit our machine to any other fair test, whether public or private, that can be suggested.

The card of Crane Bros. is full of statements we would like to answer, but we can hardly settle this matter satisfactorily to ourselves or the public in the newspapers.

The authors of the card do not seem to understand either the principles or the practical operations of our machine, and their criticisms are therefore of little value.

We are confident we can satisfy any one interested in the matter that the gentlemen who made the report for the Government fully understood the principles of all elevator machines, and that they made no mistakes in the decision they rendered.

Crane Bros. think it unfortunate that they did not submit a bid for their water-elevator; but, as the same style of machine was offered by two other firms, and, after careful examination was rejected, we do not see how their bid would have made any difference in the award.

We use the report of the Board of Experts in our advertisements because we think it legitimate, and believe it to be quite as satisfactory to the public as our own statements. It is our candid conviction that our machine is the *best* in the market, and hence our willingness to submit it to any reasonable test.

It is certain that we are supplying seven-eighths of all the passenger-elevators now sold in this country, and we believe that a few more investigations will give us the other eighth.

W. E. HALE & CO.

Conkling—Sprague.

Washington Correspondence Louisville Courier-Journal.

Many persons witnessed a funny scene one day last week. Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague had as usual been in the Senate gallery awaiting her cavalier. He joined her and rang for the elevator. Others descended with the couple. The elevator stopped in front of a committee-room, at the door of which stood Senator Davis, of Illinois. Mr. Conkling was the first to leave the elevator, and Senator Davis, not seeing who was with him, said, "Brother Conkling, allow me to be your substitute." Then, seeing Mrs. Sprague, he retreated just as Brother Conkling growled, "I don't want any substitute." No correspondent can be blamed for freely using the names of the lady and gentleman. They make their pleasure in each other's society as patent as possible in public. He on the floor of the Senate, with many eyes fixed upon him; she in the gallery, looked at by the crowd; their meetings and companionship in drives, and at her house, are the themes of conversation. Senator Conkling's championship of the unjust bill to enable Mrs. Sprague to live royally at the expense, not of the taxpayers of the whole country, but of the oppressed citizens of the District, calls forth loud indignation.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE MAN AND THE PICNIC.

Burdette.

Under the shell-bark hickory tree
The picnic man he stands;
A woful looking man is he,
With bruised and grimy hands;
And the soil that sticks to his trousers-knee
Is the soil of several lands.

His hair is tumbled, his hat is torn,
His clothes are like the ground;
He wishes he had ne'er been born,
Or, born, had ne'er been found.
He glares and scowls in wrathful scorn
As oft he looks around.

At early morn, all dressed in white,
He sought the picnic park;
His face was clean, his heart was light,
His loud song mocked the lark.
But now, although the day is bright,
His world, alas! is dark.

In joyous mood, at early morn,
He sat upon the stump;
But soon, as though upon a thorn
He sat, with mighty jump
He leaped aloft, and all forlorn
In haste he did erump.

For lo! in hordes the big black ants,
With nippers long and slim,
Went swiftly crawling up his pants,
And made it warm for him;
And through the woods they make him dance,
With gasp, and groan, and vim.

And when the rustic feast is spread,
And she is sitting by,
His wildwood garland on her head,
The love-light in her eye,
He—wo, O wo! would he were dead!—
Sits in the custard-pie.

And now they send him up the tree
To fix the picnic swing,
And up the shell-bark's scraggy side
They laugh to see him cling;
They cannot hear the words he cried:
"Dad fetch! dog gone! dat bing!"

And now he wisheth he were down,
And yet he cannot see
Just how the giggle, stare, and frown
Escaped by him may be;
He knows he cannot scramble down
With his back against the tree.

Sobbing, and sidling, and wailing,
Homeward alone he goes;
Clay, pie, and grass stain on his clothes
More and more plainly shows;
And he vows that to any more picnics
He never will go, he knows.

But the morrow comes, and its rising sun
Brings balm to his tattered breeks;
He thinks, after all, he had lots of fun,
And hopefully, gayly he speaks;
And he goes to picnics, one by one,
Nine times in the next five weeks.

LITTLE JOHNNY'S TALK.

San Francisco Argonaut.

There was a frog and a ephalent, and the ephalent it sed to the frog:

"Were wude you be if I wude step onto you?"

The frog it sed:

"You must be a mity big fool if you think sech an act as that wude make me go away."

The ephalent sed he ment wot wude be come of the frog, wich thot a while and then sed, the frog did:

"Wel, I wont deny that if you done it a purpous, and bore on as hard as you cude, it would make me hoppin mad!"

Then the ephalent made a figger 8 out of his proboscus, wich is their way to smile, and wocked a way like he was tickle to deth, but wen I tikled Missy, thats my sisters, nose with a grass wile she wos a sleep she snoze and rubd it with her fofinger, and her feets is ticklish, too, on their bottoms.

Mister Pitchel, that's the preecher, he says:

"One time a frog and a hop tode they met, and the frog sassed the hop tode cos it was clumsy, but the tode it sed: 'If you wil come here on this flat stone, where we can start even, Ile beat you jumpin hi, best 2 out of 3.'

"So they done it, and the first time the tode it only jest cleered the stone, but the frog it went up so hi that it hurt itself coming down, and cudn't jump no more at all, and the tode beet it the 2 other times.

Then Billy he spoke up and sed:

"So the tode won the rubber!" and Mister Pitchel he sed: "William, I dont kno wot you mean by rubber, cos its a word wich isn't in the Bible, and is the speech of the worldly and the sinfle; but, William, it is true that it wos ordained by Providence that the tode got a way with the odd game."

Marbles is the game for me, yes in deed, but no snatch up; and tit, tat, to is mity good fun too, wen I can git 3 in a ro.

An now Ile tell you a story about a bear. One day the bear he went a mung a flock of sheeps and picked out a nice little labm, and cot it, and the labm it said ba-ba-ba! cos it kanew it was a goin for to be et evry little tiny bit up. But the bear took it up in his fore poz, like it was a baby, and set it up ful lenth and rocked it, and sed:

"There, there, never mine, my precious darlin, were does it hurt you?"

But the labm kept a bollerin louder and louder, cos wile the bear was a smilin and singin hush a boy, he was a skaweezin titer and titer all the time. Bime by the ole ramb he seeg wot was up, and he dropt his hed, the ole ramb did, and come like he wos shot out of a gun and let him have it in the stumack of his belly, and dubbeled him up like be was a rasor, and sent him a rollin over and over without his preshous darlin. And wen the bear had puld hisself together again and shuke the dust out his hair, he sed:

"I have obserfed that labms tails was quickern lightnin, but I dident kanow thay was powerfuller, too."

Jest then he see how it was, for there stood the old ramb a holding down his head ready for to let him have it agin, and shakin it, like he sed:

"That little shaver wudent make more than a moufle for a feller like you. I gess you better serve up the ole man."

But the bear he wocked off a shakin hisn, too, much as to say:

"I dont hanker after a dinner which gose against my stumack like that!"

FLAGRANT DISHONESTY.

Providence Dispatch.

Some years ago, when the Narragansett Trotting Park was in all its glory, race-weeks here were quite important events in the community. The presence of so many fast horses and the occurrence of important contests caused a large gathering of sporting men and gentlemen of sporting tastes, and all branches of trade were improved by the advent. The hotels were crowded, livery-stable men and hackmen reaped a harvest, saloon-keepers chuckled as they counted over the contents of their tills, and the members of the demi-monde came out in their flashiest attire. Among so many visitors there were not a few, of course, who hunted up the tiger in his native jungle, and the keepers of the aforesaid animal generally expected a lively business at such periods of the year. Some there were who merely dropped in to while away an hour in the lair of the wild beast, but there were others who were periodically possessed with the delusion that they could beat him in a tooth-and-nail contest, and at sight of these latter the hearts of the bankers gladdened with exceeding great joy.

One season, at the commencement of one of these blue-ribbon weeks of the turf, Mr. X. whose cozy little faro-bank was then in full blast, was introduced to a young man from New York whom he already knew by reputation. He was secretary to an oil company in which his father was principal partner, and the profits of which were enormous. A glass or two of wine followed the introduction, and the young New Yorker soon proposed to visit the menagerie over which Mr. X presided. The latter complacently led the way to the shambles where the victim was to be slaughtered, but the latter didn't seem to slaughter to any great extent. On the contrary, after a couple of hours' sitting, he arose some $1,300 winner, and carelessly bade the banker good-night. The man of faro was grieved, but not despondent. He had a whole week in which to make up his losses, and he was sure things couldn't run so again; in fact, he would see that they didn't. On the next evening he threw himself in the way of the man of oil, who had just finished buying some pools and was apparently in a very good humor. The two had several drinks and cigars, and a long chat about the races, but the New York gentleman didn't talk game at all. On the contrary, after a glance at the clock, he expressed his surprise at the lateness of the hour, and, remarking that he was tired, sought his hotel, much to the chagrin of the banker. The next evening Mr. X had no better luck; he was too wary to broach the subject directly, and his hints were unheeded. His disgust grew almost savage as the week passed by and the New Yorker carefully avoided the "club-room," until, on the last night of the week, the countenance of Mr. X lightened as he observed the other saunter into the apartment where the tiger was silently but successfully encountering a dozen foes. "At last," he muttered to himself, and smiled suavely at the long-expected guest. The latter drew forth a large roll of bills, the sight of which made the banker's eyes glisten, and dropped a V upon the king. It lost; the tide had turned, and Mr. X looked longingly at the roll of the bank-notes which he already regarded as his; but what was his horror when he saw the young man replace the "pile" in his pocket, and, saying coolly, "I never have any luck at this confounded game," leave the room, and within the next hour, as he learned, the city.

Turning to one of his chums, while the tears of honest indignation welled over his eyes and almost choked his utterance, he exclaimed: "He's a d—d thief! Yes, sir, he's what I call a d—d thief!"

A NEW-ENGLAND ROMANCE.

Rutland (Vt.) Herald.

A correspondent from Boston writes: "We have had April showers enough this year in all conscience, that Mayflowers ought to be abundant; but, alas! one can only become possessed of a poor little withered bunch of half-a-dozen blossoms, framed in wiry evergreens, by buying it of some little ragamuffin of a boy, or of our Mayflower woman. Have you ever seen our Mayflower woman? If you have been in the Hub in the season you cannot have failed to notice her, for she always stands in some doorway near the corner of Washington and Windsor streets, with a basket of the little nosegays, and a patient look on her poor, pale, withered face. She wears a simple gown, and shawl, and bonnet, always neat, but O so poor and pitiful! Did you know that she comes from the hills of New Hampshire, where Mayflowers grow in profusion, and that, 'when she was young and charming' (like *Little Buttercup*), her youthful farmer-lover used to bring her great bunches of the lovely blossoms fragrant with dew, and that they used to pledge each other that this should always be their chosen flower, and that they would ever remember? Did you know how they were secretly married, these young things, because they stood in awe of the boy's father, a stern, hard old man, who was, for that place, rich, while she was only a poor orphan girl who toiled for her bread? And did you ever think that that pompous, well-to-do man, who always stops every morning and afternoon to buy a cluster of Mayflowers from this sad-eyed woman is the very husband of her youth, who, by a long train of misfortunes and misunderstandings, was led to forsake his young wife, and who has long been married to a wealthy Boston woman, whose tranquil happiness the poor forsaken wife will never disturb, though she knows her husband well, while he never once has recognized in her the bride of his youth?

"Probably you may never have heard this sad tale,—and a strict regard for the truth, as well as a dread of possible libel-suits, forces from me the confession that I never heard it either; but the old Mayflower woman is there all the same, and pompous, well-to-do gentlemen do buy flowers of her; and it all may be true, you know."

GOT ANY NAILS?

Cincinnati Saturday Night.

He was just full enough not to know a grindstone from a ribbon block, and he came sailing along Fourth street, tacking from side to side like a ship going against the wind. He struck a dry-goods store at last, and stumbled in, and a pretty girl clerk came to wait on him. "Hic," he said, "you got any nails?" The girl was a little bit scared, but she told him no, that was a dry-goods store, and they didn't keep nails in stock. Then he went out and started ahead again, but took a creel in himself and turned and got into the same store again. "Hic," he said, "you got any nails?" This time the girl was a little provoked. "No," she said, "a hardware store is the place to get nails, we don't keep them." Out he went again, and started off as before, but got turned again, and came back to the same place the third time. "Hic," he said, "you got any nails?" Now the girl was mad, and snapped out, "No we ain't got any nails, you're drunk, and you want to stay away from here." "Hic," he answered, "you ain't got no nails?" "No, we haven't." "Well (hic), if you ain't got no nails, how the dence do you scratch your head?" The policeman took him off before her answer was sent in to his conundrum.

TOO MUCH GRAMMAR.

Detroit Free Press.

The peril of employing highly-educated young men as clerks was again illustrated yesterday. A woman stopped at a green-grocer's on Woodward avenue and asked.

"Is them lettuce fresh?"

"You mean *that* lettuce," suggested the clerk; "and it is fresh."

"Then you'd better eat it!" she snapped as she walked on.

The grocer rushed out and asked the clerk what on earth had happened to anger her; and the young man replied:

"Why, nothing,—only I corrected her grammar."

"You have turned away one of my best customers. Only yesterday she came in and asked me how I sold those white sugar, and I got an order for a whole barrel. Hang you, sir! If them customers want grammar they don't expect to find her in a grocery! No, sir! And, if you see she again, you want to apologize in the most humblerest manner!"

QUIPS.

The farrier may be slow, but he is shoer.

Dentists make a living peaceably, but forcep-ly.

A man who owns a good oil-well is said to live on the fat of the land.

Is not a detective in the United States Coinage Bureau a mint's spy?

The wretch who stole a pineapple and a bunch of bananas got his dessert.

"His profession! What is his profession?" "Madame, he pedals music."

The Bradford *Era* thinks the only difference between a small boy and a glass of soda-water is five cents.

An amateur singer frightened a pair of canary birds to death. It was a case of killing two birds with one's tone.

There's bound to be trouble in this old country yet. They are Taunton Massachusetts and Macon Georgia mad.—*Burdette.*

It is one of the physiological mysteries why a boy's hand will blister so much sooner on a hoe-handle than they will on a base-ball bat.

An American soldier was drowned in the Niagara River the other day. If Sitting-Bull hears how our army has been reduced, there'll be trouble.—*Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.*

A trapeze performer at Newark, N. J., the other evening, missed his hold and fell into the orchestra. The objectionable feature of the performance was that he neglected to fall on and kill the brass hornist.—*Boston Post.*

A Model Reformer.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—That funny old man from Pennsylvania, Congressman Wright, who attends the caucuses of the two parties, and claims to be a member of both, and entitled to all the honors, privileges, and emoluments of both, is Chairman of a burlesque committee "to Investigate the Causes of the Depression of Labor," and, although he is always howling about subsidies, railroad monopolies, and corruption in high places, is not averse to getting what plunder he can out of said railroad monopolies. He has got permission to take a pleasure trip to California with his Committee, to investigate the causes of the "depression of labor" out there, and will start as soon as Congress adjourns. It is, of course, necessary for his Committee to have the usual attaches, and he has several applications for the appointment. One of the applicants stated if he was appointed he would get Wright railroad passes to California. "You can, eh," replied the great monopoly-fighter. "You get the passes and I'll appoint you." The man got the passes and has been appointed, but he obtained them by representing to the railroad officials that he was Sergeant-at-arms of the Committee, and had been sent by Wright.

Isaac Butt.

Of the late Isaac Butt a lady writes: "One day he ran in hurriedly to see my father, who was out at the time. As he was rushing away without leaving any name, I ventured to remark, 'Who shall I say called?' The Home Ruler grimly replied, 'Tell your father the ugliest devil he knows has called to see him.' We all knew who it was then." Going home late one night he was accosted by a desperate-looking ruffian in one of the suburbs of Dublin and asked what he was going to stand. "Well," replied Mr. Butt, meekly, "I'm sorry that I can't give you much, my friend, but what I have I will share. Here," he continued, drawing a revolver from his pocket, "is a weapon which has six chambers. I will give you three and,—" Here Mr. Butt found himself alone.

A Chance for Hair-Splitting.

A great dispute is raging in Madras over the right to the possession of a hair which is said to have been plucked from the beard of Mohammed. The case in which this precious relic is kept is guarded by an officer, who receives for his services a pension from the Government. There are six claimants for the hair. The High Court of Madras has been appealed to, and will have to do some hair-splitting in order to accomplish the ends of justice.